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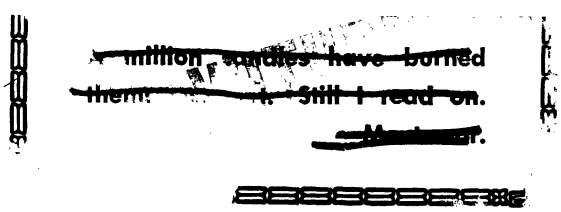
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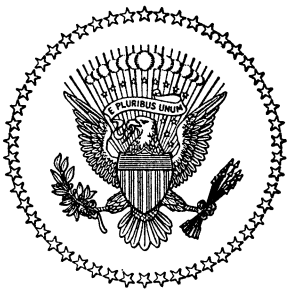
Lyndon B. Johnson

Containing the Public Messages, Speeches, and Statements of the President

1965

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31, 1965



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FOREWORD

THE PUBLIC statements of a President occupy a unique place in history. Every President speaks, of necessity, to his own time. His first audience is the citizens of his own day. For it is they who must confront the challenges, make the sacrifices, and support the decisions of the man whom they have entrusted with the Nation's leadership.

Yet the words and deeds of any President, serving as spokesman and Chief Executive for his own contemporaries, also reach to future generations. Each generation of Americans studies the words of bygone Presidents, seeking clues to actions which helped to shape their own contemporary world.

Thus, the remarks, addresses, and messages with which a President tries to guide the Nation safely forward become landmarks for posterity.

Future readers of this volume will find here an unusual number of Presidential messages to the Congress. They will find an equally large number of formal statements commemorating moments when I was privileged to sign the resulting legislation into law.

I commend these communications to the readers' special attention. They are more than guideposts to our times: they are also monuments to what I believe has been one of the greatest sessions of Congress in American history.

Other Congresses have produced outstanding and distinguished records: the 59th under Theodore Roosevelt, the 63d under Woodrow Wilson, the 73d under Franklin Roosevelt, to name just a few. But none has equalled the 89th Congress whose achievements are reflected in these pages.

From this Congress has come the greatest outpouring of creative legislation ever witnessed during a single legislative session. If future readers of this volume live in a world at peace; if they reside in a cleaner, stronger, more beautiful America; they will look back in

gratitude on the work of the men and women of the 89th Congress which is reflected in these pages.

For it was here that the foundation was laid, and it could not have been done without the dedicated devotion of Members of Congress to the interests of all our people.



PREFACE

IN THIS VOLUME are gathered most of the public messages and statements of the 36th President of the United States that were released by the White House in 1965. Similar volumes are available covering the period November 22, 1963–December 31, 1964, and the administrations of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy. A volume covering the year 1966 is under preparation.

The series was begun in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. An extensive compilation of the messages and papers of the Presidents, covering the period 1789 to 1897, was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. Since that time various private compilations were issued, but there was no uniform, systematic publication comparable to the *Congressional Record* or the *United States Supreme Court Reports*. Many Presidential papers could be found only in mimeographed White House releases or as reported in the press. The National Historical Publications Commission therefore recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings and utterances of a public nature could be made promptly available.

The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 306). The Committee's regulations, establishing the series and providing for the coverage of prior years, are reprinted at page 1205 as "Appendix D."

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

The text of this book is based on Presidential materials issued during the period as White House releases and on transcripts of news conferences. Original source materials, where available, have been used to protect against errors in transcription. A list of White House releases from which final selections were made is published at page 1169 as "Appendix A."

Proclamations, Executive orders, and similar documents required by law to be published in the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations* are not repeated. Instead, they are listed by number and subject under the heading "Appendix B" at page 1197.

The President is required by statute to transmit numerous reports to Congress. Those transmitted during the period covered by this volume are listed at page 1203 as "Appendix C."

The items published in this volume are presented in chronological order, rather than being grouped in classes. Most needs for a classified arrangement are met by the subject index. For example, a reader interested in news conferences will find them listed in the index under the heading "news conferences."

The dates shown at the end of item headings are White House release dates. In instances where the date of the document differs from the release date that fact is shown in brackets immediately following the heading. Other editorial devices, such as text notes, footnotes, and cross references, have been supplied where needed for purposes of clarity.

Remarks or addresses were delivered in Washington, D.C., unless otherwise indicated. Similarly, statements, messages, and letters were issued from the White House in Washington unless otherwise indicated.

The planning and publication of this series is under the direction of David C. Eberhart of the Office of the Federal Register. The editor of

the present volume was Warren R. Reid, assisted by Mildred B. Berry. Dorothy P. Territo, Staff Assistant to the President, and William J. Hopkins, Executive Assistant to the President, provided aid and counsel in the selection and annotation of the materials. Frank H. Mortimer of the Government Printing Office developed the typography and design.

ROBERT H. BAHMER
Archivist of the United States

LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.
Administrator of General Services
November 1966

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Lyndon B. Johnson

January 1–May 31, 1965

1 Message to the Finnish People on the Centennial of the Birth of Jean Sibelius. *January* 1, 1965

WE IN AMERICA celebrate this year the centennial of the birth of Jean Sibelius, the great Finnish composer. His achievement has become a part of the world's cultural heritage. Through his art, Sibelius has made an enduring contribution to the enrichment of the human spirit, and his music continues to bring enjoyment to people throughout the world. For us, as for the people of Finland, his *Finlandia* has become a symbol of man's indomitable will for freedom. We are therefore proud to join in doing homage to this son of Finland during Sibelius year.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The message was released at Austin, Tex.

2 Annual Message to the Congress on the State of the Union. *January* 4, 1965

[As delivered in person before a joint session at 9:04 p.m.]

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress, my fellow Americans:

On this Hill which was my home, I am stirred by old friendships.

Though total agreement between the Executive and the Congress is impossible, total respect is important.

I am proud to be among my colleagues of the Congress whose legacy to their trust is their loyalty to their Nation.

I am not unaware of the inner emotions of the new Members of this body tonight.

Twenty-eight years ago, I felt as you do now. You will soon learn that you are among men whose first love is their country, men who try each day to do as best they can what they believe is right.

We are entering the third century of the pursuit of American union.

Two hundred years ago, in 1765, nine assembled colonies first joined together to demand freedom from arbitrary power.

For the first century we struggled to hold together the first continental union of democracy in the history of man. One hundred years ago, in 1865, following a terrible test of blood and fire, the compact of union was finally sealed.

For a second century we labored to establish a unity of purpose and interest among the many groups which make up the American community.

That struggle has often brought pain and violence. It is not yet over. But we have achieved a unity of interest among our people that is unmatched in the history of freedom.

And so tonight, now, in 1965, we begin a new quest for union. We seek the unity of man with the world that he has built—with the knowledge that can save or destroy him—with the cities which can stimulate or stifle him—with the wealth and the machines which can enrich or menace his spirit.

We seek to establish a harmony between man and society which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization.

This is the search that we begin tonight.

Lewiston Public Library
Lewiston, Maine

STATE OF THE WORLD

But the unity we seek cannot realize its full promise in isolation. For today the state of the Union depends, in large measure, upon the state of the world.

Our concern and interest, compassion and vigilance, extend to every corner of a dwindling planet.

Yet, it is not merely our concern but the concern of all free men. We will not, and we should not, assume that it is the task of Americans alone to settle all the conflicts of a torn and troubled world.

Let the foes of freedom take no comfort from this. For in concert with other nations, we shall help men defend their freedom.

Our first aim remains the safety and the well-being of our own country.

We are prepared to live as good neighbors with all, but we cannot be indifferent to acts designed to injure our interests, or our citizens, or our establishments abroad. The community of nations requires mutual respect. We shall extend it—and we shall expect it.

In our relations with the world we shall follow the example of Andrew Jackson who said: "I intend to ask for nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." And he promised, that "the honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth or for the performance of duty." That was this Nation's policy in the 1830's and that is this Nation's policy in the 1960's.

Our own freedom and growth have never been the final goal of the American dream.

We were never meant to be an oasis of liberty and abundance in a worldwide desert of disappointed dreams. Our Nation was created to help strike away the chains of ignorance and misery and tyranny wherever they keep man less than God means him to be.

We are moving toward that destiny, never more rapidly than we have moved in the last 4 years.

In this period we have built a military power strong enough to meet any threat and destroy any adversary. And that superiority will continue to grow so long as this office is mine—and you sit on Capitol Hill.

In this period no new nation has become Communist, and the unity of the Communist empire has begun to crumble.

In this period we have resolved in friendship our disputes with our neighbors of the hemisphere, and joined in an Alliance for Progress toward economic growth and political democracy.

In this period we have taken more steps toward peace—including the test ban treaty—than at any time since the cold war began.

In this period we have relentlessly pursued our advances toward the conquest of space.

Most important of all, in this period, the United States has reemerged into the fullness of its self-confidence and purpose. No longer are we called upon to get America moving. We are moving. No longer do we doubt our strength or resolution. We are strong and we have proven our resolve.

No longer can anyone wonder whether we are in the grip of historical decay. We know that history is ours to make. And if there is great danger, there is now also the excitement of great expectations.

AMERICA AND THE COMMUNIST NATIONS

Yet we still live in a troubled and perilous world. There is no longer a single threat. There are many. They differ in intensity and in danger. They require different attitudes and different answers.

With the Soviet Union we seek peaceful understandings that can lessen the danger to freedom.

Last fall I asked the American people to choose that course.

I will carry forward their command.

If we are to live together in peace, we must come to know each other better.

I am sure that the American people would welcome a chance to listen to the Soviet leaders on our television—as I would like the Soviet people to hear our leaders on theirs.

I hope the new Soviet leaders can visit America so they can learn about our country at firsthand.

In Eastern Europe restless nations are slowly beginning to assert their identity. Your Government, assisted by the leaders in American labor and business, is now exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these countries and with the Soviet Union. I will report our conclusions to the Congress.

In Asia, communism wears a more aggressive face.

We see that in Viet-Nam.

Why are we there?

We are there, first, because a friendly nation has asked us for help against the Communist aggression. Ten years ago our President pledged our help. Three Presidents have supported that pledge. We will not break it now.

Second, our own security is tied to the peace of Asia. Twice in one generation we have had to fight against aggression in the Far East. To ignore aggression now would only increase the danger of a much larger war.

Our goal is peace in southeast Asia. That will come only when aggressors leave their neighbors in peace.

What is at stake is the cause of freedom and in that cause America will never be found wanting.

The Non-Communist World

But communism is not the only source of trouble and unrest. There are older and deeper sources—in the misery of nations and in man's irrepressible ambition for liberty and a better life.

With the free Republics of Latin America I have always felt—and my country has always felt—very special ties of interest and affection. It will be the purpose of my administration to strengthen these ties. Together we share and shape the destiny of the new world. In the coming year I hope to pay a visit to Latin America. And I will steadily enlarge our commitment to the Alliance for Progress as the instrument of our war against poverty and injustice in this hemisphere.

In the Atlantic community we continue to pursue our goal of 20 years—a Europe that is growing in strength, unity, and cooperation with America. A great unfinished task is the reunification of Germany through self-determination.

This European policy is not based on any abstract design. It is based on the realities of common interests and common values, common dangers and common expectations. These realities will continue to have their way—especially, I think, in our expanding trade and especially in our common defense.

Free Americans have shaped the policies of the United States. And because we know these realities, those policies have been, and will be, in the interest of Europe.

Free Europeans must shape the course of Europe. And, for the same reasons, that course has been, and will be, in our interest and in the interest of freedom.

I found this truth confirmed in my talks with European leaders in the last year. I hope to repay these visits to some of our friends in Europe this year.

In Africa and Asia we are witnessing the turbulent unfolding of new nations and continents.

We welcome them to the society of nations.

We are committed to help those seeking to strengthen their own independence, and to work most closely with those governments dedicated to the welfare of all of their people.

We seek not fidelity to an iron faith, but a diversity of belief as varied as man himself. We seek not to extend the power of America but the progress of humanity. We seek not to dominate others but to strengthen the freedom of all people.

I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources.

Finally, we renew our commitment to the continued growth and the effectiveness of the United Nations. The frustrations of the United Nations are a product of the world that we live in, and not of the institution which gives them voice. It is far better to throw these differences open to the assembly of nations than to permit them to fester in silent danger.

These are some of the goals of the American Nation in the world in which we live.

For ourselves we seek neither praise nor blame, neither gratitude nor obedience.

We seek peace.

We seek freedom.

We seek to enrich the life of man.

For that is the world in which we will flourish and that is the world that we mean for all men to ultimately have.

Toward the Great Society

World affairs will continue to call upon our energy and our courage.

But today we can turn increased attention to the character of American life.

We are in the midst of the greatest upward surge of economic well-being in the history of any nation.

Our flourishing progress has been marked by price stability that is unequalled in the world. Our balance of payments deficit has declined and the soundness of our dollar is unquestioned. I pledge to keep it that way and I urge business and labor to cooperate to that end.

We worked for two centuries to climb this peak of prosperity. But we are only at the beginning of the road to the Great Society. Ahead now is a summit where freedom from the wants of the body can help fulfill the needs of the spirit.

We built this Nation to serve its people.

We want to grow and build and create, but we want progress to be the servant and not the master of man.

We do not intend to live in the midst of abundance, isolated from neighbors and nature, confined by blighted cities and bleak suburbs, stunted by a poverty of learning and an emptiness of leisure.

The Great Society asks not how much, but how good; not only how to create wealth but how to use it; not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed.

It proposes as the first test for a nation: the quality of its people.

This kind of society will not flower spontaneously from swelling riches and surging power.

It will not be the gift of government or the creation of presidents.

It will require of every American, for

many generations, both faith in the destination and the fortitude to make the journey.

And like freedom itself, it will always be challenge and not fulfillment.

And tonight we accept that challenge.

A National Agenda

I propose that we begin a program in education to ensure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

I propose that we begin a massive attack on crippling and killing diseases.

I propose that we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and a more stimulating place to live.

I propose that we increase the beauty of America and end the poisoning of our rivers and the air that we breathe.

I propose that we carry out a new program to develop regions of our country that are now suffering from distress and depression.

I propose that we make new efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

I propose that we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and the opportunity to vote.

I propose that we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art.

I propose that we make an all-out campaign against waste and inefficiency.

The Task

Our basic task is threefold:

First, to keep our economy growing;

—to open for all Americans the opportunity that is now enjoyed by most Americans;

—and to improve the quality of life for all.

In the next 6 weeks I will submit special messages with detailed proposals for national action in each of these areas.

Tonight I would like just briefly to explain some of my major recommendations in the three main areas of national need.

I. A Growing Economy

basic policies

First, we must keep our Nation prosperous. We seek full employment opportunity for every American citizen. I will present a budget designed to move the economy forward. More money will be left in the hands of the consumer by a substantial cut in excise taxes. We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

I confidently predict—what every economic sign tells us tonight—the continued flourishing of the American economy.

But we must remember that fear of a recession can contribute to the fact of a recession. The knowledge that our Government will, and can, move swiftly will strengthen the confidence of investors and business.

Congress can reinforce this confidence by insuring that its procedures permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts. And special funds for job-creating public programs should be made available for immediate use if recession threatens.

Our continued prosperity demands continued price stability. Business, labor, and the consumer all have a high stake in keeping wages and prices within the framework of the guideposts that have already served the Nation so well.

Finding new markets abroad for our goods depends on the initiative of American business. But we stand ready—with credit and other help—to assist the flow of trade which will benefit the entire Nation.

ON THE FARMS

Our economy owes much to the efficiency of our farmers. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward. I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs the help the most.

INCREASED PROSPERITY

We can help insure continued prosperity through:

—a regional recovery program to assist the development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress;

—further efforts to provide our workers with the skills demanded by modern technology, for the laboring-man is an indispensable force in the American system;

—the extension of the minimum wage to more than 2 million unprotected workers;

—the improvement and the modernization of the unemployment compensation system.

And as pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including section 14(b). I will do so hoping to reduce the conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various States of our Union.

In a country that spans a continent modern transportation is vital to continued growth.

TRANSPORTATION FOR GROWTH

I will recommend heavier reliance on competition in transportation and a new policy for our merchant marine.

I will ask for funds to study high-speed rail transportation between urban centers. We will begin with test projects between Washington and Boston. On high-speed trains, passengers could travel this distance in less than 4 hours.

II. Opportunity for All

Second, we must open opportunity to all our people.

Most Americans enjoy a good life. But far too many are still trapped in poverty and idleness and fear.

Let a just nation throw open to them the city of promise:

—to the elderly, by providing hospital care under social security and by raising benefit payments to those struggling to maintain the dignity of their later years;

—to the poor and the unfortunate, through doubling the war against poverty this year;

—to Negro Americans, through enforcement of the civil rights law and elimination of barriers to the right to vote;

—to those in other lands that are seeking the promise of America, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name.

III. To Enrich the Life of All

Our third goal is to improve the quality of American life.

THROUGH EDUCATION

We begin with learning.

Every child must have the best education that this Nation can provide.

Thomas Jefferson said that no nation can

be both ignorant and free. Today no nation can be both ignorant and great.

In addition to our existing programs, I will recommend a new program for schools and students with a first year authorization of $1,500 million.

It will help at every stage along the road to learning.

For the preschool years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.

For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students in both public and private schools.

For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and the greatest need and we will guarantee low-interest loans to students continuing their college studies.

New laboratories and centers will help our schools—help them lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and those who deserve special treatment.

THROUGH BETTER HEALTH

Greatness requires not only an educated people but a healthy people.

Our goal is to match the achievements of our medicine to the afflictions of our people.

We already carry on a large program in this country for research and health.

In addition, regional medical centers can provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease and cancer and stroke and other major diseases.

New support for medical and dental education will provide the trained people to apply our knowledge.

Community centers can help the mentally ill and improve health care for school-age children from poor families, including services for the mentally retarded.

THROUGH IMPROVING THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

The City

An educated and healthy people require surroundings in harmony with their hopes.

In our urban areas the central problem today is to protect and restore man's satisfaction in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance.

The first step is to break old patterns—to begin to think and work and plan for the development of the entire metropolitan areas. We will take this step with new programs of help for the basic community facilities and for neighborhood centers of health and recreation.

New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop unified long-range policies for metropolitan areas.

We must also make some very important changes in our housing programs if we are to pursue these same basic goals.

So a Department of Housing and Urban Development will be needed to spearhead this effort in our cities.

Every citizen has the right to feel secure in his home and on the streets of his community.

To help control crime, we will recommend programs:

—to train local law enforcement officers;

—to put the best techniques of modern science at their disposal;

—to discover the causes of crime and better ways to prevent it.

I will soon assemble a panel of outstanding experts of this Nation to search out answers to the national problem of crime and delinquency, and I welcome the recommendations and the constructive efforts of the Congress.

The Beauty of America

For over three centuries the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and has enlarged our vision. We must act now to protect this heritage. In a fruitful new partnership with the States and the cities the next decade should be a conservation milestone. We must make a massive effort to save the countryside and to establish—as a green legacy for tomorrow—more large and small parks, more seashores and open spaces than have been created during any other period in our national history.

A new and substantial effort must be made to landscape highways to provide places of relaxation and recreation wherever our roads run.

Within our cities imaginative programs are needed to landscape streets and to transform open areas into places of beauty and recreation.

We will seek legal power to prevent pollution of our air and water before it happens. We will step up our effort to control harmful wastes, giving first priority to the cleanup of our most contaminated rivers. We will increase research to learn much more about the control of pollution.

We hope to make the Potomac a model of beauty here in the Capital, and preserve unspoiled stretches of some of our waterways with a Wild Rivers bill.

More ideas for a beautiful America will emerge from a White House Conference on Natural Beauty which I will soon call.

Art and Science

We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the Nation's imagination and understanding.

To help promote and honor creative achievements, I will propose a National Foundation on the Arts.

To develop knowledge which will enrich our lives and ensure our progress, I will recommend programs to encourage basic science, particularly in the universities—and to bring closer the day when the oceans will supply our growing need for fresh water.

IV. The Government

For government to serve these goals it must be modern in structure, efficient in action, and ready for any emergency.

I am busy, currently, reviewing the structure of the entire executive branch of this Government. I hope to reshape it and to reorganize it to meet more effectively the tasks of the 20th century.

Wherever waste is found, I will eliminate it.

Last year we saved almost $3,500 million by eliminating waste in the National Government.

And I intend to do better this year.

And very soon I will report to you on our progress and on new economies that your Government plans to make.

Even the best of government is subject to the worst of hazards.

I will propose laws to insure the necessary continuity of leadership should the President become disabled or die.

In addition, I will propose reforms in the electoral college—leaving undisturbed the vote by States—but making sure that no elector can substitute his will for that of the people.

Last year, in a sad moment, I came here and I spoke to you after 33 years of public service, practically all of them here on this Hill.

This year I speak after 1 year as President of the United States.

Many of you in this Chamber are among

my oldest friends. We have shared many happy moments and many hours of work, and we have watched many Presidents together. Yet, only in the White House can you finally know the full weight of this Office.

The greatest burden is not running the huge operations of government—or meeting daily troubles, large and small—or even working with the Congress.

A President's hardest task is not to *do* what is right, but to *know* what is right.

Yet the Presidency brings no special gift of prophecy or foresight. You take an oath, you step into an office, and you must then help guide a great democracy.

The answer was waiting for me in the land where I was born.

It was once barren land. The angular hills were covered with scrub cedar and a few large live oaks. Little would grow in that harsh caliche soil of my country. And each spring the Pedernales River would flood our valley.

But men came and they worked and they endured and they built.

And tonight that country is abundant; abundant with fruit and cattle and goats and sheep, and there are pleasant homes and lakes and the floods are gone.

Why did men come to that once forbidding land?

Well, they were restless, of course, and they had to be moving on. But there was more than that. There was a dream—a dream of a place where a free man could build for himself, and raise his children to a better life—a dream of a continent to be conquered, a world to be won, a nation to be made.

Remembering this, I knew the answer.

A President does not shape a new and personal vision of America.

He collects it from the scattered hopes of the American past.

It existed when the first settlers saw the coast of a new world, and when the first pioneers moved westward.

It has guided us every step of the way.

It sustains every President. But it is also your inheritance and it belongs equally to all the people that we all serve.

It must be interpreted anew by each generation for its own needs; as I have tried, in part, to do tonight.

It shall lead us as we enter the third century of the search for "a more perfect union."

This, then, is the state of the Union: Free and restless, growing and full of hope.

So it was in the beginning.

So it shall always be, while God is willing, and we are strong enough to keep the faith.

3 Letter to Alice Roosevelt Longworth on the 46th Anniversary of the Death of Theodore Roosevelt. *January* 6, 1965

Dear Mrs. Longworth:

On this occasion of the 46th anniversary of the death of your father, President Theodore Roosevelt, I have been thinking over the enormous significance of his contributions to our nation.

President Roosevelt was the first modern President. He converted the Republican Party into a vehicle that was at once venturesome and hardheaded. He developed the doctrine of the Presidency—to use his phrase—as "the steward" of the interests of all the American people, and he pioneered in making the economic and social welfare

of the whole population a fundamental concern of Government. Perhaps above all—at a time when American eyes were turned doggedly inward—he recognized that the United States had to play a continuing role in the world and he outlined with farseeing realism the nature of that role.

As Theodore Roosevelt said in 1911: "The United States of America has not the option as to whether it will or will not play a great part in the world. It *must* play a great part. All that it can decide is whether it will play that part well or badly. And it can play it badly if it adopts the role either of the coward or of the bully . . . Democratic America can be true to itself, true to the great cause of freedom and justice, only if it shows itself ready and willing to resent wrong from the strong, and desirous of doing generous justice to both strong and weak."

Yours is a proud heritage, my dear Mrs. Longworth, and I would like on this day to express to you something of the gratitude which our nation feels for the wise and vigorous leadership into the twentieth century which President Roosevelt gave us.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington 6, D.C.]

4 Remarks to a Group of Business Leaders Upon Their Return From a Visit to Moscow. *January 7, 1965*

Secretary Hodges, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Connor, Mr. Blackie, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you to the White House this morning and to thank you for spending the day in Washington to tell us about your recent conversations in Moscow and about the prospects for trade between ourselves and the Soviet Union.

I have been very stimulated by the discussions that some of our exchanges have had with other countries in the world concerning our future relations with them and particularly our exchanging trade with them.

The Science Adviser to the President brought in a group the other day that had accompanied him to the Soviet Union, men from the Bell Laboratories and IBM and other prominent industrialists, and I spent a very fruitful few minutes listening to their experiences and to their recommendations.

As I have observed in my communications to my countrymen, I have suggested that the leadership in Government—and that would be Secretary Hodges and the new Secretary, Mr. Connor, and Secretary of Labor and other Cabinet officers—pursue relentlessly with the leaders of business in this country and the leaders of labor some of their recommendations that have come out of these exchanges and out of these studies. The Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has recently sent a questionnaire to leading business people throughout our country asking for their views and their recommendations. I look forward to receiving reports from these various groups that are applying themselves to this project and I will carefully review their findings and their conclusions and reach some of my own and at an appropriate time submit my recommendations to the Congress.

I think all of you know your Government is committed to explore ways to increase peaceful trade with the Soviet Union and with the countries of Eastern Europe. Now the leaders of both business and labor have

had some exchanges and have some good solid recommendations, some of which you made this morning and we will want to pursue further. I am confident that the results of these meetings will, and these trips, these exchanges, will be to improve both our understanding and theirs of what must be done if we are to take advantage of the possibility of trade between us.

As I observed a night or so ago when I addressed the Congress, if we are to live together in peace, we must know each other better. A long axiom in my political thinking has been that a man's judgment is no better than his information on any given subject. You men who have gone there and made a study of these problems are bringing the American people information which is quite essential to their determining what is a wise policy for this Nation. I think there is no better way to come to know each other than to engage in peaceful and profitable commerce together. I think it is extremely important that we constantly keep in view our own national interest and what is best for our own country, and these exchanges no doubt will help some of you to point up what is best for our national interest.

I want to again thank you for your initiative and for your enterprise and for the time that you have taken to make this study. Your assessment of what we might do to expand our trade with these countries in peaceful goods is most welcome. I assure you that in the early days of the new administration, that the most competent talent available to us in government, in business, and in labor will be recruited and their recommendations considered to the end that we determine what would be a wise and proper policy for our Government.

I thank you for coming here. I enjoy getting to know you. I don't want to put in any commercials for any particular companies but to those men that have had to shoulder an extra load while you have been gone from your desks I hope you will carry them the President's appreciation. I started out my career as a youngster on a highway gang riding a 5-ton tractor and last week I observed with a great deal of pride what a Caterpillar bulldozer can do, so I want to say to Mr. Blackie if his recommendations are as solid as his equipment, they are going to receive very good consideration.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce, Eldridge Haynes, president of Business International, Inc., John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce-designate, and William Blackie, president of the Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Early in his remarks the President referred to a meeting with his Science Adviser and a group of industrial research leaders on December 15, 1964 (see 1963–64 volume (Book II), this series, Item 804) and later, to his message to the Congress on the State of the Union (Item 4, above).

Preceding the President's remarks Secretary Hodges introduced Mr. Blackie, spokesman for the group which had visited Moscow as participants in a trade roundtable sponsored by Business International, Inc. Mr. Blackie reported on their visit as follows:

"Mr. President, I believe that I might best serve my purpose this morning by making a further condensation or summary of the views struck out by this group somewhere between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning.

"Our first observation is, the Soviet Union desires greater trade with the United States and has indicated a willingness to discuss the settlement of whatever obstacles there may be to that trade, including the lend-lease obligation. As businessmen we naturally are interested in any opportunities there might be for advancing the growth and prosperity of our companies and through them our country, but we are much more interested in the security and welfare of the United States and the rest of the free world. We would not have gone to Moscow without the approval of our Government and we would not be willing to seek greater trade with Soviet Russia unless our Government's policy would encourage us to do so.

"The basic problems between the United States and Soviet Russia are political and trade can never be a complete substitute for continuous effort to solve these problems. But in this context trade

policy could be made an instrument of national policy and it is in that light that we would prefer it be regarded. Mutual beneficial trade is normally a desirable goal in and of itself. But in the case of trade with the Soviet Union under today's conditions, it could have added meaning, presenting an opportunity to bridge a communications gap, to establish more contacts, and to develop greater understanding between the two countries. It seemed to us very possible more trade could improve the climate for political settlement just as political settlement might pave the way for more trade.

"It also occurs to us that our objective should be to seize every reasonable opportunity to influence the evolution of Soviet society toward goals that are more acceptable to the West and if capitalism and free enterprise be as good as we think we are proving they are, they should also be better for the Soviet people than world communism dominated by the Kremlin. This could be part of our continuing effort to persuade Soviet leaders the goals of peace and higher standards of living for their people can be achieved more surely and more quickly by their accepting the permanence and the political economic systems of the West by seeking assurances of security at the conference table and advancing economic growth through mutually beneficial trade.

"The opportunity to influence this kind of evolution of Soviet attitude obviously depends on the number and quality of the contacts we were able to make, and as matters stand today, contacts between American business and Soviet Union are limited almost entirely to Government officials on both sides. On the other hand if the United States does not see fit to modify some of its present policies then we can expect that Soviet Russia will continue to obtain most of what it wants from other Western powers and will continue to build plants to produce what it is unable to obtain either from them or from us. This might slow its economic growth somewhat but in the long run might have the effect of putting the Russians in better position to compete with us in world markets. That is where major competition is most likely to occur—to deny economic benefits to the United States that arise from mutually beneficial trade, to further restrain relations between our countries, to strain them, to further separate United States policy from cooperation with those of our allies, and to deny opportunities for contact and influence over the evolution of Soviet attitude, policy, and practice. If within the limits of military security we were now to open the channels of trade with the Soviet Union, contact with Soviet officials, with foreign trade organizations and Soviet industrial managers, all would multiply. Mutually beneficial deals, licensing arrangements, and possibly even joint ventures might be developed. Through successful experience in cooperation, successful for both sides, it would be our hope that some present fears would fade and that confidence might grow."

5 Special Message to the Congress: "Advancing the Nation's Health." *January 7, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1787, Thomas Jefferson wrote that, "Without health there is no happiness. An attention to health, then, should take the place of every other object."

That priority has remained fixed in both the private and public values of our society through generations of Americans since.

Our rewards have been immeasurably bountiful. "An attention to health"—of the individual, the family, the community and the nation—has contributed to the vitality and efficiency of our system as well as to the happiness and prosperity of our people.

Today, at this point in our history, we are privileged to contemplate new horizons of national advance and achievement in many sectors. But it is imperative that we give first attention to our opportunities—and our obligations—for advancing the nation's health. For the health of our people is, inescapably, the foundation for fulfillment of all our aspirations.

In these years of the 1960's, we live as beneficiaries of this century's great—and continuing—revolution of medical knowledge and capabilities. Smallpox, malaria, yellow fever and typhus are conquered in this country. Infant deaths have been reduced by half every two decades. Poliomyelitis which took 3,154 lives so recently as 1952 cost only five lives in 1964. Over

the brief span of the past two decades, death rates have been reduced for influenza by 88 percent, tuberculosis by 87 percent, rheumatic fever by 90 percent.

A baby born in America today has a life expectancy half again as long as those born in the year the Twentieth Century began.

The successes of the century are many.

The pace of medical progress is rapid.

The potential for the future is unlimited.

But we must not allow the modern miracles of medicine to mesmerize us. The work most needed to advance the nation's health will not be done for us by miracles. We must undertake that work ourselves through practical, prudent and patient programs—to put more firmly in place the foundation for the healthiest, happiest and most hopeful society in the history of man.

Our first concern must be to assure that the advance of medical knowledge leaves none behind. We can—and we must—strive now to assure the availability of and accessibility to the best health care for all Americans, regardless of age or geography or economic status.

With this as our goal, we must strengthen our nation's health facilities and services, assure the adequacy and quality of our health manpower, continue to assist our States and communities in meeting their health responsibilities, and respond alertly to the new hazards of our new and complex environment.

We must, certainly, continue and intensify our health research and research facilities. Despite all that has been done, we cannot be complacent before the facts that:

—Forty-eight million people now living will become victims of cancer.

—Nearly 15 million people suffer from heart disease and this, together with strokes, accounts for more than half the deaths in the United States each year.

—Twelve million people suffer arthritis and rheumatic disease and 10 million are burdened with neurological disorders.

—Five and one-half million Americans are afflicted by mental retardation and the number increases by 126,000 new cases each year.

In our struggle against disease, great advances have been made, but the battle is far from won. While that battle will not end in our lifetime—or anytimes to come—we have the high privilege and high promise of making longer strides forward now than any other generation of Americans.

The measures I am outlining today will carry us forward in the oldest tradition of our society—to give "an attention to health" for all our people. Our advances, thus far, have been most dramatic in the field of health knowledge. We are challenged now to give attention to advances in the field of health care—and this is the emphasis of the recommendations I am placing before you at this time.

I. REMOVING BARRIERS TO HEALTH CARE

In this century, medical scientists have done much to improve human health and prolong human life. Yet as these advances come, vital segments of our populace are being left behind—behind barriers of age, economics, geography or community resources. Today the political community is challenged to help all our people surmount these needless barriers to the enjoyment of the promise and reality of better health.

A. *Hospital Insurance for the Aged*

Thirty years ago, the American people made a basic decision that the later years of life should not be years of despondency and drift. The result was enactment of our Social Security program, a program now fixed as a valued part of our national life. Since

World War II, there has been increasing awareness of the fact that the full value of Social Security would not be realized unless provision were made to deal with the problem of costs of illnesses among our older citizens.

I believe this year is the year when, with the sure knowledge of public support, the Congress should enact a hospital insurance program for the aged.

The facts of the need are well and widely known:

—Four out of five persons 65 or older have a disability or chronic disease.

—People over 65 go to the hospital more frequently and stay twice as long as younger people.

—Health costs for them are twice as high as for the young.

Where health insurance is available it is usually associated with an employer-employee plan. However, since most of our older people are not employed they are usually not eligible under these plans.

—Almost half of the elderly have no health insurance at all.

—The average retired couple cannot afford the cost of adequate health protection under private health insurance.

I ask that our Social Security system—proved and tested by three decades of successful operation—be extended to finance the cost of basic health services. In this way, the specter of catastrophic hospital bills can be lifted from the lives of our older citizens. *I again strongly urge the Congress to enact a hospital insurance program for the aged.* Such a program should:

—Be financed under social security by regular, modest contributions during working years;

—Provide protection against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home nursing services, and outpatient diagnostic services;

—Provide similar protection to those who are not now covered by social security, with the costs being paid from the administrative budget;

—Clearly indicate that the plan in no way interferes with the patient's complete freedom to select his doctor or hospital.

Like our existing social security cash retirement benefits, this hospital insurance plan will be a basic protection plan. It should cover the heaviest cost elements in serious illnesses. In addition, we should encourage private insurance to provide supplementary protection.

I consider this measure to be of utmost urgency. Compassion and reason dictate that this logical extension of our proven social security system will supply the prudent, feasible and dignified way to free the aged from the fear of financial hardship in the event of illness.

Also, I urge all States to provide adequate medical assistance under the existing Kerr-Mills program for the aged who cannot afford to meet the noninsured costs.

B. *Better Health Services for Children and Youth*

America's tradition of compassion for the aged is matched by our traditional devotion to our most priceless resource of all—our young. Today, far more than many realize, there are great and growing needs among our children for better health services.

—Acute illness strikes children under 15 nearly twice as frequently as it does adults.

—One in 5 children under age 17 is afflicted with a chronic ailment.

—Three out of every 100 children suffer some form of paralysis or orthopedic impairment.

—At least 2,000,000 children are mentally retarded, with a higher concentration of

them from poor families.

—Four million children are emotionally disturbed.

—At age 15, the average child has more than 10 decayed teeth.

If the health of our Nation is to be substantially improved in the years to come, we must improve the care of the health of our 75 million preschool and school-age children and youth.

There is much to do if we are to make available the medical and dental services our rising generation needs. Nowhere are the needs greater than for the 15 million children of families who live in poverty.

—Children in families with incomes of less than $2,000 are able to visit a doctor only half as frequently as those in families with incomes of more than $7,000.

—Public assistance payments for medical services to the 3 million needy children receiving Dependent Children's benefits throughout the Nation average only $2.80 a month, and in some States such medical benefits are not provided at all.

—Poor families increasingly are forced to turn to overcrowded hospital emergency rooms and to overburdened city clinics as their only resource to meet their routine health needs.

Military entrance examinations reveal the consequences. Half of those rejected cannot pass the medical tests. Three-fourths of them would benefit from treatment, and earlier treatment would greatly increase recovery and decrease life-long disability.

The States and localities bear the major responsibility for providing modern medical care to our children and youth. But the Federal Government can help. *I recommend legislation to:*

—*Increase the authorizations for maternal and child health and crippled children's services,* earmarking funds for project grants to provide health screening and diagnosis for children of preschool and school age, as well as treatment and follow-up care services for disabled children and youth. This should include funds to help defray the operational costs of university-affiliated mental retardation clinical centers. Provisions should also be made for the training of personnel who will operate medical facilities for children.

—*Broaden the public assistance program* to permit specific Federal participation in paying costs of medical and dental care for children in medically needy families, similar to the Kerr-Mills program for the aged.

—*Extend the grant programs* for (a) family health services and clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers and their children and (b) community vaccination assistance.

C. *Improved Community Mental Health Services*

Mental illness afflicts one out of ten Americans, fills nearly one-half of all the hospital beds in the Nation, and costs $3 billion annually. Fortunately, we are entering a new era in the prevention, treatment, and care of mental illness. Mere custodial care of patients in large, isolated asylums is clearly no longer appropriate. Most patients can be cared for and cured in their own communities.

An important beginning toward community preparation has been made through the legislation enacted by the 88th Congress authorizing aid for constructing community mental health centers. But facilities alone cannot assure services.

—It has been estimated that at least 10,000 more psychiatrists are needed.

—Few communities have the funds to support adequate programs, particularly during the first years.

—Communities with the greatest needs

hesitate to build centers without being able to identify the source of operating funds.

—Most of the people in need are children, the aged, or patients with low incomes.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize a 5-year program of grants for the initial costs of personnel to man community mental health centers which offer comprehensive services.

D. *A New Life for the Disabled*

Today, we are rehabilitating about 120,000 disabled persons each year. I recommend a stepped-up program to overcome this costly waste of human resources. My 1966 budget will propose increased funds to rehabilitate an additional 25,000.

Our goal should be at least 200,000 a year. *I recommend legislation to authorize:*

—*Project grants* to help States expand their services.

—*Special Federal matching* so that rehabilitative services can be provided to a greater number of the mentally retarded and other seriously disabled individuals.

—*Construction and modernization of workshops and rehabilitation centers.*

II. STRENGTHENING THE NATION'S HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

In our urbanized society today, the availability of health care depends uniquely upon the availability and accessibility of modern facilities, located in convenient and efficient places, and on well organized and adequately supported services. The lack of such facilities and services is, of itself, a barrier to good health care.

A. *Multi-purpose Regional Medical Complexes*

In this century, we have made more advance than in all other centuries toward overcoming diseases which have taken the heaviest toll of human life. Today we are challenged to meet and master the three killers which alone account for 7 out of 10 deaths in the United States each year—heart disease, cancer and stroke. The Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke has pointed the way for us toward that goal.

The newest and most effective diagnostic methods and the most recent and most promising methods of treatment often require equipment or skills of great scarcity and expense such as,

—open heart surgery,

—advanced and very high voltage radiation therapy,

—advanced disease detection methods.

It is not necessary for each hospital or clinic to have such facilities, equipment, or services, but it is essential that every patient requiring such specialized and expensive procedures and services have access to them. Multi-purpose medical complexes can meet these needs. They would:

—speed the application of research knowledge to patient care, so as to turn otherwise hollow laboratory triumphs into health victories,

—save thousands of lives now needlessly taken annually by the three great killers—heart disease, cancer and stroke—and by other major diseases.

A plan to improve our attack upon these major causes of death and disability should become a part of the fabric of our regional and community health services. The services provided under this plan will help the practicing physician keep in touch with the latest medical knowledge and by making available to him the latest techniques, specialized knowledge, and the most efficient methods.

To meet these objectives, such complexes should:

—Be regional in scope.

—Provide services for a variety of diseases—heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major illnesses.

—Be affiliated with medical schools, teaching hospitals and medical centers.

—Be supported by diagnostic services in community hospitals.

—Provide diagnosis and treatment of patients, together with research and teaching in a coordinated system.

—Permit clinical trial of advanced techniques and drugs.

Medical complexes—consisting of regional organizations of medical schools, teaching hospitals, and treatment centers tied into community diagnostic and treatment facilities—represent a new kind of organization for providing coordinated teaching, research and patient care. When we consider that the economic cost of heart disease alone amounts to 540,000 lost man years annually—worth some $2.5 billion—the urgency and value of effective action is unmistakable.

Action on this new approach, stemming from recommendations of the Commission on Heart Disease, Cancer and Stroke, will provide significant improvements in many fields of medicine.

I recommend legislation to authorize a 5-year program of project grants to develop multi-purpose regional medical complexes for an all out attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.

B. *Improved Services for the Mentally Retarded*

Mental retardation in any individual is a life-long problem of the most serious nature for the family and for the community. But we know today that the problem need not and must not lead to tragic hopelessness. Much is being done to provide a decent, dignified place in society for these unfortunate individuals.

The 88th Congress provided a substantial foundation for building an effective national program for the prevention of mental retardation and care of the mentally retarded. Under this authority, grants are authorized:

—For construction of mental retardation research centers, community mental retardation centers, and university-affiliated mental retardation centers.

—For planning by all the States of comprehensive action to combat mental retardation at the State and community levels.

The 1966 budget includes $282 million—a $40 million increase—for these programs and other mental retardation services, including preventive activities and the training of teachers of the retarded. I urge that this full amount be appropriated.

Extensive resources and programs need to be developed in the States and communities to prevent mental retardation and to care for the mentally retarded. The existing authority for planning grants will end on June 30, 1965. The developmental needs and effective utilization of the construction grants require follow-up action.

I recommend the enactment of mental retardation program development grants for 2 additional years to help the States continue this essential work.

C. *Modernization of Health Facilities*

Great progress has been made throughout the Nation in the provision of new general hospitals under the Hill-Burton program. But relatively little assistance has been available for modernization of the older hospitals, found particularly in our large cities. Without aid, deterioration threatens and rapid scientific and technical change is pass-

ing by these essential links to health care for millions of our people.

The 1966 Budget will include funds for a greatly increased hospital modernization effort as well as for expansion in the number and quality of nursing homes. *I urge the Congress to approve the full amount requested for each of these purposes.*

D. *Aid for Group Practice Facilities*

New approaches are needed to stretch the supply of medical specialists and to provide a wider range of medical services in the communities. The growth of voluntary, comprehensive group practice programs has demonstrated the feasibility of grouping health services for the mutual benefit of physicians and patients by:

—Integrating the burgeoning medical specialties into an efficient and economical system of patient care.

—Reducing the incidence of hospitalization which may now occur because there are few alternative centers for specialized care.

The initial capital requirements for group practice are substantial, and funds are not now sufficiently available to stimulate the expansion and establishment of group practice. To facilitate and encourage this desirable trend, *I recommend legislation to authorize a program of direct loans and loan guarantees to assist voluntary associations in the construction and equipping of facilities for comprehensive group practice.*

III. MANPOWER FOR THE HEALTH SERVICES

The advance of our nation's health in this century has, in the final measure, been possible because of the unique quality and fortunate quantity of men and women serving in our health professions. Americans respect and are grateful for our doctors, dentists, nurses, and others who serve our nation's health. But it is clear that the future requires our support now to increase the quantity and assure the continuing high quality of such vital personnel.

In all sectors of health care, the need for trained personnel continues to outstrip the supply:

—At present, the United States has 290,000 physicians. In a decade, we shall need 346,000.

Today we are keeping pace with our needs largely because of the influx of numbers of foreign-trained doctors. Last year 1600 came into the United States, the equivalent of the output from 16 medical schools and 21% of our medical school graduates.

—Population growth has badly outpaced the increase in dentists and the shortage of dentists is now acute.

To begin to meet the Nation's health needs, the number of new physicians graduated each year must increase at least 50 percent by 1975, and the output of new dentists by 100 percent.

The Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963, authorizing grants to schools for construction of medical and other health education schools and loans to students, will help meet this problem. The magnitude of the need is demonstrated by the response:

—90 applications have been received from medical and dental schools, requesting $247 million in Federal aid for construction.

—Only $100 million is available in 1965; and the full authorization for 1966, which I will shortly request in the budget I am submitting, will provide $75 million more.

In the light of these needs, *I urge the Congress to appropriate the full amount authorized and requested for the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act Program.*

While we must build new medical and dental schools, we must also retain and sustain the ones we have. To be neglectful of such schools would be wasteful folly.

We must face the fact that high operating costs and shortages of operating funds are jeopardizing our health professions educational system. Tuition and fees paid by medical and dental students meet less than half the institutional costs of their education. Several underfinanced medical and dental schools are threatened with failure to meet educational standards. New schools are slow to start, even when construction funds are available due to lack of operating funds.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize:

—formula grants to help cover basic operating costs of our health profession schools in order that they may signficantly expand both their capacity and the quality of their educational programs.

—project grants to enable health profession schools to experiment and demonstrate new and improved educational methods.

Traditionally, our medical profession has attracted outstanding young talent and we must be certain that this tradition is not compromised. We must draw the best available talent into the medical profession. Half of last June's medical school graduates came from families with incomes of over $10,000 a year. The high costs of medical school must not deny access to the medical profession for able youths from low and middle income families.

I therefore recommend legislation to authorize scholarships for medical and dental students who would otherwise not be able to enter or complete such training.

Looking to the Future

We must also look to the future in planning to meet the health manpower requirements of the Nation.

Unmet health needs are already large. American families are demanding and expecting more and better health services. In the past decades the proportion of our gross national product devoted to health has increased by more than 5%. The trend is still upward. If we are to meet our future needs and raise the health of the nation, we must:

—improve utilization of available professional health personnel;

—expand the use and training of technicians and ancillary health workers through special schools and under the Vocational Education Act and Manpower Development and Training Act programs;

—expand and improve training programs for professional and for supporting health personnel;

—plan ahead to meet requirements for which the lead time is often 10 years or more.

With these objectives in mind, *I have asked the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop a long-range health manpower program for the Nation and to recommend to me the steps which should be taken to put it into effect.*

IV. HEALTH RESEARCH AND RESEARCH FACILITIES

Two decades ago this nation decided that its Government should be a strong supporter of the health research to advance the well being of its people. This year that support amounts to more than two-thirds of the total national expenditure of $1.5 billion for health research.

Continued growth of this research is necessary and the 1966 Budget includes:

—10% growth in expenditures for health

research and for the related training.

—Funds to begin an automated system for processing the exploding volume of information on drugs and other chemicals related to health.

Health research, no less than patient care, requires adequate facilities. Over the past 8 years the Health Research Facilities Act has been highly successful in helping provide research facilities to universities and other nonprofit institutions. Federal grants of $320 million to 990 construction projects have generated over $500 million in matching institutional dollars.

This authority expires on June 30, 1966, and *I recommend that it be extended for five years with an increased authorization and with a larger Federal share for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character.*

V. HEALTH GRANTS AND PROTECTION MEASURES

Our complex modern society is creating health hazards never before encountered. The pollution of our environment is assuming such important proportion I shall shortly send to the Congress a special message dealing with this challenge.

But the protection of the public health also requires action on other fronts.

A. *Health Grants to Communities and States*

In safeguarding and advancing the nation's health, States and communities have long had special responsibilities. General and special purpose health grants have proved an effective means of strengthening the Federal Government's partnership with them in improving the public health.

I have directed the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to study these programs thoroughly and to recommend to me necessary legislation to increase their usefulness.

Authorizations for many of these programs expire at the close of fiscal year 1966. So that a thorough review may be made, *I recommend that the Congress extend the authorizations through June 30, 1967.*

B. *Consumers Health Protection*

Modernization of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is imperative if our health protection program is to keep pace with the technological and industrial advances of recent years.

The health of all Americans depends on the reliability and safety of the products of the:

—food industry which alone generates nearly $100 billion in retail sales each year.

—drug industry with sales reaching $6 billion.

—cosmetic industry which markets $2.5 billion of products.

All must be operated under the highest standards of purity and safety.

Yet, despite recent improvements in food and drug legislation, serious gaps in our ability to protect the consumer still exist. The law should be strengthened to provide adequate authority in the regulation of nonprescription drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and food.

Narcotics are not alone among the hazardous, habit-forming drugs subject to improper use. Barbiturates, amphetamines, and other drugs have harmful effects when improperly used. Widespread traffic resulting from inadequate controls over the manufacture, distribution, and sale of these drugs is creating a growing problem which must be met. We must also counter the threat

from counterfeit drugs.

I recommend legislation to bring the production and distribution of barbiturates, amphetamines, and other psycho-toxic drugs under more effective control.

For the fuller protection of our families, *I recommend legislation to require:*

—Adequate labeling of hazardous substances.

—Safety regulation of cosmetics and therapeutic devices by pre-marketing examination by the Food and Drug Administration.

—Authority to seize counterfeit drugs at their source.

CONCLUSION

I believe we have come to a rare moment of opportunity and challenge in the evolution of our society. In the message I have presented to you—and in other messages I shall be sending—my purpose is to outline the attainable horizons of a greater society which a confident and prudent people can begin to build for the future.

Whatever we aspire to do together, our success in those enterprises—and our enjoyment of the fruits that result—will rest finally upon the health of our people. We cannot and we will not overcome all the barriers—or surmount all the obstacles—in one effort, no matter how intensive. But in all the sectors I have mentioned we are already behind our capability and our potential. Further delay will only compound our problems and deny our people the health and happiness that could be theirs.

The Eighty-eighth Congress wrote a proud and significant record of accomplishment in the field of health legislation. I have every confidence that this Congress will write an even finer record that will be remembered with honor by generations of Americans to come.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 7, 1965

6 Statement by the President on His Message on the Nation's Health. *January 7, 1965*

THOMAS JEFFERSON once said: "An attention to health should take the place of every other object."

In keeping with Mr. Jefferson's concept of national priorities, I am today asking the Congress to make sure that the health of our Nation is the foundation for all our aspirations.

I am proposing that every person over 65 years of age be spared the darkness of sickness without hope. I am asking that every person, under social security, during his working life contribute a modest amount, so that his basic health services can be financed. It will help meet the costs of hospital bills without in any way interfering with the freedom to choose their doctor or to choose their hospital.

I am asking for the establishment of regional treatment centers throughout our entire Nation where the most advanced diagnosis and treatment can be made accessible to millions of people who cannot now get such treatment. We have within our reach the means and the knowledge to begin a massive attack on heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other crippling diseases.

I am asking for a program to bring new

hope to the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

I am asking for programs to improve the care of the health of our preschool and school-age children—as well as help our States and communities improve their health services to the needs of our Nation.

I am asking for additional funds to construct more medical schools, new funds to help these schools cover their operating costs, and to begin a system of scholarships for needy medical and dental students.

I am asking for the means to make sure that all drugs used are safe and effective.

Whatever we do or hope to do depends upon the health of our people. We cannot be satisfied until all Americans have available to them the best medical treatment that the best medical men can devise.

The proposals I have made to the Congress today are necessary and they are attainable. The urgency of them is clear. We must begin now. If we delay we will only deny our people the health and the happiness that can be theirs.

I am confident that a wise and understanding Congress will write a record of achievement in health that will be remembered by grateful generations to come.

NOTE: The President read the statement at 3:33 p.m. in the Theater at the White House for a video tape recording.

For statements or remarks upon signing related legislation, see Items 394, 401, 406, 410, 551, 579, 581.

7 Remarks to the National Committee for International Development. *January* 11, 1965

Secretary Rusk, Mr. Bell, Mr. Linowitz, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the White House. The National Committee for International Development is an outstanding example of the constructive help which private citizens can give to their country by taking an active part in public affairs. It is good that you have come to Washington to inform yourselves at firsthand of the work of our aid program. I have just completed my own careful review of this program as a part of the annual budget-making, and I want you to know that I am proud of the story that Dean Rusk and David Bell have to tell.

The foreign aid program is an investment in man's future. Some of its returns are already in. We have strong and vigorous neighbors today in Europe and Japan. With our help, the first of the developing countries are approaching self-support—thus economic aid to Free China ends this year because it has done its job.

Our Latin American partners are moving forward in the Alliance for Progress. But we have a long pull ahead of us, and our continued support for the progress of the developing countries is far too important to allow waste or scattering of effort.

The Agency for International Development has done a good job of tightening management, cutting costs, squeezing more aid from every tax dollar. You can expect David Bell to carry these reforms still further.

Under his leadership we have taken a harder look at the kinds of things we are asked to support, and at the performance of the countries which ask for assistance. The saving effected is a direct result of concentration on the most productive activities, and on the countries that make the best use of our help.

To make our aid still more effective, we

will rely even more on private American leadership and skill in the aid program. It was the great American land-grant colleges that sparked our own agricultural revolution. They are now beginning to play an increasingly effective role in the developing countries, and we will turn to them more and more, through contracts for technical assistance.

Private enterprise made our industrial plant the world's most productive—so we must use every tool we can, from technical assistance to insurance for private ventures abroad—to get more Americans to share their know-how.

Under the AID program today, American engineering and construction firms are in the field designing and building more than $4 billion in wealth-producing capital projects in Asia, Africa, and Latin America: dams to generate power and irrigate new lands, roads to get goods to markets, factories to produce the fertilizer these countries need so badly.

So we are glad that you have come to examine this program and to review our plans with us. This whole program is more and more a partnership between Government and non-Government institutions of every kind. It is more and more an effort of the whole American community.

I hope that your committee will be able to help in the task of insuring the widest possible public understanding of this constantly changing and improving program. For it is now becoming a partnership of Government and private citizens to serve the objective I set forth last year—"strengthening the family of the free."

NOTE: The President spoke at noon in the Fish Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, David E. Bell, Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and Sol M. Linowitz, chairman of the National Committee for International Development.

As printed, this item follows the prepared text released by the White House.

8 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to Prime Minister Sato of Japan. *January* 12, 1965

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Secretary of State:

On behalf of the American people it is a great personal pleasure for me to welcome you to our country and particularly to our Capital City.

For our land and for yours and for all lands everywhere this new year is a year of high hope and a year of rare opportunity. It is for that reason that we are especially glad to welcome you as our first visitor of this year.

In nearly half of the nations of this earth, Mr. Prime Minister, new leaders even as you and I are beginning a time of new service. In the last 14 months more than 50 governments have had a change in leadership of their governments.

This is a rare and hopeful moment for mankind and certainly its promise must not be lost. Together the world's leaders must serve the will of the world's peoples by working for lasting peace and by working for meaningful progress in the development and the improvement of all humanity.

Here in the United States as we look to the east and to the south we are reassured and sustained by our membership in the Atlantic community and the community of the Americas. Yet today, Mr. Prime Minister, I want to tell you and I want you to

carry this message to your people: we look equally to the west, to the Pacific family of man and to the goal of Pacific partnership. Our investment in Pacific trade, in defense, in development is vast and that investment is growing each day. Our most populous State happens to be now a Pacific State.

Japan is a keystone of Pacific partnership. The people of Japan whom you represent have combined what we think are extraordinary economic successes with a fierce devotion to the democratic processes. In honoring you and honoring your people we pledge afresh our commitment to that partnership.

First, partnership in the challenging tasks of nation building and international cooperation.

Second, partnership in the defense of free nations that seek our assistance.

Third, partnership in the unrelenting pursuit of peace for all mankind.

Under conditions of conflict the full promise of the Pacific is denied to all its people. Under conditions of peace that promise is boundless.

Mr. Prime Minister, I want to assure you this morning that the United States of America has no higher goal on its national agenda than the achievement of lasting peace with freedom for all the nations of the Pacific. We have much to discuss together in the next few days while you are here as our guest.

For 20 years the United States and Japan have forged bonds of common purposes. Now this morning you come to America when historic forces of change are at work in the Pacific region. Those forces will of course affect the destiny of both of our nations and that is why I think your visit is so well timed and that is why your visit is so deeply important.

Our opportunity is to build out of our common past a new understanding between our respective peoples with which to approach our common future together.

So in this spirit, with the hammers of the inauguration in the background and in the snow in the frontground, all America welcomes you to this first house most warmly.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:23 a.m. on the North Portico at the White House. Prime Minister Eisaku Sato responded as follows:

"Thank you very much.

"Mr. President, Mr. Secretary of State, distinguished participants in this very warm welcome on a brisk winter's day, thank you for the cordial reception you are extending to me and my party and for the privilege of this early opportunity to meet and discuss with you matters of mutual concern.

"The fact that I have come here at this time at the beginning of the new year when the demands of public office are exerting their greatest pressures for you, Mr. President, as well as for me, is eloquent proof of the importance and necessity of our present encounter.

"We meet, Mr. President, as leaders of nations in search of new approaches to our common goals. During the past few months certain events of significance have occurred on the international scene. The force they exert on the course of world affairs compels us with fresh urgency to address ourselves not merely to the matters of our mutual relations but to issues of global import as well.

"On my present visit, Mr. President, we shall be exchanging views upon wide ranging subjects of vital mutual concern. I shall hope to take up with you many of the problems in United States-Japan relations and I shall hope to consider them with you not simply on a bilateral basis but also from the broader perspective of the positions of our two countries in the Far East and in the total world context.

"I anticipate a very close, free, and forthright series of discussions. It is my belief that only through direct personal exchanges of this kind between friendly nations can we hope to deal adequately with the rapidly changing world in which we live. With this in mind I seek to present to you, Mr. President, my frank assessment of the recent events affecting world stability and world peace.

"I feel confident, Mr. President, that we shall emerge from our discussions with a better understanding of what is at stake and where the guidelines for our future course may lie.

"Thank you very much."

The President's opening words referred to Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

9 Special Message to the Congress: "Toward Full Educational Opportunity." *January 12, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1787, the Continental Congress declared in the Northwest Ordinance: "schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

America is strong and prosperous and free because for one hundred and seventy-eight years we have honored that commitment.

In the United States today:

—One-quarter of all Americans are in the nation's classrooms.

—High school attendance has grown 18-fold since the turn of the century—6 times as fast as the population.

—College enrollment has advanced 80-fold. Americans today support a fourth of the world's institutions of higher learning and a third of its professors and college students.

In the life of the individual, education is always an unfinished task.

And in the life of this nation, the advancement of education is a continuing challenge.

There is a darker side to education in America:

—One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school—if the present rate continues.

—Almost a million young people will continue to quit school each year—if our schools fail to stimulate their desire to learn.

—Over one hundred thousand of our brightest high school graduates each year will not go to college—and many others will leave college—if the opportunity for higher education is not expanded.

The cost of this neglect runs high—both for the youth and the nation.

—Unemployment of young people with an eighth grade education or less is four times the national average.

—Jobs filled by high school graduates rose by 40% in the last ten years. Jobs for those with less schooling decreased by nearly 10%.

We can measure the cost in even starker terms. We now spend about $450 a year per child in our public schools. But we spend $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent youth in a detention home, $2,500 a year for a family on relief, $3,500 a year for a criminal in state prison.

The growing numbers of young people reaching school age demand that we move swiftly even to stand still.

—Attendance in elementary and secondary schools will increase by 4 million in the next five years. 400,000 new classrooms will be needed to meet this growth. But almost ½ million of the nation's existing classrooms are already more than 30 years old.

—The post-World War II boom in babies has now reached college age. And by 1970, our colleges must be prepared to add 50% more enrollment to their presently overcrowded facilities.

In the past, Congress has supported an increasing commitment to education in America. Last year, I signed historic measures passed by the Eighty-eighth Congress to provide:

—facilities badly needed by universities, colleges and community colleges;

—major new resources for vocational training;

—more loans and fellowships for students enrolled in higher education;

—enlarged and improved training for physicians, dentists and nurses.

I propose that the Eighty-ninth Congress join me in extending the commitment still further. I propose that we declare a na-

tional goal of *Full Educational Opportunity.*

Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take.

We want this not only for his sake—but for the nation's sake.

Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness—for armed might is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace; not our productive economy—for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government—for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

We must demand that our schools increase not only the quantity but the quality of America's education. For we recognize that nuclear age problems cannot be solved with horse-and-buggy learning. The three *R's* of our school system must be supported by the three *T's—teachers* who are superior, *techniques* of instruction that are modern, and *thinking* about education which places it first in all our plans and hopes.

Specifically, four major tasks confront us:

—to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most;

—to put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students;

—to advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers;

—to provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road to learning.

Our program must match the magnitude of these tasks. The budget on education which I request for fiscal year 1966 will contain a total of $4.1 billion. This includes $1.1 billion to finance programs established by the Eighty-eighth Congress. I will submit a request for $1.5 billion in new obligational authority to finance the programs described in this message. This expenditure is a small price to pay for developing our nation's most priceless resource.

In all that we do, we mean to strengthen our state and community education systems. Federal assistance does not mean federal control—as past programs have proven. The late Senator Robert Taft declared: "Education is primarily a state function—but in the field of education, as in the fields of health, relief and medical care, the Federal Government has a secondary obligation to see that there is a basic floor under those essential services for all adults and children in the United States."

In this spirit, I urge that we now push ahead with the number one business of the American people—the education of our youth in pre-schools, elementary and secondary schools, and in the colleges and universities.

I. Pre-school Program

My budget will include up to $150 million for pre-school projects under the Community Action Program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Education must begin with the very young. The child from the urban or rural slum frequently misses his chance even before he begins school. Tests show that he is usually a year behind in academic attainment by the time he reaches third grade—and up to three years behind *if* he reaches the eighth grade. By then the handicap has grown too great for many children. Their horizons have narrowed; their prospects for lifetimes of failure have hardened. A large percentage of our young people whose family incomes are less than $2,000 do not go beyond the eighth grade.

Pre-school programs have demonstrated marked success in overcoming this initial handicap:

—In New York City, children from slum neighborhoods who attended nursery school have performed better when tested in the third and fourth grades than those who did not attend.

—In Baltimore, children with language and cultural handicaps are being helped greatly by a pre-school program. According to preliminary reports, ⅔ of them are in the top 50% of their kindergarten and first grade classes on a city-wide measure; 1/6 of them are in the top quarter.

But today, almost half of our school districts conduct no kindergarten classes. Public nursery schools are found in only about 100 of our 26,000 school districts. We must expand our pre-school program in order to reach disadvantaged children early.

Action on a wide front will begin this summer through a special "Head-Start" program for children who are scheduled to begin school next fall. In addition, funds for low-income schools, regional education laboratories, and supplementary educational centers and services (recommended below) will be devoted to these vital pre-school programs.

II. Elementary and Secondary Schools

Elementary and secondary schools are the foundation of our education system.

—Forty-eight million students are now in our grade and high schools.

—71 percent of the Nation's expenditures for education are spent on elementary and secondary schooling.

If these schools are to do their job properly, they need help and they need it now. I propose that we give first priority to a program of:

A. Aid to Low-Income School Districts

I recommend that legislation be enacted to authorize a major program of assistance to public elementary and secondary schools serving children of low-income families. My budget for fiscal year 1966 will request $1 billion for this new program.

One hundred years ago, a man with six or seven years of schooling stood well above the average. His chances to get ahead were as good as the next man's. But today, lack of formal education is likely to mean low wages, frequent unemployment, and a home in an urban or rural slum.

Poverty has many roots but the tap root is ignorance.

—Poverty is the lot of two-thirds of the families in which the family head has had eight years or less of schooling.

—Twenty percent of the youth aged 18–24 with an eighth grade education or less are unemployed—four times the national average.

Just as ignorance breeds poverty, poverty all too often breeds ignorance in the next generation.

—Nearly half the youths rejected by Selective Service for educational deficiency have fathers who are unemployed or else working in unskilled and low-income jobs.

—Fathers of more than one-half of the draft rejectees did not complete the eighth grade.

The burden on the nation's schools is not evenly distributed. Low-income families are heavily concentrated in particular urban neighborhoods or rural areas. Faced with the largest educational needs, many of these school districts have inadequate financial

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resources. This imbalance has been increased by the movement of high income families from the center of cities to the suburbs—and their replacement by low-income families from rural areas.

—The five States with the lowest incomes spend only an average of $276 per pupil, less than half the average of the five highest-income States.

—Despite a massive effort, our big cities generally spend only about two-thirds as much per pupil as their adjacent suburbs.

—In our fifteen largest cities, 60 percent of the tenth grade students from poverty neighborhoods drop out before finishing high school.

This is a national problem. Federal action is needed to assist the States and localities in bringing the full benefits of education to children of low-income families.

Assistance will be provided:

—On the basis of Census data showing the distribution of low income families among the counties or school districts within States.

—Through payments made to states for distribution to school districts.

—With the assurance that the funds will be used for improving the quality of education in schools serving low-income areas.

—On the condition that Federal funds will not be used to reduce state and local fiscal efforts.

—For the benefit of all children within the area served, including those who participate in shared services or other special educational projects.

B. SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

I recommend legislation to authorize Federal grants to States to assist in the purchase of books for school libraries and for student use, to be made available to children in public and private non-profit elementary and secondary schools.

Thomas Carlyle once said, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books."

Yet our school libraries are limping along.

—Almost 70 percent of the public elementary schools have no libraries. Eighty-four percent lack librarians to teach children the value of learning through good books.

—Many schools have an average of less than ½ book per child.

—To meet the accepted standards for library materials would require a four-fold increase in current expenditures in our major cities.

The explosion of knowledge and the rapid revision of curricula in the schools has created new demands for school textbooks. The obsolete text can suffocate the learning process. Yet the cost of purchasing textbooks at increasing prices puts a major obstacle in the path of education—an obstacle that can and must be eliminated.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES

I recommend a program of Federal grants for supplementary education centers and services within the community.

We think of schools as places where youth learns, but our schools also need to learn.

The educational gap we face is one of *quality* as well as *quantity*.

Exciting experiments in education are underway, supported by the National Science Foundation, by the Office of Education and other Government agencies, and by private philanthropic foundations. Many of

our children have studied the "new" math. There are highly effective ways of teaching high school physics, biology, chemistry, and foreign languages.

We need to take full advantage of these and other innovations. Specialists can spark the interest of disadvantaged students. Remedial reading courses open up new vistas for slow learners. Gifted students can be brought along at a faster pace.

Yet such special educational services are not available in many communities. A limited local tax base cannot stand the expense. Most individual schools are not large enough to justify the services.

The supplementary center can provide such services as:

—Special courses in science, foreign languages, literature, music, and art.

—Programs for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

—Instruction in the sciences and humanities during the summer for economically and culturally deprived children.

—Special assistance after regular school hours.

—Common facilities that can be maintained more efficiently for a group of schools than for a single school—laboratories, libraries, auditoriums, and theaters.

—A system by which gifted persons can teach part-time to provide scarce talents.

—A means of introducing into the school system new courses, instructional materials, and teaching practices.

—A way of tapping the community's extra-curricular resources for the benefit of students—museums, concert and lecture programs, and industrial laboratories.

Within each community, public and private non-profit schools and agencies will cooperate to devise the plan and administer the program for these supplementary centers. Their services should be adapted to meet the pressing needs of each locality.

D. REGIONAL EDUCATION LABORATORIES

I recommend the establishment under the Cooperative Research Act of regional educational laboratories which will undertake research, train teachers, and implement tested research findings.

I further recommend amendments to the Act to:

—Broaden the types of research organizations now eligible for educational projects.

—Train educational research personnel.

—Provide grants for research, development of new curricula, dissemination of information, and implementation of educational innovations.

—Support construction of research facilities and the purchase of research equipment.

Under auspices of the National Science Foundation, educators have worked with scientists—including Nobel laureates—to develop courses which capture the excitement of contemporary science. They have prepared totally new instructional materials—laboratory equipment, textbooks, teachers' guides, films, supplementary reading and examinations. After testing, they are made available to public and private schools.

We need to extend our research and development—to history, literature, and economics; to art and music; to reading, writing, and speaking; to occupational, vocational, and technical education. We need to extend it to all stages of learning—preschool, elementary and secondary schools, college and graduate training.

Regional laboratories for education offer great promise. They draw equally upon educators and the practitioners in all fields of learning—mathematicians, scientists, social scientists, linguists, musicians, artists, and writers. They help both to improve curricula and to train teachers.

E. STRENGTHENING STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

I recommend a program of grants to State educational agencies.

State leadership becomes increasingly important as we seek to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.

We should assist the States by strengthening State departments of education in their efforts to:

—Provide consultative and technical assistance for local school districts and local school leadership.

—Formulate long-range plans.

—Expand educational research and development.

—Improve local and State information about education.

—Identify emerging educational problems.

—Provide for the training of State and local education personnel.

—Conduct periodic evaluation of educational programs.

—Promote teacher improvement courses.

These new programs will substantially augment community resources in the war against poverty. As provided by sections 611 and 612 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, I will see that the new efforts are kept in step with our other anti-poverty efforts.

In those localities where the community has undertaken a Community Action Program under the Economic Opportunity Act, the community agency should participate in the planning of these new educational programs and in their coordination with ongoing and developing anti-poverty efforts.

Enactment of these proposals for elementary and secondary education is of utmost urgency. I urge early and favorable consideration by the Congress.

III. HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

Programs enacted by Congress in the past have contributed greatly to strengthening our colleges and universities. These will be carried forward under my 1966 budget, which includes:

—An additional $179 million to assist construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories.

—An additional $25 million for 4,500 more graduate fellowships to overcome college teaching shortages.

—An additional $110 million to further basic research in the universities, to provide science fellowships, and to promote science education.

But we need to do more:

—To extend the opportunity for higher education more broadly among lower and middle income families.

—To help small and less well developed colleges improve their programs.

—To enrich the library resources of colleges and universities.

—To draw upon the unique and invaluable resources of our great universities to deal with national problems of poverty and community development.

A. ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

1. *Scholarships*

I recommend a program of scholarships for needy and qualified high school graduates to enable them to enter and to continue in college.

Loans authorized by the National Defense Education Act currently assist nearly 300,000 college students. Still the following conditions exist:

—Each year an estimated 100,000 young

people of demonstrated ability fail to go on to college because of lack of money. Many thousands more from low-income families must borrow heavily to meet college costs.

—Only one out of three young people from *low*-income families attend college compared with four out of five from *high*-income families.

For many young people from poor families loans are not enough to open the way to higher education.

Under this program, a special effort will be made to identify needy students of promise early in their high school careers. The scholarship will serve as a building block, to be augmented by work-study and other support, so that the needy student can chart his own course in higher studies.

My 1966 budget provides sufficient funds for grants to help up to 140,000 students in the first year.

2. Expansion of Work-Study Opportunity and Guaranteed Low-Interest Loans

I recommend:

—that the existing college work-study program be made available to more students and that authority for the program be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

—that a part of the cost of interest payments on guaranteed private loans to college students be paid by the Federal Government.

Going to college is increasingly expensive. A student must pay nearly $2,400 a year in a private college and about $1,600 in a public college. These costs may rise by one-third over the next decade.

Two aids should be extended to meet the heavy costs of college education. First, the existing work-study program should be expanded for students from low-income families and extended to students from middle-income families. Under this program the Federal Government pays 90 percent of the wages earned by students on useful projects. This will enable a student to earn on the average of $450 during a school year, and up to $500 more during the summer.

Second, many families cannot cover all of college expenses on an out-of-pocket basis. We should assure greater availability of private credit on reasonable terms and conditions. This can best be done by paying part of interest cost of guaranteed loans made by private lenders—a more effective, fairer, and far less costly way of providing assistance than the various tax credit devices which have been proposed.

B. AID TO SMALLER COLLEGES

I recommend that legislation be enacted to strengthen less developed colleges.

Many of our smaller colleges are battling for survival. About 10 percent lack proper accreditation, and others face constantly the threat of losing accreditation. Many are isolated from the main currents of academic life.

Private sources and states alone cannot carry the whole burden of doing what must be done for these important units in our total educational system. Federal aid is essential.

Universities should be encouraged to enter into cooperative relationships to help less developed colleges, including such assistance as:

—A program of faculty exchanges.

—Special programs to enable faculty members of small colleges to renew and extend knowledge of their fields.

—A national fellowship program to encourage highly qualified young graduate students and instructors in large universities to augment the teaching resources of small colleges.

—The development of joint programs to

make more efficient use of available facilities and faculty.

In union there is strength. This is the basic premise of my recommendation.

C. SUPPORT FOR COLLEGE LIBRARY RESOURCES

I recommend enactment of legislation for purchase of books and library materials to strengthen college teaching and research.

—50 percent of our four-year institutions and 82 percent of our two-year institutions fall below accepted professional standards in the number of volumes possessed.

As student enrollment mounts, we must look not only to the physical growth of our colleges and universities. They must be developed as true centers of intellectual activity. To construct a library building is meaningless unless there are books to bring life to the library.

D. UNIVERSITY-COMMUNITY EXTENSION PROGRAM

I recommend a program of grants to support university extension concentrating on problems of the community.

Institutions of higher learning are being called on ever more frequently for public service—for defense research, foreign development, and countless other programs. They have performed magnificently. We must now call upon them to meet new needs.

Once, 90 percent of our population earned its living from the land. A wise Congress enacted the Morrill Act of 1862 and the Hatch Act of 1887 which helped the state universities help the American people. With the aid of the land grant colleges, American agriculture produced overwhelming abundance.

Today, 70 percent of our people live in urban communities. They are confronted by problems of poverty, residential blight, polluted air and water, inadequate mass transportation and health services, strained human relations, and overburdened municipal services.

Our great universities have the skills and knowledge to match these mountainous problems. They can offer expert guidance in community planning; research and development in pressing educational problems; economic and job market studies; continuing education of the community's professional and business leadership; and programs for the disadvantaged.

The role of the university must extend far beyond the ordinary extension-type operation. Its research findings and talents must be made available to the community. Faculty must be called upon for consulting activities. Pilot projects, seminars, conferences, TV programs, and task forces drawing on many departments of the university—all should be brought into play.

This is a demanding assignment for the universities, and many are not now ready for it. The time has come for us to help the university to face problems of the city as it once faced problems of the farm.

E. SPECIAL MANPOWER NEEDS

We must also ask the colleges and universities to help overcome certain acute deficiencies in trained manpower. At least 100,000 more professional librarians are needed for service in public libraries and in schools and colleges. We need 140,000 more teachers for handicapped children.

I recommend:

—Grants to institutions of higher education for training of school, college, and com-

munity librarians and related services.

—Extension and expansion of grants for training teachers and handicapped children.

CONCLUSION

In 1838, Mirabeau B. Lamar, the Second President of the Republic of Texas and the father of Texas education, declared: "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that free man acknowledges. It is the only security that free man desires."

Throughout the history of our nation, the United States has recognized this truth. But during the periods when the country has been most astir with creative activity, when it most keenly sensed the sturdiness of the old reaching out for the vigor of the new, it has given special attention to its educational system.

This was true in the expansive 1820's and 30's, when the American people acted decisively to build a public school system for the lower grades. It was no less true at the vigorous turn of the twentieth century, when high schools were developed for the millions. Again, during the questing 1930's, fresh ideas stirred the traditions of the ruler and blackboard.

We are now embarked on another venture to put the American dream to work in meeting the new demands of a new day. Once again we must start where men who would improve their society have always known they must begin—with an educational system restudied, reinforced, and revitalized.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 12, 1965

NOTE: For statements or remarks upon signing related legislation, see Items 181, 578, 603.

10 Recorded Remarks on the Message on Education. *January* 12, 1965

I AM TODAY sending the 89th Congress a message on the number one business on this Nation's agenda, and that is the education of our young people. I have proposed that we set full educational opportunity as our first national goal.

Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take. We want this for his sake and we want this for the country's sake.

The cost of neglecting this runs very high indeed. One student out of every three that are now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school. One million a year will simply quit school unless their desire to learn is greatly stimulated in the days ahead.

We have statistics which show the price they will pay in ignorance and in unemployment and in substandard living, but the very important thing too is that the Nation also pays a great price.

We now spend about $450 a year to keep one child in school, but it costs you $2,500 a year for a family on relief, and it costs us $3,500 a year for that boy that dropped out of that $450 a year school and became a criminal in State prison.

We spend seven times as much on a youth that has gone bad as on helping him to make good.

Education is "the guardian genius of our democracy." Nothing really means more to our future, not our military defenses, not our missiles or our bombers, not our production economy, not even our democratic

system of government. For all of these are worthless if we lack the brain power to support them and to sustain them.

We know that nuclear age problems cannot be solved with horse and buggy learning, so the proposals that your President submitted to Congress today will match the size of these tasks.

My budget for education and all programs relating to education for fiscal year 1966 will contain a total of $8,600 million, and this includes funds to expand programs started last year as well as $1½ billion to finance new programs—over $8 billion. It was something over $4 billion in the budget when I took office; the '64 budget. So from '64 to '66 we have gone from 4 billion to 8 billion.

Now this is a large expenditure, but it is a small price to pay for preserving this Nation, for saving our free enterprise system, and for developing our country's most priceless resource, our young people.

NOTE: The President's remarks were recorded on video tape at 4:01 p.m. in the Theater at the White House for later broadcast.

An advance text of the President's remarks entitled "Statement by the President on His Message on Education" was released by the White House earlier in the day.

11 Remarks to the Members of the U.S. Industrial Payroll Savings Committee. *January* 12, 1965

I WANT to first of all thank all of you for being here today. Like all the days at the White House this one has been a busy one. I regret that the schedule has not permitted me to be with you earlier or longer but I realize, when I see your names and some of your titles and the companies that you represent, that you are busy also, and for that reason I appreciate all the more your personal interest in giving this time to your country.

One reason why we have the great country that we do have is that the President has at his command 190 million people who are willing—when we are faced with danger or need—to volunteer their services and their lives if necessary.

So I am particularly grateful to you men who occupy positions of great executive and industrial leadership in this country for your participation in this very worthwhile undertaking.

Over the past year, 1,300,000 employees of our American enterprise have been enrolled as new regular buyers of United States savings bonds through the payroll savings plan.

As we meet here today the sales of the small denomination E bonds are running at a record rate for peacetime. This record is impressive and you can take great pride in it.

I think I might be pardoned if I should indulge in a personal story for a moment. But except for two things, one, alone for my wife and two, what we called baby bonds then, I would not have ever been in Washington. I was working in Texas and we were married in November 1934. The first rule my wife made was that we buy a bond each month and I made $260 a month and we bought an $18.75 bond. A few decades or generations later it was due to be worth $25, but she insisted we buy one every month and on occasions she would buy an extra

one. So over a period of several years we bought these bonds and she would supplement them with a little of her own money and when I announced for Congress in 1937 she had almost $3,000 in what we called baby bonds that I went down and cashed in. I'll tell you it didn't take very long to get rid of the proceeds of them in that election year.

I was almost like the fellow who cut cordwood down in my county all fall—until Christmas—and then he sold it and went in and bought it all in firecrackers and put them off in one shot!

The continued acceptance of the payroll savings plan indicates, I think, that this program enjoys the public's trust and I think really fills quite a public need. For millions of Americans, payroll savings represent the sole effort to put aside systematically for their future. I think that everyone that purchases bonds not only feels he is providing for his future but providing for his present by setting a good example and helping his Government.

Prudence of this sort is an old trait and, needless to say, I think that the people's government ought to practice thrift as well as preach it and I think when we sell these bonds and when we get people to agree to have deductions made for them, I think we are making considerable headway in that direction.

I want to pay particular tribute today to American labor and also American business. They have rendered a very valuable and patriotic service by encouraging and making possible the success of this undertaking.

I join with Secretary Dillon in offering congratulations to Mr. Milliken, to all members of his committee for your success this past year. I welcome the new members of the committee.

Occasionally I read about Secretary Dillon's resignation as Secretary of the Treasury and it always distresses me and I hope I never get that letter but I think that you have done a wonderful job here with this committee. I am proud of your individual and collective achievements. I am especially grateful for Dr. Engstrom's willingness to lead the campaign for the year to come.

I shall treasure the memento that is left with me, a little copper ashtray. I don't smoke anymore but I have friends that do and they can use it—and I asked the doctor whether that was made of Kennecott copper or made out of our stockpile.

But what you folks are really doing, you are selling shares in this country, shares in the future of America by selling bonds in the payroll savings plan. With your help and the support of other segments, we are determined that this investment that is being made as a result of your efforts shall continue to be the safest and the soundest and the most successful investment in all the world.

I am especially proud of each of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:58 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon who accompanied the group to the White House, Frank R. Milliken, president of Kennecott Copper Corporation and chairman of the U.S. Industrial Payroll Savings Committee during 1964, and Dr. Elmer W. Engstrom, president of Radio Corporation of America, Inc., the chairman for 1965.

12 The President's Toast at a Dinner in Honor of Prime Minister Sato. *January* 12, 1965

Mr. Prime Minister, His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, our own beloved Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, distinguished guests:

I am proud this evening to welcome to this house of the American people the distinguished new leader of our historic friends, our valued allies, and our vigorous partners, the people of Japan.

The Prime Minister and I have found many personal interests and experiences in common today during the productive conversations that we have had.

We both come from the southwestern regions of our countries.

We both talk about the beef that's produced in our native sections.

We both have been privileged to work closely with the science and space programs of our respective countries. And we both agreed that if there is any more mountain-climbing to be done we will let Secretary Udall do it for both of us—as he has done so gracefully in Japan as well as in the western United States.

More seriously, in these important meetings the distinguished Prime Minister and I find ourselves starting together on a new year and a new time of opportunity in our respective lands. We both share the hope and the determination that these shall be times of closer cooperation and understanding between our two countries, the United States and Japan.

The distances of the Pacific are long but for us the bonds of the Pacific community are strong. Within that vast community now, there are trials and tests for freedom—as there are wherever freedom stands. But we of the United States live with the abiding conviction that the destiny of the Pacific is peace and freedom—and we are resolutely determined that destiny shall be fulfilled.

Over the last two decades, Mr. Prime Minister, Japan has won the respect of all the world by unsurpassed feats of national development under a free and democratic system. Modern Japan is a bright beacon for the forces of human progress and dignity throughout Asia. So, tonight we proudly salute you and salute your people for all that they have wrought.

Your country and our country have each achieved a level of success and affluence which permits us to answer the opportunity and the challenges of greater works for the good of all mankind. So we look forward to laboring with you jointly in many such endeavors.

Your people—and ours—are inventive and creative. I hope that we may mutually profit from these traits as we work closely together to make the world a better place through technology, a more beautiful place through the arts, and a more rational place through the quest for truth by unfettered minds.

Mr. Prime Minister, may I express to you tonight one personal interest and hope that I have for the future. Your land and mine are both blessed by significant capacity and success in the fields of health. I would express the hope tonight that we may together initiate new and expanded cooperation between the United States and Japan to contribute to the health problems of all of Asia. I have my science adviser, the Science Adviser to the President, working tonight with some of our leading scientists so that tomorrow in our discussions we can pursue this idea further. I believe that such mutual effort for the good of mankind would

be a most fitting expression of the spirit of the relations between our lands and between our peoples.

These next years can be rich and rewarding for all the Pacific family of man—East and West—if peace can only come to the Pacific peoples.

The United States stands steadfast in support of those peoples of the Pacific who are themselves steadfast in defense of their own freedom.

As we have sought to be in other communities of which we are part, we of the United States seek now in the Pacific only to be a force for peace and only to be a source of strength for freedom. In this pursuit, we welcome the partnership that we share with you and we are grateful for the strength that your success adds to our great common cause.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me tonight in a toast to the Sovereign whose distinguished Prime Minister we warmly welcome this evening. Ladies and gentlemen, the Emperor of Japan.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister of Japan, Etsusaburo Shiina, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dean Rusk, Secretary of State. During his remarks he referred to Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, and Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

13 Special Message to the Congress on Immigration. *January* 13, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

A change is needed in our laws dealing with immigration. Four Presidents have called attention to serious defects in this legislation. Action is long overdue.

I am therefore submitting, at the outset of this Congress, a bill designed to correct the deficiencies. I urge that it be accorded priority consideration.

The principal reform called for is the elimination of the national origins quota system. That system is incompatible with our basic American tradition.

Over the years the ancestors of all of us—some 42 million human beings—have migrated to these shores. The fundamental, longtime American attitude has been to ask not where a person comes from but what are his personal qualities. On this basis men and women migrated from every quarter of the globe. By their hard work and their enormously varied talents they hewed a great nation out of a wilderness. By their dedication to liberty and equality, they created a society reflecting man's most cherished ideals.

Long ago the poet Walt Whitman spoke our pride: "These States are the amplest poem." We are not merely a nation but a "Nation of Nations."

Violation of this tradition by the national origins quota system does incalculable harm. The procedures imply that men and women from some countries are, just because of where they come from, more desirable citizens than others. We have no right to disparage the ancestors of millions of our fellow Americans in this way. Relationships with a number of countries, and hence the success of our foreign policy, is needlessly impeded by this proposition.

The quota system has other grave defects. Too often it arbitrarily denies us immigrants who have outstanding and sorely needed talents and skills. I do not believe this is either good government or good sense.

Thousands of our citizens are needlessly separated from their parents or other close relatives.

To replace the quota system, the proposed bill relies on a technique of preferential admissions based upon the advantage of our nation of the skills of the immigrant, and the existence of a close family relationship between the immigrant and people who are already citizens or permanent residents of the United States. Within this system of preferences, and within the numerical and other limitations prescribed by law, the issuance of visas to prospective immigrants would be based on the order of their application.

First preference under the bill would be given to those with the kind of skills or attainments which make the admission especially advantageous to our society. Other preferences would favor close relatives of citizens and permanent residents, and thus serve to promote the reuniting of families—long a primary goal of American immigration policy. Parents of United States citizens could obtain admission without waiting for a quota number.

Transition to the new system would be gradual, over a five-year period. Thus the possibility of abrupt changes in the pattern of immigration from any nation is eliminated. In addition, the bill would provide that as a general rule no country could be allocated more than ten percent of the quota numbers available in any one year.

In order to insure that the new system would not impose undue hardship on any of our close allies by suddenly curtailing their emigration, the bill authorizes the President, after consultation with an Immigration Board established by the legislation, to utilize up to thirty percent of the quota numbers available in any year for the purpose of restoring cuts made by the new system in the quotas established by existing law.

Similar authority, permitting the reservation of up to ten percent of the numbers available in any year, would enable us to meet the needs of refugees fleeing from catastrophe or oppression.

In addition, the bill would:

(1) permit numbers not used by any country to be made available to countries where they are needed,

(2) eliminate the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" provisions of the existing law,

(3) eliminate discrimination against newly-independent countries of the Western Hemisphere by providing nonquota status for natives of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago,

(4) afford nonquota status to parents of citizens, and fourth preference to parents of resident aliens,

(5) eliminate the requirement that skilled first preference immigrants needed in our economy must actually find an employer here before they can come to the United States,

(6) afford a preference to workers with lesser skills who can fill specific needs in short supply,

(7) eliminate technical restrictions that have hampered the effective use of the existing Fair-Share Refugee Law, and,

(8) authorize the Secretary of State to require re-registration of quota immigrant visa applicants and to regulate the time of payment of visa fees.

This bill would not alter in any way the many limitations in existing law which prevent an influx of undesirables and safeguard our people against excessive or unregulated immigration. Nothing in the legislation relieves any immigrant of the necessity of

satisfying all of the security requirements we now have, or the requirements designed to exclude persons likely to become public charges. No immigrants admitted under this bill could contribute to unemployment in the United States.

The total number of immigrants would not be substantially changed. Under this bill, authorized quota immigration, which now amounts to 158,361 per year, would be increased by less than 7,000.

I urge the Congress to return the United States to an immigration policy which both serves the national interest and continues our traditional ideals. No move could more effectively reaffirm our fundamental belief that a man is to be judged—and judged exclusively—on his worth as a human being.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 13, 1965

NOTE: An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act was approved by the President on October 3, 1965 (see Item 546).

14 Letter on the Need for Further Savings in the Procurement of Office Equipment for Federal Agencies. *January* 13, 1965

[Released January 13, 1965. Dated January 9, 1965]

Dear Mr. Knott:

I have noted with interest your suggestions for reducing the costs of Government by making better use of our existing resources.

Federal agencies are spending approximately $60 million annually for new office furniture, file cabinets, and typewriters. I believe that we can reduce new purchases of these items substantially through greater utilization of the GSA program for repair and rehabilitation of existing furniture and equipment, and through disposal of old records. I ask that GSA, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, take steps to put these policies into effect. It is particularly important to obtain as much equipment as possible through timely declarations of excess property for prompt redistribution.

I agree with your recommendation that we declare a moratorium on the purchase of new file cases for use in the fifty States and the District of Columbia. For the duration of this moratorium, agencies will meet their current need for file cases by accelerated disposal of old records either by destruction or by transfer to Federal Records Centers. This moratorium and records disposal program should be instituted at once.

The General Services Administration is authorized to fill requirements for file cases which cannot be met by records disposal under an austere standard of issue from inventories of excess file cases and current warehouse stocks.

Under the programs outlined in this letter the Federal Government should save at least $5 million a year. While this saving may appear modest in relation to the overall costs of the Government, it represents the kind of managerial prudence which can save us much larger sums if applied to all aspects of Government operations.

A report of your plans to achieve these objectives and savings should be sent to me by the end of this month.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Acting Administrator of General Services, Washington, D.C.]

15 Joint Statement Following Meetings With the Prime Minister of Japan. *January* 13, 1965

1. President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato met in Washington on January 12 and 13, 1965, to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest to the United States and Japan. They were assisted by Secretary Rusk and Foreign Minister Shiina and Secretary-General Miki of the Liberal Democratic Party.

2. The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the present international situation and reaffirmed the partnership of the two countries which grows out of common beliefs and the shared objective of a lasting peace based on justice, freedom and prosperity for all peoples. They expressed a firm determination that the two countries should cooperate more closely in seeking this common objective. They agreed that for this purpose the two countries should maintain the closest contact and consultation not only on problems lying between them but on problems affecting Asia and the world in general.

3. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing the valuable role of the United Nations in the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of the world, exchanged frank views on the difficult questions now confronting the United Nations, and agree to continue cooperative efforts to strengthen the functions of the United Nations and to enhance its authority.

4. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the desirability of promoting arms control and a reduction of the arms race as rapidly as possible, and strongly hoped that, following the partial test ban treaty, further steps can be made toward the realization of a total nuclear test ban.

5. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing that the question of China is a problem having a vital bearing on the peace and stability of Asia, exchanged frank views on the positions of their respective countries and agreed to maintain close consultation with each other on this matter. The President emphasized the United States policy of firm support for the Republic of China and his grave concern that Communist China's militant policies and expansionist pressures against its neighbors endanger the peace of Asia. The Prime Minister stated that it is the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government to maintain friendly ties based on the regular diplomatic relationship with the Government of the Republic of China and at the same time to continue to promote private contact which is being maintained with the Chinese mainland in such matters as trade on the basis of the principle of separation of political matters from economic matters.

6. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their deep concern over the unstable and troubled situation in Asia, particularly in Viet-Nam, and agreed that continued perseverance would be necessary for freedom and independence in South Viet-Nam. They reaffirmed their belief that peace and progress in Asia are prerequisites to peace in the whole world.

7. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the elevation of living standards and the advancement of social welfare are essential for the political stability of developing nations throughout the world and agreed to strengthen their economic cooperation with such countries. They agreed to continue to consult on the forms of such assistance. The Prime Minister expressed a particular interest in expanding Japan's role

in developmental and technical assistance for Asia.

8. The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their belief that it is essential for the stability and peace of Asia that there be no uncertainty about Japan's security. From this viewpoint, the Prime Minister stated that Japan's basic policy is to maintain firmly the United States-Japan Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty arrangements, and the President reaffirmed the United States determination to abide by its commitment under the Treaty to defend Japan against any armed attack from the outside.

9. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed the importance of constantly seeking even closer relationships between the two countries. In particular, they recognized the vital importance to both countries of the expansion of their economic relations sustained by the growth of their respective economies, and agreed that the two countries should cooperate with each other in the worldwide efforts for the expansion of world trade and for effective international monetary cooperation.

10. The President and the Prime Minister confirmed the desirability of maintaining and utilizing the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs where exchange of views takes place at the cabinet level, as well as the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation and the Joint United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange. They further agreed that the fourth meeting of the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs would be held in July of this year.

11. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the importance of United States military installations on the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands for the security of the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed the desire that, as soon as feasible, the administrative control over these islands will be restored to Japan and also a deep interest in the expansion of the autonomy of the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and in further promoting their welfare. Appreciating the desire of the Government and people of Japan for the restoration of administration to Japan, the President stated that he looks forward to the day when the security interests of the free world in the Far East will permit the realization of this desire. They confirmed that the United States and Japan should continue substantial economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands in order to advance further the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of these islands. They expressed their satisfaction with the smooth operation of the cooperative arrangements between the United States and Japan concerning assistance to the Ryukyu Islands. They agreed in principle to broaden the functions of the existing Japan-United States Consultative Committee so as to enable the Committee to conduct consultations not only on economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands but also on other matters on which the two countries can cooperate in continuing to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands. The President agreed to give favorable consideration to an ancestral graves visit by a representative group of former residents of the Bonin Islands.

12. The President and the Prime Minister discussed the United States-Japan Civil Air Transport Agreement, the North Pacific Fisheries Convention, private investment in Japan, the Interest Equalization Tax and other economic matters. They agreed on the importance of close consultation and cooperation between the two governments

to attain mutually acceptable and equitable solutions to issues pending between the United States and Japan.

13. The President and the Prime Minister, mindful of the many areas of human health which are of great concern to all the peoples of Asia, agreed to undertake a greatly expanded program of cooperation in medical science with respect to such diseases as malaria, cholera, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, and stomach cancer, in addition to cooperative efforts on problems of air pollution and pesticides. As a first step to implement the agreement, they agreed to convene a conference of the foremost medical scientists from the United States and Japan to work out the details of the new program for discussion with other governments concerned.

14. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the meeting just held and their desire to continue to maintain close personal contact.

16 Statement by the President on Announcing Photographic Program "The President's Choice." *January* 13, 1965

THE HISTORY of our times and the efforts of this administration to meet the challenges of today are graphically expressed in photographs now being made. Photography can show with peculiar power that government is personal, that we are concerned with human beings, not statistics.

NOTE: The statement was made public as part of a White House release announcing the program. The release stated that the President had asked the department and agency heads to submit each month the three photographs "which most powerfully portray the problems of America and the efforts to meet them." The photographs would be screened by a group of outstanding photographers, listed in the release, from whose recommendations the President would select one each month to be released as "The President's Choice." It was the President's hope, the release added, that in time the photographs would be placed on exhibit and gathered together in a book "which will capture the spirit of our times."

The President's first selection, announced by the White House on February 4, was a photograph made in Puno, Peru, illustrating a school lunch project instituted as a part of the Food for Peace program.

17 Remarks Upon Presenting the Enrico Fermi Award to Admiral Rickover. *January* 14, 1965

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Members of Congress, Admiral and Mrs. Rickover, ladies and gentlemen:

I have a collection of presentations here, I hardly know which should come first, Admiral. One of them is a citation, the award; one of them is a medal; one of them is a check for $25,000; and the other one is my speech. So I guess we should begin with the least important, the speech, and get it behind us and then we will distribute the other recognitions.

Admiral Rickover, this is a very gratifying pleasure to have you here this morning to recognize your contributions to the security of the United States of America and to the peaceful economic growth of this country in the years ahead.

The citation of this eighth Enrico Fermi Award states: "For engineering and administrative leadership in the development of safe and reliable nuclear power and its suc-

cessful application to our national security and economic needs."

In just 3 days we shall be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the first sea voyage of a nuclear-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*. The Nation is grateful, Admiral, for your courageous and your dedicated role in this historic development.

Over the 10 years since, the *Nautilus* has been joined by more than 50 other nuclear-powered naval vessels, so today our nuclear fleet numbers 22 attack submarines, 29 Polaris submarines, and 3 surface ships. Together these nuclear-powered vessels have traveled a total of more than 4,300,000 miles on patrol for peace and freedom.

Admiral, your personal leadership has made an invaluable contribution to our national security and to America's capacity for keeping the peace. In the years ahead for this administration, and the years ahead for all of us, the most important assignment for humanity is keeping the peace. Your personal dedication to excellence, your personal faith in the future offer examples which this country must emulate if we are really to fulfill the potential that is ours.

In no field is the promise and the challenge more exciting than the peaceful potential of nuclear power. Beyond the present naval applications perhaps there may be much broader horizons for nuclear power on the high seas. I hope the day will come when nuclear power will be so economical for our merchant ships that the American maritime fleet will once again become preeminent with a new generation of swift, long-range, nuclear-powered vessels.

Admiral, you were instrumental in the construction of the world's first large nuclear generating station at Shippingport, Pa., way back in 1957. From that beginning we are now able to foresee the day only 15 years away when we shall have some 70 million kilowatts of installed capacity from nuclear-powered generation stations.

So I look forward with great pleasure to the day when this great energy resource can be fully applied to desalting the sea, to making our deserts bloom again by assuring us the additional fresh water that is needed for our growing population and for our expanding industries.

In these important years, Admiral, you have played a role of first importance in helping us to understand and certainly to use more rationally the great force of nuclear energy. It is often overlooked that your many accomplishments and contributions have been made while you were still in the service of your country and your Government. Your achievements and your career should stand as an example to the many present and future Government personnel that there is a large job that can be done and that a job well done is recognized.

For these significant contributions to our national security and growth I am privileged this morning, in the presence of some of the men who have pioneered this development with you, the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and their staffs, Members of the Appropriations Committee and other Members of Congress, I am privileged to present to you with great pleasure, on behalf of Chairman Seaborg and the other members of the Atomic Energy Commission as well as all the people of the United States, that includes all of you over there, too, the Enrico Fermi Award for 1964.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Glenn T. Seaborg, and Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, Director of the Division of Naval Reactors, AEC, and his wife.

The text of introductory remarks by Mr. Seaborg and of Admiral Rickover's response to the President was also released.

18 Special Message to the Congress on Foreign Aid. *January* 14, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I.

We live in a turbulent world. But amid the conflict and confusion, the United States holds firm to its primary goal—a world of stability, freedom and peace where independent nations can enjoy the benefits of modern knowledge. Here is our difference with the Communists—and our strength. They would use their skills to forge new chains of tyranny. We would use ours to free men from the bonds of the past.

The Communists are hard at work to dominate the less-developed nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Their allies are the ancient enemies of mankind: Tyranny, poverty, ignorance and disease. If freedom is to prevail, we must do more than meet the immediate threat to Free World security, whether in Southeast Asia or elsewhere. We must look beyond—to the long-range needs of the developing nations.

Foreign assistance programs reach beyond today's crises, to offer:

Strength to those who would be free;

Hope for those who would otherwise despair;

Progress for those who would help themselves.

Through these programs we help build stable nations in a stable world.

II.

Acting on the experience of the past four years, I am presenting a program which:

—Is selective and concentrated;

—Emphasizes self-help and the fastest possible termination of dependence on aid;

—Provides an increasing role for private enterprise;

—Improves multilateral coordination of development aid;

—Reflects continuing improvement in management.

Specifically, for *Fiscal Year 1966* I recommend:

—No additional authorizations for development lending or the Alliance for Progress; existing authorizations for those purposes are adequate;

—Authorizations of $1,170 million for military assistance;

—$369 million for supporting assistance;

—$210 million for technical cooperation;

—$155 million for contributions to international organizations;

—$50 million for the President's contingency fund; and

—$62 million for administrative and miscellaneous expenses.

I am also requesting a special standby authorization for use if necessary in Vietnam only.

My appropriation request for FY 1966 under these authorizations is for $3,380 million. $1,170 million will be used for military assistance; $2,210 million is for the other categories of aid.

This is a minimum request, the smallest in the history of the foreign aid program. It is $136 million less than requested last year, and will impose the smallest assistance burden on the American people since the beginning of the Marshall Plan in 1948.

This minimum request reflects my determination to present to the Congress the low-

est aid budget consistent with the national interest. It takes full account of the increasing efficiency of the assistance program, and the increasing availability of assistance funds from international agencies in which the costs are shared among a number of countries.

I believe that in carrying out this program the American people will get full value for their money. Indeed, we cannot afford to do less. Russia and Red China have tripled their promises of aid in the past year. They are doing more than they have ever done before; the competition between them has led to increased efforts by each to influence the course of events in the developing nations.

If, during the year, situations should arise which require additional amounts of U.S. assistance to advance vital U.S. interests, I shall not hesitate to inform the Congress and request additional funds.

III.

I am requesting $1,170 million for the Military Assistance Program. This is an increase of $115 million over the total appropriation for military assistance for the current fiscal year. In order to meet urgent requirements in Southeast Asia during FY 1965, we cut back programs in other countries which are under pressure. Some of the FY 1966 appropriation will be needed to make up what we have left undone.

Still, the program is highly concentrated. Nearly three quarters of the money will go to eleven countries around the great arc from Greece to Korea. Vietnam alone will absorb an important share.

Military assistance makes it possible for nations to survive. It provides a shield behind which economic and social development can take place. It is vital to our own security as well. It helps to maintain more than 3½ million men under arms as a deterrent to aggression in countries bordering on the Sino-Soviet world. Without them, more American men would have to be stationed overseas, and we would have to spend far more for defense than we now do.

IV.

As a supplement to Military Assistance, I am requesting $369 million for Supporting Assistance—economic aid which is directly related to the maintenance of stability and security. Eighty-eight percent of the money will be used in Vietnam, Laos, Korea and Jordan.

V.

The world's trouble spots—the Vietnams and the Congos—dominate the headlines. This is no wonder, for they represent serious problems. Over $500 million of the current request for military and supporting assistance will be deployed to meet the frontal attack in Vietnam and Laos.

Indeed, $500 million may not be enough. I am therefore requesting for FY 1966 an additional standby authorization for Military or Supporting Assistance which would be used only in Vietnam and only in case we should need more funds to protect our interests there. Any program which would make use of this additional authorization will be presented to the authorizing committees of the Congress concurrently with the appropriation request.

Our past investment in the defense of the Free World through the Military Assistance and Supporting Assistance Programs has paid great dividends. Not only has it foiled

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aggression, but it has brought stability to a number of countries. Since the beginning of this decade, the funds used each year for military aid and supporting assistance have been sharply reduced. Today, we are spending $1 billion less on these accounts than we did in 1960 and 1961.

VI.

Military security in the developing world will not be sufficient to our purposes unless the ordinary people begin to feel some improvement in their lives and see ahead to a time when their children can live in decency. It follows that economic growth in these regions means as much to our security as their military strength. That is an important reason why the United States has taken the lead during the past few years in organizing, on an international basis, a program of development assistance.

Of course, such assistance is and must be concentrated where it will contribute to lasting progress. Experience has demonstrated that certain requirements need to be met by the developing countries if such progress is to occur.

They need to undertake sound measures of self-help—to mobilize their own resources, eliminate waste, and do what they can to meet their own needs. And they need to avoid spending their resources on unnecessary armaments and foreign adventures. Our aid can contribute to their economic and social progress only if it can be provided within a framework of constructive and sensible policies and programs.

Fortunately, most of the developing countries recognize the relationship between the wise use of their own resources and the effectiveness and availability of external aid.

It is a cardinal principle of U.S. policy that development assistance will go to countries which have undertaken effective programs of self-help and are, therefore, able to make good use of aid. During FY 1964, for example, sixty-four percent of our development assistance went to seven such countries: India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Brazil and Chile. In other countries as well, including a number of smaller countries, sound self-help efforts are making it possible for us to provide effective development aid.

With development assistance we seek to help countries reach, as rapidly as possible, the point at which further progress is possible without external aid.

A striking example of how, through self-help, a developing country can reach the point where it can carry on without concessional aid is the Republic of China. Little more than ten years ago, Free China faced enormous security and development problems. The prospects for economic growth looked dim. But in only ten years, as a result of determined self-help supplemented by effective U.S. aid:

—per capita Gross National Product has risen 45 percent;

—saving accounts for one-fifth of the National Income;

—exports have tripled;

—industrial output has tripled;

—the private share of output has doubled, and now accounts for two-thirds of all industrial production;

—agricultural production has increased by 50 percent.

Free China has also joined other nations as a good cash customer for U.S. exports, particularly agricultural commodities.

This remarkable cooperative effort has brought the Republic of China to the point

where it no longer needs AID assistance. Fiscal Year 1965 marks the end of this successful program.

I am requesting $580 million as our FY 1966 aid commitment to the Alliance for Progress. This is an increase of $70 million over last year's appropriation.

Impatient expectations of this great joint undertaking have sometimes in the past blinded us to its achievements—achievements which now touch the lives of nearly half of the 200 million people of Latin America. Increasingly, however, the people of the United States have come to recognize what the Alliance means.

To date, as a result of U.S. assistance in support of the Alliance,

—over 75,000 teachers have been trained;

—nearly 10,000,000 school books have been put in circulation;

—over 12,000,000 children are now participating in school lunch programs—an increase of over 8,000,000 in the past 2½ years;

—development banks and other credit institutions which support the private sector have been established in fifteen countries;

—over 300,000 houses have been or are being built;

—savings and loan associations, nonexistent a few years ago, have now accumulated and are investing local deposits of $75 million;

—25 of our own states have joined the Partners for the Alliance Program—they bring to bear a vital people-to-people effort on our relationships with Latin America;

—40 U.S. colleges and universities are working to modernize teaching and training in Latin America.

The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), established to provide even closer ties for mutual economic effort, successfully completed its first review of country performance under the Alliance. The work of this Committee is further evidence that the governments and people of Latin America are accepting increasing responsibility for their own development. The failure of Castroism is becoming clearer each day. More and more, Latin America is facing up to the fundamental problems of poverty, a rapidly growing population, and financial disorder. Increasingly, more and more of these countries are moving towards economic viability and self-sustaining growth.

The Alliance is taking hold. The war on poverty in Latin America is under way. We in the United States are proud of the way our Good Neighbors to the South are meeting the challenge of development. We are proud, too, of the role the United States is playing in this great effort and pledge our steadily enlarged support.

The problem of food requires special mention.

Growing population and rising standards of living increase the demand for food. Production in most developing countries is barely keeping pace. In some countries, it is actually falling behind.

In the years ahead, if the developing countries are to continue to grow, they must rapidly enlarge their capacity to provide food for their people. Up to a point, they can and should improve their ability to buy some of their food from abroad. For the most part, however, they must expand and diversify their own production of food. This will require many things: changes in traditional methods, abundant use of fertilizer, greater incentives for producers, and, frequently, changes in pricing practices and

more effective organization of distribution.

To meet their needs for food, the developing countries will need help.

We, in the United States, are uniquely equipped to give it.

We are rightly proud of our dynamic and progressive agriculture, with its record of success which contrasts so sharply with the agricultural failures of the Communist countries. We must use our agricultural abundance and our extensive technical skills to assist the less-developed countries to strengthen their ability both to produce and to buy agricultural commodities and, more generally, to support rural development.

We can and must mount a more comprehensive program of technical assistance in agriculture engaging the United States Department of Agriculture, our state universities and land grant colleges, and the most creative of our people in agriculture, marketing and industry.

At the same time, we can help meet the food needs of the developing nations through our Food for Peace Program under Public Law 480. Even under the most favorable conditions, it will be a number of years before the developing countries can produce and import on commercial terms all the food they need. In the interim, our own agricultural plenty can help provide for the hungry and speed the day when these countries can stand on their own feet and pay for their food imports on commercial terms—as happened in the case of Japan and Europe.

VII.

We are placing increasing emphasis on the role of private institutions and private enterprise in the development process, and we shall continue to do so.

Foreign aid cannot succeed if we view it as a job for government alone. For government can only do a small part of the job. We must bring to bear on the problems of the developing world, the knowledge and skills and good judgment of people from all walks of American life. The Agency for International Development provides the means for utilizing the resources of private business, of our universities and colleges, of farm groups, labor unions, banks, cooperatives, savings and loan associations, and professional groups.

I am happy to report that most A.I.D.-financed capital projects and a large and growing part of technical assistance are already administered by contract with private American firms and institutions.

In this connection, the privately managed International Executive Service Corps has an important role to play. I welcome the interest of business executives in serving overseas.

The Advisory Committee on Private Enterprise in Foreign Aid established by the 88th Congress has been meeting for a number of months. It is working hard. We are looking forward to their report which we hope will suggest new ways of enlarging the role of the private sector in the aid program.

To mobilize additional private capital, and the skills which go with it, I am asking the Congress to enact an investment tax credit. I am also asking for expanded authority in connection with the investment guaranty program of the Foreign Assistance Act. However, such measures to encourage the flow of capital to the developing world can do only a part of the job. The less-developed countries must pursue policies that will create new opportunities for their own businessmen and a favorable climate for investors from abroad.

We are making a special effort to encour-

age private enterprise in the developing countries, through

—technical assistance for private enterprise;

—productivity centers and schools of business administration for training in management and new techniques;

—commodity loans to provide materials and parts for private business;

—loans to industrial development banks and agricultural credit banks;

—loans to private business.

All of these programs have one object—to get private enterprise more heavily engaged in the task of development.

VIII.

We will persist in our efforts to put more aid on a multilateral basis, to improve the coordination of bilateral aid, and to increase the share of the burden borne by other Free World nations.

A growing proportion of economic assistance is directly administered by international financial institutions such as the World Bank, I.D.A., and the Inter-American Bank. In the past four years, such multi-national institutions increased their capital assistance to the developing nations by 50%. We, in turn, are prepared to increase our contribution to those organizations—as rapidly as other members do so. It is essential that these institutions maintain their international character.

To strengthen multi-national aid, and further to strengthen the Alliance for Progress, I urge the Congress promptly to approve the three-year authorization of $750 million which constitutes the United States contribution to the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Besides channeling aid through multilateral institutions, we are increasingly relying on international consortia and consultative groups to coordinate our bilateral aid with that of others. India, Pakistan, Turkey, Nigeria and Tunisia are among the countries where such arrangements have been established, in most cases under the auspices of the World Bank. The Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) is fast becoming a most useful forum for the coordination of assistance to Latin American countries.

In addition to these arrangements in support of individual countries and regions, the United States consults regularly with other major donor countries and international agencies in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

All in all, in FY 1966, 85% of U.S. development loans in Asia and Africa will be committed under international arrangements. All U.S. aid to Latin America is made available within the international framework of the Alliance for Progress.

We are continuing to urge other donors to give more aid on better terms.

Since 1960, new commitments of bilateral economic assistance by other Free World nations have increased by 50%. In the past year, the United Kingdom has organized a Ministry of Overseas Development. Canada has undertaken a program of lending on terms which are more liberal than ours.

We are particularly concerned about the terms of aid. The burden of debt borne by the developing countries is rising. Their accumulated public foreign debt now runs to about $30 billion. The volume of repayments comes to nearly $5 billion per year and it is rising by 15% each year. This is

a heavy load for nations with small resources struggling to raise the capital they need for economic and social betterment.

We will continue to emphasize in our discussions with other donors during the coming year the need to improve the terms on which aid is extended.

IX.

Tight, effective management is essential for a tight, effective aid program.

I am especially pleased to report to the Congress about the progress being made by the Administrator of the Agency for International Development in improving the management and operations of the program. The result is greater efficiency for less money.

In keeping with our government-wide economy program, the Agency:

—Cut direct hire employment during FY 1964 by 1200; the downward trend has continued during the past six months;

—Cut superstructure and overhead: during the past 18 months, separate AID organizations in 13 countries and 27 positions at the Mission Director and Deputy level have been eliminated;

—Streamlined management procedures.

Since the Congress adopted the unified approach to the organization of assistance which is reflected in the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act, our aid programs have been better coordinated, better planned, and have better served the requirements of United States foreign policy.

We are giving continuing attention to the problem of improving the Agency's personnel structure and achieving the highest possible quality in our staff. We expect to do so in the context of a program which is designed to strengthen the personnel capabilities of all the foreign affairs agencies of the government.

AID has made great progress in reducing the effect of economic assistance on our balance of payments.

The bulk of our assistance—well over 80%—now takes the form of U.S. goods and services, not dollars. Dollar payments abroad have sharply declined. In 1960, the dollar drain to other countries which resulted from the aid program measured over $1 billion. This year and next the drain is expected to be less than $500 million. Moreover, a significant part of this is offset by interest on and repayment of past United States loan assistance.

X.

In my Message on the State of the Union, I spoke of the need to create a harmony between man and society—a harmony which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization. This summons is not—and cannot be—addressed to Americans alone. For our own security and well-being, and as responsible free men, we must seek to share our capacity for growth, and the promise of a better life, with our fellowmen around the world.

That is what foreign aid is all about.

We have pledged our strength—economic and military—in defense of those who would be free and in support of those who would join in working toward a stable, prosperous world.

I call upon the Congress to join with me in renewing this pledge and to provide the tools to do the job.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 14, 1965

NOTE: For statements or remarks upon signing related legislation, see Items 131, 393, 495, 570.

19 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Highways in the Nation's Capital. *January* 14, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated January 8, 1965 to me for transmittal to the Congress by the Administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency in accordance with the provisions of Section 204(b)(2) of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960.

I know the Congress will be pleased, as I am, to note the consensus of the Highway Departments and the Administrator that, with the contemplated construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and a north central freeway, no additional highways need be constructed in this quadrant of the District for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Carl Hayden, President pro tempore of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the letter dated January 8 to the President from the Administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency, C. Darwin Stolzenbach, was also released. In his letter Mr. Stolzenbach referred to the proviso in section 204(b)(2) of the 1960 act (74 Stat. 537) prohibiting construction of freeways or parkways more than two lanes wide in portions of northwest Washington unless recommended by the National Capital Transportation Agency. The proposed north central freeway and Memorial Parkway, the letter informed the President, would run along a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or would border the Potomac River. The letter further stated that local and State authorities were creating the comprehensive planning process required by the act.

20 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Continuing the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament. *January* 15, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

I have the honor to forward today to the Congress—with my strongest urging that it be enacted promptly—a draft of a bill to assure the continuing leadership of the United States in the purposeful pursuit of peace.

Four years ago, the United States became the first nation in the world to establish an Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament. The record of achievement since has refuted the doubts of those who questioned whether there was effective work for such an agency to perform. While the journey toward peace remains long, we have begun to take the first steps—and we have found others of the family of nations willing to walk with us.

In the last year and a half, we have concluded the nuclear test ban treaty now joined by over 100 other nations. We have established a direct communications link between Washington and Moscow, joined in a United Nations resolution against weapons in space, and initiated cutbacks in the planned production of fissionable material—a step which the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union have announced that they intend to take also.

We have, in addition, placed before the

18-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva a number of important, concrete proposals for the control and reduction of armaments on which agreement has not yet been achieved.

In our times, as always, vigilance remains the price of liberty and we stand today as a strong, ready and vigilant nation, prepared and determined to defend our freedom and the freedom of those who stand with us. But as a nation vigilant to danger, we must also be vigilant for opportunities for improving the hopes for peace. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency helps us keep this most vital vigil.

Since existing authorization expires on June 30, 1965, I am asking the Congress to extend that authority for four years. I do so because it is my purpose to intensify our efforts in this critical area. I am determined to work in every way that I can for safeguarded agreements that will halt the spread of nuclear weapons, lessen the risk of war and reduce the dangers and costly burdens of armaments. This effort—as much as our continuing preparedness efforts militarily—is essential to our security for a continued increase and spread of modern weapons can actually decrease our security.

The first legislation creating the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is a proud and honored memorial to the initiative and vision of President John F. Kennedy. It is also a living tribute to the responsibility of the Members of Congress and, in particular, to the dedicated leadership offered through the years by the Vice President-elect. Such legislation so clearly reflects the spirit and the will of the American people that I hope the Congress will act with all dispatch to give approval to this extension of the Agency's valuable role.

The background and justification for my recommendation are amplified in the accompanying letter to me from the Director of the Agency, William C. Foster. I share Mr. Foster's conclusions fully and confidently trust that the action of the Congress will impressively reaffirm to the world the dedication of this generation of Americans to the untiring quest for peace for ourselves and all mankind.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Carl Hayden, President pro tempore of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill providing for extension of the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament was approved by the President on May 27, 1965 (see Item 284).

The text of the draft bill and Mr. Foster's letter of justification was also released.

21 Remarks With Prime Minister Pearson Upon Signing U.S.-Canadian Trade Agreement on Automotive Products. *January* 16, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. The Prime Minister and I, with Secretary Martin and Secretary Rusk, are about to sign a historic agreement, an agreement for free trade on automotive products between Canada and the United States.

Two years ago it appeared that our two countries might have grave differences in this great field of trade. We faced a choice between the road of stroke and counterstroke and the road of understanding and cooperation. We have taken the road of understanding.

This agreement is the result of hard work on both sides all along that road. I am sure

that the Prime Minister joins me in expressing our hearty thanks to the negotiators on both sides and to their chiefs, Mr. Rusk and Mr. Martin.

Mr. Prime Minister, would you like to say a word before we sign?

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON. Mr. President, I share completely your satisfaction as we are able today to sign this automotive agreement, and our expression of thanks to those, including the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, who conducted the negotiations.

This is one of the most important accords ever signed between our two countries in the trade field. As you say, we faced a very difficult situation in this particular area of industry, and through hard work and patient negotiation we have concluded an agreement which is of benefit to both countries. In effect, we have agreed to rationalize the production of our respective industries and to expand our production and trade through a dismantling of tariff and other barriers in the automotive field. This wasn't accomplished easily, and it could not have been accomplished at all if there had not been that mutual understanding, good will, and confidence which has grown up between our two countries over the years.

A measure of the significance of this agreement is basically this: Canada and the United States trade more with each other than any other two countries. Indeed, about one-fifth of your exports go to Canada, and automobiles and parts constitute the largest single category in that trade.

I am confident that this agreement will result in an even greater flow of two-way trade, and eventually the consumers on both sides of the border will share in its benefits.

Mr. President, I have said to you many times and you have said to me many times, that there are no problems between our two countries which can't be solved if we work at them hard enough and in the right spirit. This is what we have done in this agreement which we are about to sign.

[*Following the signing ceremony there was a brief question and answer period.*]

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Prime Minister, would you like to make some observations and answer questions before you leave?

THE PRIME MINISTER. If there are any questions about the agreement or anything related to the agreement that you would like to ask, I would be glad to deal with them.

We are leaving here immediately after the signing, Mr. Martin and I, for Washington, and then later going home.

We have had a wonderful visit to the ranch. It was very considerate on the part of the President to provide the kind of climate this morning we are accustomed to. I notice some of you people seem to be taking it very hard. This has been a short but very, very happy visit. We had some interesting discussions last night in a homey and friendly atmosphere.

I had the pleasure and privilege of being taken around the country by the President immediately on arrival. I wasn't able to take my hat into the house before I was put on a jeep. It was wonderful. I saw a lot of deer. They were very small deer. They were very friendly. Up in Canada they are bigger and wilder.

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, why could not this agreement be used as a basis for other agreements in other industries?

THE PRIME MINISTER. Well, as far as we are concerned we would like to explore that possibility. This agreement may be important not only in itself but it could be important from that point of view. But the automotive industry, the organization of it on this continent, lends itself to this kind of

agreement more easily than other industries. But we will certainly be anxious to have a look at the other situations to see if we can apply this. Anyway, we made a start.

Q. Could you run over briefly the other subjects you discussed?

THE PRIME MINISTER. Well, we had a chance to look at some of the other problems—bilateral problems—between our two countries that we are working on, economic and financial problems, the problem of air traffic between our two countries. I hope we will reach an agreement before long.

Then we have been looking at the U.N. problem. There is some difficulty there, as you know, facing the U.N. on financing and the proposed withdrawal of Indonesia. And the President has been discussing with me some of the problems of southeast Asia and difficulties there. International problems—we have of course in Canada a great responsibility, as the United States has, which is important for us to know about and see what we can do to help cooperate in it.

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, was the question of trade with Communist China discussed?

THE PRIME MINISTER. No, except in a casual way. We have been selling wheat and grains to China now for some time, and there was no particular discussion about that. Of course, we don't send anything to China on an agreed prohibitive list.

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, were there any other bilateral matters under discussion?

THE PRIME MINISTER. No. We mentioned the air negotiations as one that is most active at the moment and hope there will be an agreement before long.

Q. What does this involve?

THE PRIME MINISTER. We have had a problem between the two countries and we tried to bring that up to date in the light of new conditions, new developments in air traffic.

Q. [*Inaudible*]

THE PRIME MINISTER. We have an interest in these matters, but then under our aid agreement to countries in southeast Asia we are trying to be as helpful as we can in that part of the world.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President and Mr. Prime Minister.

NOTE: The signing ceremony was held at 10:16 a.m. on the front lawn at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Tex.

The agreement, signed for the United States by President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and for Canada by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and Secretary of State for External Affairs Paul Martin, is printed, with annexes, in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 52, p. 191). (See also Items 574, 575).

22 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *January* 16, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] I have three or four statements that may be of interest to you, but due to the weather and your desire to get back and file following the Prime Minister's departure you can just consider them as having been read here and treat them the same as if I had read them and that will save you time and give you more questions.

I have one that you may want to follow with some questions, so I think I'll except it from the group.

I trust that none of you attach any particular significance to the fact that you were not warmly greeted this morning by Mr. Emory Roberts. Lem Johns is here though.[1]

[1] Emory P. Roberts, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge of the White House Detail, Secret Service, and Thomas L. Johns, Assistant Special Agent.

He hasn't got his tie with him but he will extend to you any courtesies of the house that you may desire.

The White House Staff

I want to talk to you though this morning about the White House and make some announcements concerning it.

On the night of November 22, 1963, when I returned to Washington, one of my first actions was to meet with the members of President Kennedy's unusually devoted and unquestionably able staff. I asked each of them to remain at their post. All of them agreed to do so. They have rendered a noble service to their country by their response in time of tragedy.

Few Presidents have been so fortunate as I have been in the quality, intelligence, dedication, and loyalty of those who served the country and served me in the Cabinet and in the White House. I think all of you know my gratitude is great.

Over the past year several have departed—Ted Sorenson, Arthur Schlesinger, Brooks Hays, and our new Ambassador to Chile, Ralph Dungan.

Today I am respecting the personal wishes of several others by regretfully and reluctantly announcing these further resignations:

Kenneth O'Donnell, Myer Feldman, Dave Powers, and a lady who is a dear and cherished friend of the Johnson family, Dr. Janet Travell.

Later today, however, George will have available to you letters from each of them and my reply. Needless to say, each of these people leaves with my profound personal gratitude for the loyalty they showed me and the outstanding service they rendered to the country under the most difficult of personal circumstances.

In addition to these announcements, I want you to know the following:

Mr. Lawrence O'Brien sometime ago submitted his resignation as Special Assistant for Congressional Relations. At my urgent request, he has agreed to remain in that capacity to help launch the new legislative program. I am asking Mr. O'Brien to continue. I emphasized that I want the White House to set an example in legislative liaison and Mr. O'Brien, with his extensive experience in such work, particularly with the legislation that was carried over from last year, recommended by President Kennedy, is the man, I think, to make this possible.

I plan to ask Mr. Lee White to assume the position of Special Counsel to the President, to be effective upon the departure of Mr. Feldman. Mr. White has served for the past 4 years as Associate Counsel. I have known him and held his abilities in the highest regard for a number of years.

With these changes I have reported, the roster of Special Assistants to the President and their duties for the new administration beginning next Wednesday will be as follows:

Mr. Lawrence O'Brien—Congressional Relations

Mr. McGeorge Bundy—National Security Affairs

Mr. George Reedy—Press Secretary

Mr. Bill Moyers—Legislative Program

Mr. Jack Valenti—Appointments Secretary

Mr. Horace Busby—Cabinet Secretary

Mr. Richard Goodwin—Urban Affairs and Conservation

Mr. Douglass Cater—Education and International Affairs

Mr. Lee White—Special Counsel

All of these Special Assistants—there is no order of rank among them—all work

with and report directly to me as they have in the past. As you know, Mr. Bundy and Mr. Moyers, Mr. Valenti and Mr. Busby, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Cater all will serve from time to time in the preparation of messages and statements.

I should tell you that some further changes may be announced from time to time. I have at least one other choice for a Special Assistant whom I hope will be able to come with us. His arrangements are not yet complete and I am respecting his wish that no announcement be made at this time.

[*At this point the President spoke off the record. He then resumed speaking on the record.*]

All of the Special Assistants will receive the same salary—$28,500 annually, with one exception. I have set Mr. O'Brien's salary at the statutory maximum of $30,000. It is the consensus of his colleagues and myself that no public servant in Washington is more deserving.

I may say that the Congress provides 14 Assistants at $30,000. I will feel at liberty and will no doubt do so as the weeks move on, promote some of these men to various salaries in keeping with their experience, their duties, and their requirements. But I don't believe in starting them off at that particular scale. They are drawing $28,500 now with the possible exception of Mr. White who is not in the Special Assistant category at this time. The other men—Mr. Bundy, Mr. Moyers, Mr. Valenti, and the others—are on the payroll, $28,500, effective when the act went into effect July 1st, dating from that time as authorized by the act.

I could have named them all at $30,000 at that time but I felt and they felt, we all talked it over, that this was a better procedure.

I believe this staff of Special Assistants is one of the ablest and most broadly experienced, and I hope most harmonious and most dedicated, serving the President. I am proud to have them all with me now. I should say there will no doubt be additions to this in order to fill the needs that arise from time to time, but we are going to get by with as few people as we can for as long as we can. But they allow the President very generously in that regard, a good deal of leeway and we have a number of places that are unfilled.

I have a statement on the economic review for the year just completed. I have a statement about Mr. Pearson's and Mr. Martin's visit, which are just general statements you will probably want to cover.

I will be glad to take any questions.

QUESTIONS

Q. Mr. President, are those statements going to be available? [2]

THE PRESIDENT. Yes.

[2.] Q. Mr. President, have you gotten the report that you requested from Mr. Ackley [3] on the steel price increases?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

[3.] Q. Mr. President, Prime Minister Churchill, as everyone knows, is gravely ill——

THE PRESIDENT. I am praying for his recovery and hope very much that his condition will improve.

Q. In the event of his death, Mr. President——

THE PRESIDENT. I will stand on the statement I made. I can think of nothing crueler than going into something "in the event of."

[2] See Items 21, 23.

[3] Gardner Ackley, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

[4.] Q. Mr. President, sir, to cut down the type of speculation that you have always advised us against regarding military matters, would it be possible to spell out exactly the extent of the war in southeast Asia now? There have been stories about air raids in Laos and a story today about PT boats and air attacks in North Viet-Nam.

THE PRESIDENT. I would not ever entertain a hope of reducing your speculation. I'm an optimist and I want to look forward to the 21st century but I can't go that far. I think in connection with that, there has been published, as you are familiar with, the loss of our planes. I think you have known for sometime, since last May, at the request of the Government of Laos we have been helping them, attempting to help defend them, and I do not think it wise public policy or desirable to go into the details—for me to go into the details of military operations.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRAVEL PLANS

[5.] Q. Mr. President, could I ask you about the travel plans you mentioned in your State of the Union? Do you have in your mind any priorities as between Latin America and Europe, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Could you give us a clue——

THE PRESIDENT. I said no.

Q. When you might go, I mean?

THE PRESIDENT. No.

Q. Mr. President, talking about travel plans, is there any possibility that you might add Canada to your itinerary?

THE PRESIDENT. I would like very much to go to Canada at some time when the schedule will permit.

[At this point the President spoke off the record. He then resumed speaking on the record.]

THE BUDGET

[6.] Q. Mr. President, have you been able to get your new budget under $100 billion yet?

THE PRESIDENT. We finished about a third of the budget last night and sent it to the printer. We have not wrapped up the budget yet. I don't want to get into any numbers game because I always lose those. I think it is better to say that we want to keep the budget as low as we can, consistent with meeting the needs and the requirements of this country.

There is nothing sacred about $100 billion, or 99 or 102 or 104, and anything I say you may interpret that one way and later I'll be blamed for misleading you. So I don't want to get into that. I want to be able to keep it as low as we can, and I hope to be able to cut everything out we can forego and I hope to put everything in that is necessary. About a third of it is wrapped up and it will be some 20 days yet before we finish.

THE MULTILATERAL FORCE

[7.] Q. Mr. President, where do we stand now in our talks concerning the nuclear problem in Europe, the MLF? Can you sum that up?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, as you know, when Prime Minister Wilson was here in Washington [4] we considered the proposal he put for the multilateral force as an expansion of this concept and to the Atlantic nuclear force. Since then, as we had understood and hoped, several governments have been actively dis-

[4] Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain visited the United States December 17–19, 1964. For a joint statement of the President and Prime Minister Wilson issued at that time, see 1963–64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 797.

cussing these proposals in some detail. They will be further discussed in the days ahead; I believe next week between Chancellor Erhard and Prime Minister Wilson when the Prime Minister visits Bonn. We have been in very close touch with the participants in these discussions and we will continue to follow the progress of these talks with the greatest of interest.

We have made clear to the participating governments that we think it is highly important to develop arrangements within the alliance that will provide an opportunity for the nonnuclear members to participate in their own nuclear defense, while avoiding the spread of national nuclear systems. I strongly hope in these talks there will be progress that will allow us to move on to fruitful multilateral discussions.

The position of this Government is abundantly clear, and I emphasize what I have said this morning, that we are watching carefully the progress of other governments and we have made our viewpoint clear.

INVITATION TO RUSSIAN LEADERS; AUTO TARIFFS

[8.] Q. Mr. President, have you received any response from the Russian leaders concerning your proposal that they visit here?

THE PRESIDENT. We have extended them an invitation and have had some discussions with some of their leaders, but at this time I am not in a position to go further than I did in my State of the Union Message.

[9.] Q. Mr. President, have you had any reaction from American automobile makers to the negotiations for the auto tariff remission?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I think that they have indicated their pleasure in our ability to avoid further controversy and evolve an agreement that is satisfactory to the two nations, and we think it is highly desirable for both of them. I think both the auto producers and the auto workers will be pleased with the result of these exchanges.

[10.] Q. Mr. President, when you spoke earlier about an invitation, you didn't mean any formal invitation? Did it go beyond the reference in the State of the Union Message? Was it a formal invitation to the Soviet leaders?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I said I didn't think I had anything to add this morning to what I said in my State of the Union Message.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

[11.] Q. Mr. President, in the State of the Union and in your foreign aid messages there were references to the improved international balance of payments situation over the last few years, but there were reports from Washington yesterday that there had been a recent turn for the worse in the balance and that you might ask Congress to do something about that. Do you contemplate any action in this field?

THE PRESIDENT. I am not in a position to say at this time what may develop from time to time in that field. As you know, our deficit last year was something in excess of $3 billion, 3 billion 3, and this year it is several hundred million below. But as long as there is any deficit it is a problem that gives us concern and one that we will constantly study and try to evolve answers to. And as we study it and as we find answers, and if and as recommendations are necessary, I will make them public. I have none that I am considering at the moment. I saw the story and I would say that probably represents a highly aggressive reporter who met a man who wanted to appear smart.

A good many of these administration

proposals are administration down at different levels, and I am not aware of the level from which this came. But I am aware of the problem that is constantly with us and we will deal with it as we think best after our studies indicate what recommendations we should make, if any. But they are not at that point at all, as they are frequently not on these things if you look back over a period of months.

FURTHER QUESTIONS

[12.] Q. Mr. President, are you expecting additional Cabinet changes in the next few weeks or months?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I could say. I don't think I have an answer to that.

[13.] Q. Mr. President, the other day there was a report that on a lower level in the administration there was a proposal to send Peace Corps volunteers to Eastern Europe. Has that reached your attention?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I read it in the paper. I would say that it was lower level.

[14.] Q. Mr. President, do you share Speaker McCormack's optimism that Congress is going to act promptly on your major legislative proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. I am going to propose and I know Congress will consider and dispose as the circumstances and merits of the legislation justify. I hope to have material ready for them to consider promptly so that no one will feel we are derelict, and I have every reason to believe that they will act, as other Congresses have done, in the public interest.

[15.] Q. Mr. President, a great deal was made of extremism in the recent presidential campaign, groups such as the Ku Klux Klan and other organizations. Do you feel that the threat posed by these groups is greater today than it has been in the past?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not made any evaluation of that, period.

[16.] Q. Mr. President, Senator Mansfield was very forceful the other day in complaining of plans to close veterans hospitals in his home State, and apparently there have been other complaints by other lawmakers. Do you see any reassessment of those closings coming up or do you have any plans along that line?

THE PRESIDENT. That decision has been made by the Veterans Administrator. That is a matter for him. He is a career employee. That is not something that I am passing on from day to day, on these individual locations.

[17.] Q. Mr. President, earlier you said when you were discussing the MLF that the position of the U.S. Government was abundantly clear, but I think there are some people in Europe and the United States who would like to think we are not as strongly behind the MLF as we were before and it is therefore negotiable. Could you just say whether we are still strongly in favor of a mixed-manned nuclear fleet?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, I said that just now. I will refer you to the statement I just made.

[18.] Q. Mr. President, on the eve of your inauguration could you sum up or characterize for us your view of the general world condition, or the leadership job that you see ahead for us?

THE PRESIDENT. I prefer to do that off the record for you. I don't want to create any more problems than we already have. If you want to do it on that basis I will be glad to.

Q. Could that be for our guidance?

THE PRESIDENT. I assume it would guide you.

Q. I mean we can use it?

THE PRESIDENT. No, you can say White House sources said or the President said or somebody close to the President said or anything. I will just give you my view off the record and if it has any influence on your view, well, all right. You can entertain your own.

Q. Okay.

[*The President again spoke off the record.*]

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

[19.] Q. Could I get in one question for the Ottawa group, Mr. President? It is felt that tomorrow Canada would recognize Communist China, if we could, but it is also expressed off the record in Ottawa that the United States is exerting a great deal of pressure on Canada to prevent this move. Anything either on the record or off the record you can tell us?

THE PRESIDENT. I think they said, "Thank you."

NOTE: President Johnson's thirty-sixth news conference was held in the living room at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Tex., at 11:03 a.m. on Saturday, January 16, 1965.

23 Statement by the President Reviewing the Economic Gains of 1964. *January* 16, 1965

1. JUST A YEAR AGO—in reviewing our economic progress—I pointed out five historic milestones we had reached in 1963. Today, we can look back down the road to see how far we moved beyond those milestones in 1964.

a. By this time a year ago, gross national product had passed the $600 billion mark—a $100 billion gain in 3 years of expansion.

Today, gross national product is more than $35 billion higher than a year ago—a 1 year gain as large as a year's total public and private expenditures on education.

b. By the end of 1963, weekly earnings in manufacturing had crossed the $100 mark.

Today, they are at $106.55 a week—$3.89 higher or nearly a 4 percent increase over a year ago, through longer hours and higher pay.

c. At its peak during 1963, civilian employment crossed the 70 million mark.

Today, and during the past year, civilian employment has been running 1.5 million above a year earlier—the largest gain in the current expansion.

d. In 1963, annual corporate profits had crossed the $50 billion mark before taxes and the $25 billion mark after taxes.

In 1964, corporate profits are estimated to have risen another $6 billion before taxes, and a healthy $5 billion after taxes.

e. 1. During 1963, plant and equipment outlays crossed the $40 billion mark.

By the end of 1964, they amounted to nearly $47 billion, a strong 13½ percent above a year earlier.

2. In the course of 1964, we passed some further milestones:

a. Total consumer buying passed $400 billion around midyear, after consumption spending per person had topped $2,000 at the start of the year;

b. Personal income crossed a half-trillion dollars in November; and

c. Most important of all, unemployment dipped below 5 percent twice during the year, and averaged exactly 5 percent in the whole quarter. You have to go back to the third quarter of 1957 to find a better record.

Today, there are new milestones to be seen and to be passed down the road. With the cooperation of labor and of business, we have good reason to believe that in this 48th consecutive month of unparalleled national prosperity, we can look to healthy and continued expansion.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Tex.

24 Statement by the President on Announcing 88 New Projects in the War on Poverty. *January* 17, 1965

IN THE FIRST 101 days of this unique national war effort we have brought nearly 400 transfusions of new opportunity to disadvantaged Americans in every part of this land. We have made a major and significant beginning to throttle want and elevate hope. We have changed what some have called the Government's war on poverty to truly every American's war on poverty. From every State in the Nation men and women have come forward to help in this effort.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release listing 88 new war on poverty projects in 33 States and Puerto Rico at a cost of $101,960,782. The new projects ranged from the establishment of a $20 million summer job program for 50,000 high school students to the sending of 4 VISTA volunteers to live and work among the Gila River Indians in Arizona.

The release stated that local antipoverty units had been established or were being organized in 80 percent of all cities with populations of 50,000 or more. In addition, more than 100 rural areas, including Indian reservations, had formed or were forming war on poverty organizations. An estimated 5,000 prominent industrial, business, union, welfare, and civic leaders were serving without pay on the boards of these organizations. Interest and participation in various phases of the program was also coming from sports figures, television personalities, artists, writers, and teachers.

25 Remarks at the Swearing In of John T. Connor as Secretary of Commerce. *January* 18, 1965

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE, we thank you for coming here this morning. We are sorry we were unprepared but that will be another lesson that we have learned from you.

Mr. Secretary, I understand at least one segment of American enterprise and commerce has already given you great credit for starting a boom here in the Capital City; between your relatives and friends and my relatives and friends, business ought to be booming for the taxicab business and the hotel business here in Washington.

This is a very happy week in the Nation's Capital but no event on the schedule is prouder for me than this particular occasion. It is an imposing responsibility for a President to select an individual to be head of one of what President George Washington called the great departments of this Government.

For the past 14 months I have served with and have been served by one of the finest and most exceptional Cabinets in this century. I shall always be grateful for their loyalty and their leadership. In every respect the Cabinet has reflected the vision and the brilliance of the man who selected them, President John F. Kennedy.

I am gratified that my first selection for the Cabinet is a man so worthy to sit with these colleagues. John Connor succeeded in public service before he succeeded in pri-

vate life. He has that devotion to the public interest that I think represents the best of America's modern business community.

I am very proud to welcome him and his lovely wife Mary to the administration officially this morning.

The post the Secretary takes over is a vital one in our American system. Since it was created, the Office of Secretary of Commerce has been filled by many distinguished Americans, including one Republican President, one Democratic Vice President. I am sure that none have served more effectively for the country, Mr. Secretary, than your predecessor and my beloved friend Luther Hodges.

The Department of Commerce presents an important and an exciting challenge today. America's business community is in the midst of many profound changes. Revolutions are running in management, distribution, transportation and communication, and the uses of automation. Certainly no segment of our national life has a greater stake in broadening the qualities of our educational opportunity than does American business. In addition, I think the time has come when American enterprise must look outward and in the fine tradition of our forebears, trade as never before in the marketplaces of all the world.

At various times the Department of Commerce has been regarded as outside the mainstream of Washington, sometimes even the country. But as far as I am concerned that day has passed. I am looking to Jack Connor to make the Department one of the most progressive, one of the most alert, one of the most imaginative in the Government.

We are proud to have you here, Mr. Secretary. Congratulations and good luck and before you ask I might as well tell you I don't have any more tickets for the inauguration either. All I can suggest is if you find some of your business friends who do have, let's split them between your relatives and mine.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States. During his remarks he referred to Luther Hodges, the preceding Secretary of Commerce. The text of Mr. Connor's response was also released.

26 Special Message to the Congress on the State of the Nation's Defenses. *January* 18, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

One hundred seventy-five years ago, in his first Annual Message, President Washington told the Congress: "Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention that of providing for the common defense will merit particular regard. To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

For the Eighty-ninth Congress—as for the First Congress—those words of the first President remain a timely charge.

In the twentieth year since the end of mankind's most tragic war you and I are beginning new terms of service. The danger of war remains ever with us. But if the hope of peace is sturdier than at any other time in these two decades, it is because we—and free men everywhere—have proved preparedness to be "the most effectual means of preserving peace."

Arms alone cannot assure the security of any society or the preservation of any peace. The health and education of our people,

the vitality of our economy, the equality of our justice, the vision and fulfillment of our aspirations are all factors in America's strength and well-being.

Today we can walk the road of peace because we have the strength we need. We have built that strength with courage. We have employed it with care. We have maintained it with conviction that the reward of our resolution will be peace and freedom.

We covet no territory, we seek no dominion, we fear no nation, we despise no people. With our arms we seek to shelter the peace of mankind.

In this spirit, then, I wish to consider with you the state of our defenses, the policies we pursue, and—as Commander in Chief—to offer recommendations on our course for the future.

I. The State of Our Defenses

I am able to report to you that the United States today is stronger militarily than at any other time in our peacetime history.

Under our free and open society, the American people have succeeded in building a strength of arms greater than that ever assembled by any other nation and greater now than that of any combination of adversaries.

This strength is not the handiwork of any one Administration. Our force in being and in place reflects the continuity and constancy of America's purpose under four Administrations and eight Congresses—and this responsible conduct of our system is, of itself, a source of meaningful strength.

For the past four years, the focus of our national effort has been upon assuring an indisputable margin of superiority for our defenses. I can report today that effort has succeeded.

—Our strategic nuclear power on alert has increased three-fold in four years.

—Our tactical nuclear power has been greatly expanded.

—Our forces have been made as versatile as the threats to peace are various.

—Our Special Forces, trained for the undeclared, twilight wars of today have been expanded eight-fold.

—Our combat-ready Army divisions have been increased by 45 percent.

—Our Marine Corps has been increased by 15,000 men.

—Our airlift capacity to move these troops rapidly anywhere in the world has been doubled.

—Our tactical Air Force firepower to support these divisions in the field has increased 100 percent.

This strength has been developed to support our basic military strategy—a strategy of strength and readiness, capable of countering aggression with appropriate force from ballistic missiles to guerrilla bands.

Our forces are balanced and ready, mobile and diverse. Our allies trust our strength and our adversaries respect it. But the challenge is unceasing. The forms of conflict become more subtle and more complex every day. We must—and we shall—adapt our forces and our tactics to fulfill our purposes.

If our military strength is to be fully usable in times requiring adaptation and response to changing challenges, that strength must be so organized and so managed that it may be employed with planned precision as well as promptness.

The state of our defenses is enhanced today because we have established an orderly system for informed decision-making and planning.

—Our planning and budgeting programs are now conducted on a continuing five-year

basis and cover our total military requirements.

—Our national strategy, military force structure, contingency plans and defense budget are all now related in an integrated plan.

—Our orderly decision-making now combines our best military judgment with the most advanced scientific and analytical techniques.

—Our military policy under the Secretary of Defense is now more closely tied than ever to the conduct of foreign policy under the Secretary of State.

Thus, we now have the ability to provide and maintain a balanced, flexible military force, capable of meeting the changing requirements of a constantly changing challenge.

II. Basic Defense Policies

1. *Four years ago, President John F. Kennedy stated to the Congress and the world, "The primary purpose of our arms is peace, not war." That is still their purpose. We are armed, not for conquest, but to insure our own security and to encourage the settlement of international differences by peaceful processes.*

We are not a militaristic people, and we have long denounced the use of force in pursuit of national ambition. We seek to avoid a nuclear holocaust in which there can be neither victory nor victors. But we shall never again return to a world where peace-loving men must stand helpless in the path of those who, heedless of destruction and human suffering, take up war and oppression in pursuit of their own ambitions.

2. *The strength of our Strategic Retaliatory Forces must deter nuclear attack on the United States or our Allies.*

The forces we now have give that capability.

The United States has——

—More than 850 land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles

—More than 300 nuclear-armed missiles in Polaris submarines

—More than 900 strategic bombers, half of them ready at all times to be airborne within 15 minutes.

These strategic forces on alert are superior—in number and in quality—to those of any other nation.

To maintain our superiority, the immediate future will see further increases in our missile strength, as well as concentration on further technological improvements and continuing vigorous Research and Development.

We are——

—Requesting more than $300 million to continue our program for extending the life and improving the capabilities of our B–52 strategic bombers, while eliminating two squadrons of B–52Bs, the earliest—and least effective—model of this plane.

—Continuing development of engines and other systems for advanced aircraft to retain our option for a new manned bomber, should the need arise.

—Continuing deployment of the SR–71, the world's fastest airplane, which will enter the active forces this year.

—Continuing installation of the new over-the-horizon radars, giving us almost instantaneous knowledge of ballistic missiles launched for attack.

—Continuing procurement and deployment of our latest strategic missiles, Minuteman II and Polaris A–3, greatly extending the range, accuracy, and striking power of the strategic forces.

—Replacing older, more costly, and vulnerable elements of our strategic forces. The out-dated Atlas and Titan I missiles will be retired this year and the remainder of the B–47 forces will be phased out during Fiscal

Year 1966.

All this is part of a continuing process. There will always be changes, replacing the old with the new.

Major new developments in strategic weapon systems we propose to begin this year are:

—A new missile system, the Poseidon, to increase the striking power of our missile carrying nuclear submarines. The Poseidon missile will have double the payload of the highly successful Polaris A–3. The increased accuracy and flexibility of the Poseidon will permit its use effectively against a broader range of possible targets and give added insurance of penetration of enemy defenses.

—A series of remarkable new payloads for strategic missiles. These include: *penetration aids,* to assure that the missile reaches its target through any defense; *guidance and reentry vehicle designs,* to increase many-fold the effectiveness of our missiles against various kinds of targets; and methods of reporting the arrival of our missiles on target, up to and even including the time of explosion.

—A new Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) that can, if needed, be deployed operationally with the B–52 or other bombers. This aerodynamic missile—a vast improvement over existing systems—would permit the bomber to attack a far larger number of targets and to do so from beyond the range of their local defenses.

3. *The strength, deployment, and mobility of our forces must be such that, combined with those of our allies, they can prevent the erosion of the Free World by limited, non-nuclear aggression.*

Our non-nuclear forces must be strong enough to insure that we are never limited to nuclear weapons alone as our sole option in the face of aggression. These forces must contribute to our strategy of responding flexibly and appropriately to varied threats to peace.

I have already cited the increases achieved during recent years in the strength and mobility of our Army, Navy, Marines, and of our air transport which gets them to the scene of battle and the tactical aircraft which support them there. These forces, furthermore, are now better balanced, better integrated, and under more effective command and control than ever before. We shall maintain our present high degree of readiness.

We must further improve our ability to concentrate our power rapidly in a threatened area, so as to halt aggression early and swiftly. We plan expansion of our airlift, improvement of our sealift, and more prepositioned equipment to enable us to move our troops overseas in a matter of days, rather than weeks.

To this end, we will:

—Start development of the C–5A Cargo Transport. This extraordinary aircraft capable of carrying 750 passengers will bring a new era of air transportation. It will represent a dramatic step forward in the worldwide mobility of our forces and in American leadership in the field of aviation.

—Build fast deployment cargo ships, capable of delivering military equipment quickly to any theatre. This represents a new concept in the rapid deployment of military forces. These ships will have a gas turbine engine propulsion system, a major advance in marine engineering for ships of this size. Such vessels will be deployed around the globe, able to begin deliveries of heavy combat-ready equipment into battle zone within days or even hours.

—Increase our Forward Floating Depot

Ships stationed close to areas of potential crisis.

—Begin large-scale procurement of the revolutionary swept wing F–111 and the new A–7 Navy attack aircraft.

We will also begin construction of four new nuclear-powered attack submarines, and ten new destroyer escorts. And we will continue to develop a much smaller, more efficient, nuclear power plant for possible use in our future aircraft carriers.

4. *While confident that our present strength will continue to deter a thermonuclear war, we must always be alert to the possibilities for limiting destruction which might be inflicted upon our people, cities and industry—should such a war be forced upon us.*

Many proposals have been advanced for means of limiting damage and destruction to the United States in the event of a thermonuclear war. Shifting strategy and advancing technology make the program of building adequate defenses against nuclear attack extremely complex.

Decisions with respect to further limitation of damage require complex calculations concerning the effectiveness of many interrelated elements. Any comprehensive program would involve the expenditure of tens of billions of dollars. We must not shrink from any expense that is justified by its effectiveness, but we must not hastily expend vast sums on massive programs that do not meet this test.

It is already clear that without fall-out shelter protection for our citizens, all defense weapons lose much of their effectiveness in saving lives. This also appears to be the least expensive way of saving millions of lives, and the one which has clear value even without other systems. We will continue our existing programs and start a program to increase the total inventory of shelters through a survey of private homes and other small structures.

We shall continue the research and development which retains the options to deploy an anti-ballistic missile system, and manned interceptors and surface-to-air missiles against bombers.

5. *Our military forces must be so organized and directed that they can be used in a measured, controlled, and deliberate way as a versatile instrument to support our foreign policy.*

Military and civilian leaders alike are unanimous in their conviction that our armed might is and always must be so controlled as to permit measured response in whatever crises may confront us.

We have made dramatic improvements in our ability to communicate with and command our forces, both at the national level and at the level of the theatre commanders. We have established a National Military Command System, with the most advanced electronic and communications equipment, to gather and present the military information necessary for top level management of crises and to assure the continuity of control through all levels of command. Its survival under attack is insured by a system of airborne, shipborne and other command posts, and a variety of alternative protected communications.

We have developed and procured the Post Attack Command Control System of the Strategic Air Command, to assure continued control of our strategic forces following a nuclear attack.

We have installed new safety procedures and systems designed to guarantee that our nuclear weapons are not used except at the direction of the highest national authority.

This year we are requesting funds to ex-

tend similar improvements in the survivability and effectiveness of our command and control to other commands in our overseas theatres.

6. *America will continue to be first in the use of science and technology to insure the security of its people.*

We are currently investing more than $6 billion per year for military Research and Development. Among other major developments, our investment has recently produced anti-satellite systems that can intercept and destroy armed satellites that might be launched, and such revolutionary new aircraft as the F–111 fighter-bomber and the SR–71 supersonic reconnaissance aircraft. Our investment has effected an enormous improvement in the design of anti-ballistic missile systems. We will pursue our program for the development of the Nike-X anti-missile system, to permit deployment of this anti-ballistic missile should the national security require. Research will continue on even more advanced anti-missile components and concepts.

About $2 billion a year of this program is invested in innovations in technology and in experimental program. Thus, we provide full play for the ingenuity and inventiveness of the best scientific and technical talent in our nation and the Free World.

American science, industry, and technology are foremost in the world. Their resources represent a prime asset to our national security.

7. *Our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines, from whom we ask so much, are the cornerstone of our military might.*

The success of all our policies depends upon our ability to attract, develop fully, utilize and retain the talents of outstanding men and women in the military services. We have sought to improve housing conditions for military families and educational opportunities for military personnel.

Since 1961, we have proposed—and the Congress has authorized—the largest military pay increases in our history, totaling more than $2 billion.

To ensure that the pay of military personnel, and indeed of all government employees, retains an appropriate relation to the compensation of other elements of our society, we will review their pay annually. The procedures for this review will be discussed in my budget message.

It is imperative that our men in uniform have the necessary background and training to keep up with the complexities of the ever-changing military, political, and technical problems they face each day. To insure this, the Secretary of Defense is undertaking a study of military education to make certain that the education available to our service men and women at their Academies, at their War Colleges and at the Command and Staff Colleges, is excellent in its quality.

In recent years large numbers of volunteers have been rejected by the military services because of their failure to meet certain mental or physical standards, even though many of their deficiencies could have been corrected. To broaden the opportunity for service and increase the supply of potentially qualified volunteers, the Army is planning to initiate an experimental program of military training, education and physical rehabilitation for men who fail at first to meet minimum requirements for service. This pilot program, which will involve about 10,000 men in 1965, will establish how many of these young volunteers can be upgraded so as to qualify for service.

8. *Our citizen-soldiers must be the best organized, best equipped reserve forces in the world. We must make certain that this*

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force, which has served our country so well from the time of the Revolution to the Berlin and Cuban crises of recent years, keeps pace with the changing demands of our national security.

To this end, we are taking steps to realign our Army Reserves and National Guard to improve significantly their combat-readiness and effectiveness in times of emergency. This realignment will bring our Army Reserve structure into balance with our contingency war plans and will place all remaining units of the Army reserve forces in the National Guard. At the same time, by eliminating units for which there is no military requirement, we will realize each year savings approximating $150 million. Under our plan, all units will be fully equipped with combat-ready equipment and will be given training in the form of monthly weekend drills that will greatly increase their readiness. Under the revised organization, both the old and the new units of the National Guard, as well as individual trainees who remain in the Reserves, will make a much greater and continuing contribution to our national security.

We shall continue to study our reserve forces and take whatever action is necessary to increase their combat effectiveness.

9. *The Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of Defense must continue to receive the best professional military advice available to the leaders of any government in the world.*

The importance of a strong line of command running from the Commander-in-Chief to the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Unified and Specified Commanders in the field has been repeatedly demonstrated during recent years.

The Secretary of Defense will present to you certain recommendations to strengthen the Joint Staff.

10. *We will strengthen our military alliances, assist freedom-loving peoples, and continue our Military Assistance Program.*

It is essential to continue to strengthen our alliances with other free and independent nations. We reaffirm our unwavering determination that efforts to divide and conquer free men shall not be successful in our time. We shall continue to assist those who struggle to preserve their own independence.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a strong shield against aggression. We reaffirm our belief in the necessity of unified planning and execution of strategy. We invite our NATO allies to work with us in developing better methods for mutual consultation and joint strategic study. We shall continue to seek ways to bind the alliance even more strongly together by sharing the tasks of defense through collective action.

We shall continue our program of military and economic assistance to Allies elsewhere in the world and to those nations struggling against covert aggression in the form of externally directed, undeclared guerrilla warfare. In Southeast Asia, our program remains unchanged. From 1950, the United States has demonstrated its commitment to the freedom, independence, and neutrality of Laos by strengthening the economic and military security of that nation. The problem of Laos is the refusal of the Communist forces to honor the Geneva Accords into which they entered in 1962. We shall continue to support the legitimate government of that country. The Geneva Accords established the right of Laos to be left alone in peace.

Similarly, the problem of Vietnam is the refusal of Communist forces to honor their agreement of 1954. The North Vietnam regime, supported by the Chinese Communists, has openly and repeatedly avowed its intention to destroy the independence of

the Republic of Vietnam through massive, ruthless, and incessant guerrilla terrorism against Government and people alike.

Our purpose, under three American Presidents, has been to assist the Vietnamese to live in peace, free to choose both their own way of life and their own foreign policy. We shall continue to honor our commitments in Vietnam.

PRINCIPLES OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

1. *To carry out our strategy and enforce our policies requires a large budget for defense.*

The world's most affluent society can surely afford to spend whatever must be spent for its freedom and security. We shall continue to maintain the military forces necessary for our security without regard to arbitrary or predetermined budget ceilings. But we shall continue to insist that those forces be procured at the lowest possible cost and operated with the greatest possible economy and efficiency.

To acquire and maintain our unprecedented military power, we have been obliged to invest more than one-half of every dollar paid in taxes to the Federal Government. The Defense budget has grown from $43 billion in Fiscal Year 1960 to more than $51 billion in Fiscal Year 1964. I now estimate the Defense expenditures for Fiscal Year 1965 to be about $49.3 billion, or approximately $2 billion less than in Fiscal Year 1964. I further estimate that Defense expenditures for Fiscal Year 1966 will be reduced still another $300 million.

There are two main reasons for this leveling-off in Defense expenditures:

First, we have achieved many of the needed changes and increases in our military force structure;

Second, we are now realizing the benefits of the rigorous Cost Reduction Program introduced into the Defense establishment during the past four years.

As I have stated—and as our enemies well know—this country now possesses a range of credible, usable military power enabling us to deal with every form of military challenge from guerrilla terrorism to thermonuclear war. Barring a significant shift in the international situation, we are not likely to require further increments on so large a scale during the next several years. Expenditures for Defense will thus constitute a declining portion of our expanding annual Gross National Product, which is now growing at the rate of 5 percent each year. If, over the next several years, we continue to spend approximately the same amount of dollars annually for our national defense that we are spending today, an ever-larger share of our expanding national wealth will be free to meet other vital needs, both public and private.

Let me be clear, however, to friend and foe alike. So long as I am President, we shall spend whatever is necessary for the security of our people.

2. *Defense expenditures in the years ahead must continue to be guided by the relentless pursuit of efficiency and intelligent economy.*

There is no necessary conflict between the need for a strong defense and the principles of economy and sound management. If we are to remain strong——

—Outmoded weapons must be replaced by new ones,

—Obsolete equipment and installations must be eliminated,

—Costly duplication of effort must be eliminated.

We are following this policy now, and so long as I am President, I intend to continue to follow this policy.

We have recently announced the consolidation, reduction, or discontinuance of De-

fense activities in some 95 locations. When added to those previously completed, these actions will produce annual savings of more than $1 billion each year, every year, in the operations of the Defense Department, and release about 1,400,000 acres of land for civilian purposes. These economies—which represent more prudent and effective allocation of our resources—have not diminished the strength and efficiency of our Defense forces, but rather have enhanced them.

We are the wealthiest nation in the world and the keystone of the largest alliance of free nations in history. We can, and will, spend whatever is necessary to preserve our freedom. But we cannot afford to spend one cent more than is necessary, for there is too much waiting to be done, too many other pressing needs waiting to be met. I urge the Congress to support our efforts to assure the American people a dollar's worth of Defense for every dollar spent.

3. *While our primary goal is to maintain the most powerful military force in the world at the lowest possible cost, we will never be unmindful of those communities and individuals who are temporarily affected by changes in the pattern of Defense spending.*

Men and women, who have devoted their lives and their resources to the needs of their country, are entitled to help and consideration in making the transition to other pursuits.

We will continue to help local communities by mobilizing and coordinating all the resources of the Federal Governments to overcome temporary difficulties created by the curtailment of any Defense activity. We will phase out unnecessary Defense operations in such a way as to lessen the impact on any community, and we will work with local communities to develop energetic programs of self-help, calling on the resources of state and local governments—and of private industry—as well as those of the Federal Government.

There is ample evidence that such measures can succeed. Former military bases are now in use throughout the country in communities which have not only adjusted to necessary change, but have created greater prosperity for themselves as a result. Their accomplishments are a tribute to the ingenuity of thousands of our citizens, and a testimony to the strength and resiliency of our economy and our system of government.

4. *We must continue to make whatever changes are necessary in our Defense establishment to increase its efficiency and to insure that it keeps pace with the demands of an ever-changing world; we must continue to improve the decision-making process by those in command.*

The experience of several years has shown that certain activities of the Defense establishment can be conducted not only with greater economy, but far more effectively when carried out on a Department-wide basis, either by a military department as executive agent or by a defense agency. The Defense Communications Agency, established in 1959, and the Defense Supply Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, established in 1961, have all eliminated duplication of effort, improved management, and achieved better fulfillment of their missions. In addition, we have recently announced——

—Consolidation of the Field Contract Administration offices of the Military Department under the Defense Supply Agency;

—Formation of the Department of Defense Contract Audit Agency, to increase the efficiency and lower the cost of Government auditing of Defense contracts;

—Formation of the Traffic Management and Terminal Command, under the single management of the Department of the

Army, to regulate surface transportation of military cargo and personnel within the Continental United States.

Each of these actions will lead to better performance, surer control, and less cost. Most important, these actions are informing and expediting the decision-making process. We will continue to seek out opportunities to further increase the effectiveness and efficiency of our Defense establishment.

CONCLUSION

The Secretary of Defense will soon come before you with our detailed proposals for the coming year. He will have recommendations for further strengthening of our strategic forces and our conventional forces. He will have additional suggestions for achieving greater efficiency, and therefore greater economy.

As you consider the state of our defenses and form your judgments as to our future course, I know that you will do so in the knowledge that today we Americans are responsible not only for our own security but, in concert with our Allies, for the security of the Free World. Upon our strength and our wisdom rests the future not only of our American way of life, but that of the whole society of free men.

This is an awesome responsibility. So far, we have borne it well. As our strength rose—and largely as a consequence of that strength—we have been able to take encouraging steps toward peace. We have established an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. We have signed a limited nuclear test ban agreement with the Soviet Union. We have, at the same time, met the challenge of force, unflinchingly, from Berlin to Cuba. In each case, the threat has receded and international tensions have diminished.

In a world of 120 nations, there are still great dangers to be faced. As old threats are turned back, change and turmoil will present new ones. The vigilance and courage we have shown in the last twenty years must be sustained as far ahead as we can see. The defense of freedom remains our duty—twenty-four hours a day and every day of the year.

We cannot know the future and what it holds. But all our experience of two centuries reminds us that—

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 18, 1965

27 The President's Inaugural Address. *January* 20, 1965

[As delivered in person at the Capitol at 12:02 p.m.]

My fellow countrymen:

On this occasion the oath I have taken before you and before God is not mine alone, but ours together. We are one nation and one people. Our fate as a nation and our future as a people rest not upon one citizen but upon all citizens.

That is the majesty and the meaning of this moment.

For every generation there is a destiny. For some, history decides. For this generation the choice must be our own.

Even now, a rocket moves toward Mars. It reminds us that the world will not be the

same for our children, or even for ourselves in a short span of years. The next man to stand here will look out on a scene that is different from our own.

Ours is a time of change—rapid and fantastic change—bearing the secrets of nature, multiplying the nations, placing in uncertain hands new weapons for mastery and destruction, shaking old values and uprooting old ways.

Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people and on their faith.

The American Covenant

They came here—the exile and the stranger, brave but frightened—to find a place where a man could be his own man. They made a covenant with this land. Conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union, it was meant one day to inspire the hopes of all mankind. And it binds us still. If we keep its terms we shall flourish.

JUSTICE AND CHANGE

First, justice was the promise that all who made the journey would share in the fruits of the land.

In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty. In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry. In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended. In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write.

For more than 30 years that I have served this Nation I have believed that this injustice to our people, this waste of our resources, was our real enemy. For 30 years or more, with the resources I have had, I have vigilantly fought against it. I have learned and I know that it will not surrender easily.

But change has given us new weapons. Before this generation of Americans is finished, this enemy will not only retreat, it will be conquered.

Justice requires us to remember: when any citizen denies his fellow, saying: "His color is not mine or his beliefs are strange and different," in that moment he betrays America, though his forebears created this Nation.

LIBERTY AND CHANGE

Liberty was the second article of our covenant. It was self-government. It was our Bill of Rights. But it was more. America would be a place where each man could be proud to be himself: stretching his talents, rejoicing in his work, important in the life of his neighbors and his nation.

This has become more difficult in a world where change and growth seem to tower beyond the control and even the judgment of men. We must work to provide the knowledge and the surroundings which can enlarge the possibilities of every citizen.

THE WORLD AND CHANGE

The American covenant called on us to help show the way for the liberation of man. And that is today our goal. Thus, if as a nation, there is much outside our control, as a people no stranger is outside our hope.

Change has brought new meaning to that old mission. We can never again stand aside, prideful in isolation. Terrific dangers and troubles that we once called "foreign" now constantly live among us. If American lives must end, and American treasure be spilled, in countries that we barely know, then that is the price that change has demanded of conviction and of our enduring covenant.

Think of our world as it looks from that

rocket that is heading toward Mars. It is like a child's globe, hanging in space, the continent stuck to its side like colored maps. We are all fellow passengers on a dot of earth. And each of us, in the span of time, has really only a moment among our companions.

How incredible it is that in this fragile existence we should hate and destroy one another. There are possibilities enough for all who will abandon mastery over others to pursue mastery over nature. There is world enough for all to seek their happiness in their own way.

Our Nation's course is abundantly clear. We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery.

But more is required. Men want to be part of a common enterprise, a cause greater than themselves. And each of us must find a way to advance the purpose of the Nation, thus finding new purpose for ourselves. Without this, we will simply become a nation of strangers.

UNION AND CHANGE

The third article is union. To those who were small and few against the wilderness, the success of liberty demanded the strength of union. Two centuries of change have made this true again.

No longer need capitalist and worker, farmer and clerk, city and countryside, struggle to divide our bounty. By working shoulder to shoulder together we can increase the bounty of all. We have discovered that every child who learns, and every man who finds work, and every sick body that is made whole—like a candle added to an altar—brightens the hope of all the faithful.

So let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds. They stand in the way of a seeking nation.

Let us now join reason to faith and action to experience, to transform our unity of interest into a unity of purpose. For the hour and the day and the time are here to achieve progress without strife, to achieve change without hatred; not without difference of opinion but without the deep and abiding divisions which scar the union for generations.

The American Belief

Under this covenant of justice, liberty, and union we have become a nation—prosperous, great, and mighty. And we have kept our freedom. But we have no promise from God that our greatness will endure. We have been allowed by Him to seek greatness with the sweat of our hands and the strength of our spirit.

I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless, and sterile battalion of the ants. It is the excitement of becoming—always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting, and trying again—but always trying and always gaining.

In each generation, with toil and tears, we have had to earn our heritage again. If we fail now then we will have forgotten in abundance what we learned in hardship: that democracy rests on faith, that freedom asks more than it gives, and the judgment of God is harshest on those who are most favored.

If we succeed it will not be because of what we have, but it will be because of what we are; not because of what we own, but rather because of what we believe.

For we are a nation of believers. Underneath the clamor of building and the rush of

our day's pursuits, we are believers in justice and liberty and in our own union. We believe that every man must some day be free. And we believe in ourselves.

And that is the mistake that our enemies have always made. In my lifetime, in depression and in war they have awaited our defeat. Each time, from the secret places of the American heart, came forth the faith that they could not see or that they could not even imagine. And it brought us victory. And it will again.

For this is what America is all about. It is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star that is not reached and the harvest that is sleeping in the unplowed ground. Is our world gone? We say farewell. Is a new world coming? We welcome it, and we will bend it to the hopes of man.

And to these trusted public servants and to my family, and those close friends of mine who have followed me down a long winding road, and to all the people of this Union and the world, I will repeat today what I said on that sorrowful day in November last year: I will lead and I will do the best I can.

But you, you must look within your own hearts to the old promises and to the old dreams. They will lead you best of all.

For myself, I ask only in the words of an ancient leader: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this thy people, that is so great?"

28 Statement by the President to the Members of the Committee on Nuclear Proliferation. *January* 21, 1965

YESTERDAY the Nation reaffirmed its dedication to the pursuit of peace. Today, we find that problem, once again, first on our national agenda.

Tomorrow and in the years ahead, our future and the future of the world will be shaped in no small measure by what we now do in the face of the complex and difficult problems posed by the spread of nuclear weapons.

I am grateful, therefore, that such distinguished and experienced men have today given me and my advisers the benefit of their patient and searching counsel.

NOTE: The President read the statement at 1 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

A White House release of the same day stated that the meeting was attended by the 10 members of the Committee and by the President's principal advisers in the national security area. The Committee, headed by former Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatric, was established by the President in November 1964, the release stated, "to study the problems for world peace and security posed by the increase in the number of nations capable of building nuclear weapons." The release also listed the members of the Committee.

29 Annual Message to the Congress on the District of Columbia Budget. *January* 21, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I present the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965.

I have spoken in recent weeks of our resolve to advance toward the Great Society—in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms. What we do in our Capital

City, I believe, will stand as a measure of our overall progress to that end.

I shall shortly send to the Congress a special message defining the specific goals and the steps for achieving them that will lead the District of Columbia toward the Great Society. The budget which I am transmitting will provide the means by which progress toward many of those goals can be made in fiscal year 1966.

Adequate financial support is necessary if the District is to have needed services and facilities. Improvements were made by the last Congress, but provisions for the Federal payment to the District and for District borrowing for capital improvements are still inadequate, and certain local tax rates should be increased.

1. *The Federal payment.*—The authorization for the Federal payment is a fixed amount. While this authorization was substantially increased by the last Congress, from $32 million to $50 million, it still does not reflect an equitable sharing by the Federal Government of the expense of government in the District. Of even more importance, a fixed amount necessarily fails to reflect adjustments which should be made in the authorization in order to maintain an equitable balance between Federal and local responsibility in the future. I urge the Congress to enact legislation authorizing an annual Federal payment based on a formula which provides a continuing and equitable measure of Federal financial responsibility.

The formula proposed by President Kennedy and approved by the Senate in 1963 will accomplish this purpose. Under it, the payment will be computed on the basis of the assessed value of real estate and personal property owned and used by the Federal Government in the District, and will represent the amount the District would receive if Federal Government activities were subject to local District taxes. Such a formula will relate the Federal payment directly both to District needs and to the contribution of its own citizens through local taxes. Under this formula, the Federal payment authorized in fiscal year 1966 would be approximately $57 million (see table), and is estimated to increase to approximately $75 million by fiscal year 1971.

It has been suggested that the proposed formula would create a precedent requiring the Federal Government to make similar payments for Federal property located in other jurisdictions. This is not a valid argument. The Congress has recognized for well over a century the special responsibility of the Federal Government for providing a share of the funds needed for the operation of the District government. The Congress has often changed the amount authorized for that purpose. The Federal payment authorization which I am now recommending is equitable and will provide a predictable basis for determining the amount which is authorized for the Federal payment. The issue has never been whether there should be a Federal payment but only as to the proper amount.

2. *Borrowing authority.*—While the limit of debt which may be incurred for purposes of the general fund of the District was increased by the last Congress to $175 million, it, too, is still a specified dollar limit, which must be renewed when exhausted. I recommend the enactment of legislation which will provide a flexible and at the same time prudent general fund debt limit based on ability to repay, namely, 6% of the 10-year average of the combined assessed value of taxable real and personal property (including property owned and used by the Federal Government as specified in the Federal payment formula). This would provide for the District a debt limit comparable in form with

REQUIREMENTS AND FINANCING OF THE GENERAL FUND, 1965-71

[In millions of dollars]

	Estimates		*Projections*				
	1965	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*
Funds required:							
Operating expenses	270.7	280.7	294.6	309.3	324.8	341.0	358.1
Capital outlay	31.9	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.1	54.3	37.2
Contribution for rapid transit system	. . .	5.7	17.7	26.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Repayment of loans and interest	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	7.1	8.6
Repayment of loans and interest—rapid transit system	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.4	3.1	3.1
Reserves for contingencies	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total funds required	305.2	343.6	370.9	395.1	387.9	406.5	408.0
Revenues and balances:							
From present sources:							
Taxes, fees, etc	231.4	243.1	255.9	268.9	281.9	295.3	308.9
Balances	6.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Federal payment	39.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Repayable advances	8.0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Loan authorization—public works	20.0	26.0	20.1	19.4	3.2	. . .	. . .
Total from present sources	305.2	320.8	328.0	340.3	337.1	347.3	360.9
From proposed sources:							
Taxes	. . .	10.1	13.3	13.7	14.0	17.9	21.7
Federal payment	. . .	7.0	11.9	14.5	17.0	21.2	25.4
Loan authorization—public works	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	19.8	20.1	. . .
Loan authorization—rapid transit system	. . .	5.7	17.7	26.6	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total from proposed sources	. . .	22.8	42.9	54.8	50.8	59.2	47.1
Total revenues and balances	305.2	343.6	370.9	395.1	387.9	406.5	408.0

that in effect in most State and local jurisdictions. The adoption of this proposal would result in a general fund debt limit of approximately $233 million in fiscal year 1966, and of $293 million by fiscal year 1971. While borrowing will continue to require in each case the approval of the Congress, a debt limit of this kind will permit both the District and the Congress to make more soundly based long-range plans.

3. *Local taxes.*—The major share of the expense of financing the District government is, and should be, borne by District residents. They should also assume their fair share of the increased costs which the District must incur if it is to maintain its development and achieve its proper place as a capital city worthy of our country. For this reason, I fully support legislation which will be recommended by the Commissioners to increase certain District taxes. Together with an accompanying increase in the real estate tax planned by the Commissioners under existing law, these proposals will produce about $10.1 million of additional revenue in fiscal year 1966. This amount will accrue to the general fund, increasing the revenues from local taxes in that fund to

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY, ALL FUNDS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1964 actual	*1965 estimate*	*1966 recommended*
Current authorizations:			
Education:			
Operating expenses	63,861	71,844	77,679
Capital outlay	15,626	14,405	29,449
Welfare and health:			
Operating expenses	70,526	76,213	81,319
Capital outlay	1,310	486	7,849
Highways and traffic:			
Operating expenses	12,407	13,790	14,013
Capital outlay	11,280	13,769	13,843
Public safety:			
Operating expenses	66,126	74,138	77,557
Capital outlay	539	336	2,229
Parks and recreation:			
Operating expenses	9,114	10,100	11,087
Capital outlay	378	680	1,819
General operating expenses:			
Operating expenses	17,906	19,397	21,321
Capital outlay	1,088	4,059	2,186
Sanitary engineering:			
Operating expenses	21,963	22,288	22,952
Capital outlay	15,400	23,066	16,510
Repayment of loans and interest	4,992	5,364	5,690
Payment of District of Columbia share of Federal capital outlays	916	1,860	987
Contribution to rapid transit system	....	....	5,700
Additional municipal expenses, inaugural ceremonies	....	283	....
Additional municipal expenses, Imperial Shrine Convention	....	....	221
Judgments, claims and refunds	1,000	7	....
Purchase and installation of parking meters	220	....	....
Total current authorizations	314,651	352,086	392,411
Permanent authorizations	1,404	1,598	1,607
Operations of D.C. trust funds	42,378	52,489	63,696
Repayment (—) of advances from Federal funds	7,000	—17,000	....
Investments	2,316	....	....
Total authorizations	367,749	389,174	457,714
Recapitulation of current authorizations:			
General fund	265,071	296,498	344,953
Highway fund	25,169	28,791	28,855
Water fund	11,375	11,038	11,394
Sanitary sewage works fund	13,003	15,677	7,126
Metropolitan area sanitary sewage works fund	33	82	83
Total, all funds	314,651	352,086	392,411

a total of $253.2 million.

These tax changes, the change in the authorized Federal payment and the change in the District borrowing authorization, provide the basis for future stable general fund financing. There must be, however, a concurrent recognition of the responsibility of the Federal Government not only to authorize an equitable Federal payment but also to appropriate it. Meeting the legitimate financial needs of the District by authorizing larger borrowing by the District to compensate for a failure to appropriate the full amount of the Federal payment which has been authorized is neither sound nor fair.

It is quite appropriate for the District to incur long-term debt for capital improvements the useful life of which will extend over many years. It is equally appropriate to utilize more than might be considered a normal amount of such borrowing in order to catch up on capital improvement programs, such as for schools, in which the District has fallen far behind. It is neither appropriate nor prudent, however, to require the District to use borrowed money as a substitute for amounts which should be available on a current basis.

The District's budget is constructed in the belief that the Federal Government will provide its equitable share of District needs as indicated by the authorized Federal payment. The District is penalized unjustly when a portion of this proper Federal responsibility is transferred to the shoulders of future District taxpayers who must repay the loans.

EDUCATION

Appropriations of $77.7 million are needed to provide for the operation of the District's school system in 1966, an increase of $5.8 million over 1965. The additional funds will provide for 517 new teaching positions needed to keep abreast of the requirements of a rapidly increasing school population, which will reach almost 150,000 by fiscal year 1966. The additional teachers will permit the achievement throughout the system of the pupil-teacher ratios approved by the Board of Education.

Funds are also provided to achieve the ratios recommended by the Board for school counselors and to provide librarians for about half of the elementary schools that now do not have them. Deficiencies will still remain but the budget reflects a major effort to remedy shortcomings and to make the District's educational system a model for the Nation.

The budget also includes $29.4 million for the vital program of improving the school plant. Construction of new schools and additions to existing school buildings will increase the capacity of the system by some 5,000 pupil spaces. Funds for sites and plans are provided to permit a similar enlargement in fiscal year 1967. Nothing less will suffice if the District is to have available modern, well equipped school buildings, eliminate part-time classes, and provide adequate space for its increasing school population, including students who are staying in school rather than dropping out. In no other area has the District's capital construction program lagged so far behind. In no other area is the need to catch up more urgent.

The inclusion of the District in the program of Federal aid to school districts impacted by children of Federal employees does not lessen the need for these appropriations. The Federal aid provided under Public Law 88–665 is properly being allocated to those schools in the District most in need of enrichment of programs and services above the level provided in the regular budget. Use of

these funds as a substitute for regular educational appropriations not only would deprive District children of these additional educational resources, but also would conflict with the intention of the Congress.

Special programs for the schools in the Cardozo area which have been funded through the Economic Opportunity Act and the program to prevent juvenile delinquency should also be regarded as additional to those provided in the regular budget.

WELFARE AND HEALTH

The budget includes appropriations of $81.3 million for operating expenses of the welfare and health departments, an increase of $5.1 million over 1965.

The welfare programs for which funds are provided are directed so far as possible to the rehabilitation of persons and families by positive action which will advance them toward self-sufficiency. Consistent with this, although not a part of the welfare budget, matching funds are provided to enable the District to participate in a number of training projects under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

The budget reflects my belief that the District should be in a position of leadership in putting into effect the welfare and health programs which the Congress has authorized in recent years. I remain particularly concerned with the plight of dependent children, and the continuing upward trend in the population of Junior Village. For that reason the budget contains funds which will permit the District to participate in the national program of aid to dependent children of unemployed parents. In the massive effort now being undertaken on many fronts to improve the conditions of the District's poverty-stricken families, we can ill afford not to utilize every available program which will help to maintain families intact. I strongly urge the Congress to reconsider its previous position on District participation in this program.

The budget continues the health programs already established and provides funds for more intensive efforts in the fields of maternal and child health, in the control of venereal disease, and in the food pesticide residue program.

Proposed capital outlays total $7.8 million. The substantial increase over last year is occasioned by the need to construct a facility for the detention and rehabilitation of District youths now being accommodated at the National Training School for Boys, which will be moved to Morgantown, W. Va., in 1967. A badly needed school activities building at Junior Village is also included in the Welfare Department budget.

The Health Department budget includes funds urgently needed to plan for community health centers. The establishment of such centers in several parts of the city is important to the District's general health program and is basic to the implementation in the District of new concepts in the prevention, treatment, and care of mental illness and mental retardation.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The budget provides operating expenses of $77.6 million for public safety, an increase of $3.4 million over 1965.

The District is engaged on many fronts in an attack on the prevention and punishment of criminal acts, and the elimination of the causes of crime. It is apparent that more must be done. I shall shortly make further recommendations on the subject to the Congress. The budget provides funds for

the enlargement of the police force by 100 men, and continues the program to release officers for active police work by increased use of civilian personnel for administrative activities.

PARKS AND RECREATION

The funds provided in the budget for the Recreation Department will continue the improvements which were instituted last year, as well as accelerate the program of enlargement and improvement of playground and recreation facilities. The John F. Kennedy Playground in the near Northwest section of the District—an area seriously deficient in playground resources—is a welcome addition to the city's recreation facilities. Funds have been provided for a new site for Shaw Junior High School, thereby making it possible to preserve the needed playground.

HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC

The highway program has been coordinated with the proposed rapid transit program in order to achieve a balanced transportation system for the District and the Washington metropolitan area. I shall shortly send to the Congress my recommendations with respect to the rapid transit program. Funds to meet the District's share of initial costs are included in the budget.

The highway program, which is also urgently needed, will be delayed for lack of funds in fiscal year 1966 unless the resources of the highway fund are increased. I am, therefore, again recommending an increase of $35 million in the loan authorization for the highway fund and an increase of 1 cent in the gasoline tax. The new District gasoline tax rate of 7 cents will correspond with the rates in Maryland and Virginia, and will yield an additional $2 million annually, a sum sufficient to retire the $35 million loan in 30 years. This tax and borrowing program continues the sound policy of financing the street and highway system by taxes based upon use. Additional taxes of this kind may be necessary as the District faces increased expenses in maintaining its portion of the Interstate System and in constructing, maintaining and improving other highways and streets. I am therefore instructing the Commissioners to consider proposals for financing the highway fund for the next decade.

CONCLUSION

The needs of the District, as of other great cities, continue to grow. As our Nation's capital, the District of Columbia should exemplify the best in programs for the health, education, and welfare of its citizens. This budget, together with the proposals in this message for additional funds, will in my judgment significantly advance the District toward that goal. At the same time, it is designed, like the Federal budget, to avoid waste and inefficiency. The District is continuing to strengthen its management improvement programs. In the District, as elsewhere in our government, staff must be used effectively, unnecessary work and positions must be eliminated, and additional personnel added only when absolutely essential.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

January 21, 1965

30 Letter to the Secretary of Commerce on the Need for Making the Highways More Attractive. *January* 21, 1965

[Released January 21, 1965. Dated January 8, 1965]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In my State of the Union message I called for a new and substantial national effort to landscape our highways and provide places of relaxation and recreation wherever our roads run. We must now press forward with a program which will accomplish these objectives.

As you know, I believe the beauty of America is an important part of our heritage. For our own sake and for that of future generations, we must preserve and enhance the beauty of our countryside and provide facilities for relaxation and recreation.

An important part of this goal can be achieved through the resources of the Federal-aid highway program. We have 265,000 miles of Federal-aid interstate, primary and urban highways which handle 46 percent of all motor vehicle traffic. Expenditures of Federal funds on these highways in the next fiscal year will be about $3.5 billion. I want to make sure that the America we see from these major highways is a beautiful America.

Accordingly, as a first step, I am directing you to undertake the following program towards achieving these goals:

—Require that landscaping be made a part of all projects on the Federal-aid interstate, primary and urban highways. These requirements should be an addition to the usual measures now taken for erosion control.

—Encourage the States to acquire land or easements adjacent to highway rights-of-way where necessary to preserve and enhance the beauty of our countryside in both rural and urban areas.

—Request the States to provide more rest areas adjacent to the highways for convenience, safety, relaxation and recreation.

—Broaden the study now underway on the needs for scenic roads and parkways to include the goal of maintaining and enhancing the beauty of America.

I will also expect the Department of Commerce and its Bureau of Public Roads to take an active part in the White House Conference on Natural Beauty which I will soon call.

We must make every effort to see that the States and the cities are made full and fruitful partners in our highway beautification program. Accordingly, the Federal Highway Administrator should send the full details of our program to all State highway departments, so that they may participate fully in achieving these goals.

It is my hope that high priority will be given to landscape projects for screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other unsightly areas adjacent to highway rights-of-way.

The existing Federal highway law authorizes States to acquire strips of land or easements adjacent to highways to preserve and enhance natural beauty. The land or scenic easements to be acquired should involve areas of woodland, shores of bodies of water, vistas of scenic quality, and unusual topographic features.

In choosing the location of these areas, adequate consideration should be given to appropriate spacing between areas and safety requirements.

I believe these are the necessary first steps

in our comprehensive program to preserve and enhance the natural beauty of our country. They can and should be undertaken immediately.

To the extent that you believe additional legislative authority is required to achieve this objective, you should prepare appropriate legislative proposals for my approval and subsequent submission to the Congress.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[The Honorable John T. Connor, The Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The plans for a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to be held in Washington May 24–25 were announced by the President on March 12.

Draft legislation on highway beautification was transmitted to the Congress by the President on May 26 (see Item 279).

On May 2 the White House released a summary of reports of State highway departments on preliminary steps planned or taken to implement the roadside beautification program. The reports were prepared in response to requests by Secretary Connor and Federal Highway Administrator Rex M. Whitton following receipt of the President's letter of January 8.

Also released on May 2 was a report to the White House from the Department of Commerce stating that over 17,500 automobile graveyards, junkyards, scrap metal heaps, and similar eyesores line America's main roads and streets. A State-by-State survey "to determine the extent of the roadside clutter" was made by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce, the release stated, as preparation for the beautification program. Included in the release was a listing, by State, of the number of junkyards of all types visible from interstate and other Federal-aid primary routes.

31 Statement by the President on the Death of Winston Churchill. *January* 24, 1965

WHEN THERE was darkness in the world, and hope was low in the hearts of men, a generous Providence gave us Winston Churchill.

As long as men tell of that time of terrible danger and of the men who won the victory, the name of Churchill will live.

Let us give thanks that we knew him. With our grief let there be gratitude for a life so fully lived, for services so splendid, and for the joy he gave by the joy he took in all he did.

The people of the United States—his cousins and his fellow citizens—will pray with his British countrymen for God's eternal blessing on this man, and for comfort to his family.

He is History's child, and what he said and what he did will never die.

NOTE: In addition to the foregoing statement the President issued Executive Order 11193 (30 F.R. 821; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.) which provided that as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Churchill, an honorary citizen of the United States, the flag of the United States should be flown at half-staff on all Government buildings, military facilities, and naval vessels and stations in the United States and foreign countries until interment.

The statement was released at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md., where the President was receiving treatment for a cold.

32 Annual Budget Message to the Congress, Fiscal Year 1966. *January* 25, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I am presenting to you today the budget of the United States for the fiscal year 1966.

A budget is a plan of action. It defines our goals, charts our courses, and outlines our expectations. It reflects hard decisions

and difficult choices. This budget is no exception.

It is a budget of priorities. It provides for what we must do, but not for all we would like to do.

It is a budget of both opportunity and sacrifice. It begins to grasp the opportunities of the Great Society. It is restrained by the sacrifices we must continue to make in order to keep our defenses strong and flexible.

This budget provides reasonably for our needs. It is not extravagant. Neither is it miserly.

It stands on five basic principles:

—Government fiscal policies must promote national strength, economic progress, and individual opportunity.

—Our tax system must continue to be made less burdensome, more equitable, and more conducive to continued economic expansion.

—The Great Society must be a *bold* society. It must not fear to meet new challenges. It must not fail to seize new opportunities.

—The Great Society must be a *compassionate* society. It must always be responsive to human needs.

—The Great Society must be an *efficient* society. Less urgent programs must give way to make room for higher priority needs. And each program, old and new, must be conducted with maximum efficiency, economy, and productivity.

The major features of the 1966 budget translate these principles into action.

First, excise taxes are substantially reduced. Social security benefits, including hospital insurance, are increased. These are combined with other expenditure increases to yield an overall fiscal policy designed to maintain our steady economic expansion.

Second, the budget supports a massive defense establishment of steadily growing power, within reduced outlays.

Third, our international and space programs are being advanced at a satisfactory rate, but with smaller increases than in earlier years.

Fourth, expanded programs and higher expenditures are proposed to:

—Provide better and more education for our children.

—Extend the war against poverty.

—Promote advances in the Nation's health.

—Improve conditions in the urban areas where most of us live.

—Help the Appalachian region lift itself out of its present depressed condition.

—Strengthen our social security protection.

—Increase economic opportunities in rural communities.

—Encourage sound use of our natural resources.

—Conserve natural beauty in our land.

Fifth, a large part of the funds for needed program expansion has come from savings, reductions, and economies in other parts of the budget.

FISCAL POLICY

This budget recognizes that a growing economy is needed to promote national strength and progress. It is also needed to move us toward a balanced budget. When the economy slows down, Federal revenues fall and spending tends to increase. The result is larger, not smaller, budget deficits.

Nearly 4 years ago, this Nation began its fourth postwar economic expansion. With the help of last year's income tax reduction—the largest and most comprehensive ever enacted—this expansion has already outlasted each of the previous three postwar recoveries.

During the past 4 years, the Nation's real

output of goods and services—the gross national product—has grown at an average rate of about 5% per year.

New highs have been achieved in employment, income, and profits. Unemployment has been reduced. Price stability has been maintained.

This is a creditable record of achievement. And we look forward to continued growth in the year ahead. The Nation's output in calendar year 1965 is expected to reach $660 billion, plus or minus $5 billion.

Nevertheless, we must keep in mind that our economy is still producing at a level well below its potential. Nearly 4 million people are out of work. The unemployment rate is still nearly 5%. Plants and machines are standing idle while human wants and needs go unmet. An estimated 35 million people continue to live in poverty.

We cannot substitute last year's achievements for next year's goals; nor can we meet next year's challenge with last year's budget.

The revenue and expenditure proposals presented in the 1966 budget are carefully designed to promote continued economic expansion and improved economic opportunities.

This budget takes into account the need to reduce the Nation's balance of payments deficit. During the last calendar year, the deficit showed a significant decline. To help insure continued improvement, I will intensify efforts to carry out Federal activities with the least possible burden on our balance of payments.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Administrative budget.—In preparing this budget, I have applied exacting tests of efficiency and necessity to all proposed expenditures. As a result, total administrative budget expenditures are being held to $99.7 billion in 1966. Although expenditures will rise by a relatively small amount, they will decline as a percent of the gross national product—to less than 15%, the lowest ratio achieved in 15 years.

Administrative budget receipts are expected to increase in 1966 to $94.4 billion. This is $3.2 billion over the estimated level for 1965. This increase reflects the economic growth anticipated in calendar year 1965. It also takes into account the revenue losses from proposed excise tax changes and from the second stage of income tax cuts enacted last year.

The resulting 1966 administrative budget deficit of $5.3 billion is $1 billion lower than the 1965 deficit, marking continued progress toward a balanced budget.

As our population increases, as science and technology change our methods of doing things, as our wants multiply with the growth in our incomes, and as urbanization creates new problems, there is growing need for more public and private services. It is evident that unless defense needs should decline substantially, Government expenditures will continue to rise over the long run.

At the same time, we have good reason to expect that Government expenditures in the years ahead will grow more slowly than the gross national product, so that the ratio of Federal spending to our total output will continue to decline.

The expenditures proposed in this budget reflect a careful balancing of national goals against budgetary costs. The budget I now present will, in my judgment, carry out the responsibilities of the Federal Government efficiently and wisely. It was constructed on that basis alone.

My budgets for both 1965 and 1966 have provided for major increases in areas of high national priority—particularly education, health, aid to the needy, housing, and the

THE CHANGING FEDERAL BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	*Administrative budget expenditures*				
	1964 actual	*Change, 1964 to 1965*	*1965 estimate*	*Change, 1965 to 1966*	*1966 estimate*
National defense and space	$58.4	−$1.3	$57.1	−$0.4	$56.7
Interest	10.8	+.5	11.3	+.3	11.6
Health, labor, education, housing and community development, economic opportunity program, and aid to the needy	6.7	+.7	7.4	+3.6	11.0
All other	21.8	−.1	21.7	−1.3	20.4
Total, administrative budget	97.7	−.2	97.5	+2.2	99.7

war on poverty. Also, for these 2 consecutive years, careful pruning of less urgent programs and vigorous cost reduction efforts have, on balance, resulted in lower expenditures in other major sectors of the budget. The application of these strict policies of priority and frugality is evident in the modest growth in administrative budget expenditures.

Consolidated cash statement.—The administrative budget is based on a definition of Federal spending which excludes such important Federal activities as social security and highway construction that are financed through trust funds. A more comprehensive measure of the Government's finances is the consolidated cash budget which covers all of the Government's programs.

On the consolidated cash basis, total payments to the public are estimated at $127.4 billion in 1966. Total receipts from the public are estimated at $123.5 billion, resulting in a net excess of payments of $3.9 billion. The estimated increase of $6.0 billion in cash payments in 1966 over 1965 is mostly in trust funds which are financed by special taxes.

About $9.5 billion of the nondefense payments recommended in this budget—almost 2½ times the size of the entire cash deficit—represent an investment in physical and financial assets which will provide benefits to the Nation for many years to come. These payments are made for Federal civil public works, equipment, and loans as well as for highways, hospitals, and other State, local, and private assets.

Federal sector, national income accounts.—Another measure of Federal finance which includes trust funds emphasizes the direct impact of Government fiscal activities on the economy. This measure is based on the national income accounts. Under this concept, Federal fiscal data are estimated on an accrual rather than a cash basis. Purely financial transactions—such as loans—which do not *directly* affect production or income are excluded. On this basis, the deficit for 1966 is estimated at $6.0 billion.

Federal expenditures as measured by the national income accounts are estimated to rise by $6.0 billion in 1966. This increase—covering both purchases of goods and services and other types of payments—will provide a strong stimulus for continued economic growth.

FEDERAL REVENUES

The Revenue Act of 1964 has played a major role in widening and strengthening our prosperity. At the beginning of this

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
FEDERAL RECEIPTS			
Administrative budget receipts	$89.5	$91.2	$94.4
Trust fund receipts	30.3	30.5	33.6
Deduct: Intragovernmental transactions	4.3	4.3	4.5
Total cash receipts from the public	115.5	117.4	123.5
Add: Adjustment from cash to accrual basis	—.7	—.9	—1.8
Deduct: Receipts from loans, property sales, and other adjustments	.2	.5	.7
National income account receipts—Federal sector	114.7	116.0	121.0
FEDERAL PAYMENTS			
Administrative budget expenditures	97.7	97.5	99.7
Trust fund expenditures (including Government-sponsored enterprises)	28.9	29.0	32.9
Deduct: Intragovernmental transactions and other adjustments	6.2	5.1	5.2
Total cash payments to the public	120.3	121.4	127.4
Add: Adjustment from cash to accrual basis	1.8	1.7	1.1
Deduct: Disbursements for loans, land purchases, and other adjustments	3.6	2.1	1.5
National income account expenditures—Federal sector	118.5	121.0	127.0
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS (+) OR PAYMENTS (—)			
Administrative budget	—8.2	—6.3	—5.3
Receipts from and payments to the public	—4.8	—4.0	—3.9
National income accounts—Federal sector	—3.9	—5.0	—6.0

month, the second stage of the rate reductions provided under the Act became effective. In total, last year's tax law will decrease consumer and business tax liabilities by about $14 billion in the current calendar year.

With this substantial change in income taxes completed, it is now appropriate to revise and adjust *excise taxes* as well. Some of the present excises are costly and inefficient to administer. Some impose onerous recordkeeping burdens on small business. Some distort consumer choices as among different kinds of goods.

Within the revenue requirements for continued progress toward a balanced budget, I believe it is vital that we correct the most pressing of these deficiencies this year. I plan to transmit to the Congress recommendations to repeal some excise taxes and reduce others. In addition to improving the tax system, the recommended changes will increase purchasing power and stimulate further growth in the economy.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Source	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
Administrative budget receipts:			
Individual income taxes	$48.7	$47.0	$48.2
Corporation income taxes	23.5	25.6	27.6
Excise taxes	10.2	10.7	9.8
Other	7.1	7.9	8.8
Total administrative budget receipts	89.5	91.2	94.4
Trust fund receipts:			
Employment taxes	16.8	16.7	18.7
Deposits by States, unemployment insurance	3.0	3.0	2.9
Excise taxes	3.5	3.6	4.0
Federal employee and agency payments for retirement	2.0	2.2	2.2
Interest on trust fund investments	1.6	1.7	1.9
Veterans life insurance premiums	.5	.5	.5
Other	2.8	2.8	3.5
Total trust fund receipts	30.3	30.5	33.6
Intragovernmental transactions (deduct)	4.3	4.3	4.5
Total receipts from the public	115.5	117.4	123.5

These changes should become effective July 1, 1965. They will reduce tax liabilities on a full-year basis by $1.75 billion. Revenues collected by the Treasury in 1966 will be reduced by $1.5 billion.

My *other major revenue proposals* this year involve important activities financed through trust funds.

I am recommending prompt enactment of a hospital insurance program for elderly persons, who are finding hospital and medical costs far greater than their ability to pay. This program should be self-financing, with a combined employer-employee payroll contribution of 0.6% on the first $5,600 of income to start in calendar year 1966.

I am also recommending an increase from $4,800 to $5,600 in the wage base on which social security taxes are paid. This would take effect on January 1, 1966, and would be coupled with a smaller increase in the payroll tax than is scheduled at that date under existing law. These changes will provide the funds for the needed increases being proposed in old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits.

While I am recommending reductions in certain excise taxes, I am also proposing increases in certain other excise taxes which are in the nature of *user charges*. The excise taxes for which I am recommending reduction or repeal are not associated with the provision of particular Government services. However, certain existing excises on transportation are in effect a charge for the use of facilities and services provided by the Government. In these cases, I am proposing changes in *user charges for transportation* so that different modes of transportation can compete on more equitable and efficient terms and users of special Government services will pay a greater share of the costs.

The estimated cost of completing the Interstate Highway System—which is financed by highway user taxes—has recently been increased by $5.8 billion. To avoid serious delay in completing the system, while remaining on a pay-as-you-go basis, I will include in my excise tax proposals specific recommendations for increasing certain highway user charges.

In contrast to the users of the highways, the users of the airways and inland waterways bear considerably less than the full cost of the Government investments and services provided them. Accordingly, I am recommending increased or new taxes on aviation gasoline and jet fuels and a new tax on air freight for commercial aviation. Receipts from the existing 2-cent tax on aviation gasoline should be kept in the general fund rather than transferred to the highway trust fund, and the 5% ticket tax on air passengers should be made permanent. A fuel tax for inland waterway users is also being proposed.

I will continue to press for *other user charges* in Government programs where benefits are provided to specific, identifiable individuals and businesses. Fairness to all taxpayers demands that those who enjoy special benefits should bear a greater share of the costs. Legislation is needed for some of the charges, such as patent and meat inspection fees. In other instances, equitable user charges will be instituted through administrative action.

I will also present recommendations to correct certain abuses in the tax-exempt privileges enjoyed by private foundations.

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

This budget includes new obligational authority for 1966 of $106.4 billion in the administrative budget.

—$93.5 billion of this requires congressional action this year.

—$12.9 billion represents permanent authorizations that do not require further congressional action, mainly the appropriation for interest on the public debt.

Most of the $34.5 billion in new obligational authority recommended for 1966 for trust funds represents revenues from special taxes which are automatically appropriated.

The 1965 estimate in the administrative budget includes $6.0 billion of recommended supplemental authorizations. These authorizations will provide funds for several programs for which I am requesting immediate consideration and enactment—for example, housing activities and aid to Appalachia. The new obligational authority and related

NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
Total authorizations requiring current action by Congress:			
Administrative budget funds	$87.9	$94.5	$93.5
Trust funds	.4	1.4	.5
Total authorizations not requiring current action by Congress:			
Administrative budget funds	13.2	12.8	12.9
Trust funds	31.2	30.3	34.0
Total new obligational authority:			
Administrative budget funds	101.1	107.3	106.4
Trust funds	31.5	31.8	34.5

expenditures under these supplemental proposals are reflected fully in the estimates presented in this budget.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS AND EXPENDITURES

The soundness of a budget can only be judged by the merits of the programs it proposes and the levels of expenditure it recommends. For both old and new programs, merit turns on a weighing of benefits against costs. In constructing this budget, I have tried to apply this approach to the entire range of Government operations.

As the year unfolds, developments may occur which call for prompt action by the Government. This is particularly true in international affairs, in the civil supersonic aircraft program, and in moving ahead with the recommendations resulting from various

PAYMENTS TO THE PUBLIC

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Function	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
Administrative budget expenditures:			
National defense	$54.2	$52.2	$51.6
International affairs and finance	3.7	4.0	4.0
Of which Food for Peace	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.7)
Space research and technology	4.2	4.9	5.1
Agriculture and agricultural resources (not including Food for Peace)	5.6	4.5	3.9
Natural resources	2.5	2.7	2.7
Commerce and transportation	3.0	3.4	2.8
Housing and community development	—.1	—.3	(1)
Health, labor, and welfare	5.5	6.2	8.3
Education	1.3	1.5	2.7
Veterans benefits and services	5.5	5.4	4.6
Interest	10.8	11.3	11.6
General government	2.3	2.4	2.5
Allowance for Appalachia	. . .	(1)	.1
Allowance for contingencies	. . .	.1	.4
Interfund transactions (deduct)	.7	.8	.6
Total administrative budget expenditures	97.7	97.5	99.7
Trust fund expenditures:			
Health, labor, and welfare	22.7	23.4	26.5
Commerce and transportation	3.5	3.9	3.7
National defense	.5	.8	1.0
Housing and community development	1.9	.2	.8
Veterans benefits and services	.7	.6	.5
All other	.1	.6	1.0
Interfund transactions (deduct)	.5	.6	.6
Total trust fund expenditures	28.9	29.0	32.9
Intragovernmental transactions and other adjustments (deduct)	6.2	5.1	5.2
Total payments to the public	120.3	121.4	127.4

[1] Less than $50 million.

studies and analyses I am requesting, such as that related to military and civilian pay.

Specific legislation and appropriations to meet such contingencies will be proposed as needed, but the amounts which may be required cannot now be estimated with any confidence. The budget therefore includes an allowance for contingencies of $650 million in new obligational authority and $400 million in expenditures. These amounts are larger than is customary. Their inclusion makes it clear that the budget totals are intended to provide adequately for meeting new needs that may arise or seizing new opportunities that may be presented.

Here are the highlights of my expenditure recommendations:

National defense.—We cannot afford second-best defense forces. Neither can we afford to be wasteful.

Our defense forces have reached new levels of strength. With the rapid strides made in the past 4 years and the future gains already scheduled, our powerful modern forces will be adequate to their tasks for years to come. In cooperation with our allies, we have now provided for:

—Forces able to deter nuclear attack.

—Forces able to counter conventional aggression and prevent the piecemeal erosion of the free world.

—Forces, in short, able to promote peace.

We still have improvements to make. We must maintain a strong research and development program to insure that our forces are always the most modern in the world.

The 1966 budget fully provides for these needs.

However, we are able to reduce our defense expenditures in 1966 because:

—The buildup of our forces which started in 1961 is nearly complete.

—The vigorous cost reduction program of the Department of Defense is producing large savings.

—Less effective and less economical forces are being retired or reduced as promptly as possible.

International affairs and finance.—We cannot achieve lasting world peace with armaments alone. Nor can greater world-wide prosperity be bought with money alone. These goals will be achieved only through the hard work, patience, understanding, and strength of men of good will everywhere.

Yet it is essential that we continue to put our best energies and some of our vast economic resources to work in solving the problems the world faces today. Prudent and careful expenditures for our international programs can help to keep men free, to promote understanding, and to substitute cooperation and negotiation for force in world affairs.

The 1966 budget calls for only a very modest increase in foreign economic assistance expenditures. With these funds, we will continue to concentrate our aid efforts in those less developed countries that are demonstrating the will and determination required to achieve political stability and economic growth.

We shall maintain our firm commitment to the Alliance for Progress—the focus of our efforts to achieve unity and understanding in this hemisphere. As an important part of this commitment, I recommend prompt action to permit our participation in the expansion of the Inter-American Development Bank.

This budget also enables us to:

—Continue our participation in and support for the United Nations.

—Maintain an adequate and alert network of diplomatic posts around the world.

—Improve our overseas information activ-

ities, so that others may know us not just as a rich nation, but as a free and responsible nation as well.

—Expand the Peace Corps, by now a proven experiment in international cooperation.

In an important step to strengthen the free world's financial system, the members of the International Monetary Fund are considering an increase in quotas. Upon completion of these discussions, expected shortly, I shall recommend that the Congress authorize promptly the funds needed to provide the U.S. share of this increase.

Space research and technology.—This Nation has embarked on a bold program of space exploration and research which holds promise of rich rewards in many fields of American life. Our boldness is clearly indicated by the broad scope of our program and by our intent to send men to the moon within this decade.

The costs are high—as we knew they would be when we launched this effort. We have seen a rise in annual expenditures for the space program from less than one-half billion dollars in 1960 to over $4 billion in 1964.

Expenditures are continuing to increase. However, we have built up momentum and are concentrating on our highest priority goals. Therefore, we will no longer need to increase space outlays by huge sums each year in order to meet our present objectives.

This budget proposes that expenditures increase by $200 million in 1966 over 1965. This is the smallest annual increase since 1959. The new obligational authority requested is about the same as enacted for 1965.

Agriculture and agricultural resources.—The increased productive efficiency of our farms has contributed greatly to growth of the national economy. This efficiency, in turn, has contributed, along with our high per capita income, to making us the best-fed nation in the world, while men are leaving farms and entering other occupations.

However, because of lack of adequate employment opportunities, the rapidly declining need for people to operate our farms has also meant low incomes for all too many of our rural families. We must therefore find ways to help provide a greater share of our national prosperity for those rural families that do not farm or who can no longer look to farming as a sole source of income.

Progress toward this goal will be made both through broader programs to fight poverty and through programs specially aimed at increasing economic opportunities and improving living conditions for rural people. The latter include a proposal for an insured loan program which will help provide more and better housing in rural areas.

I shall shortly transmit to the Congress my recommendations to continue and improve our farm commodity programs.

For the longer run, we need to explore new approaches to the problems with which the farm commodity programs are designed to deal.

I have directed the Secretary of Agriculture to make a comprehensive review of the kinds of programs needed for the changing farm economy. I strongly believe that programs can be designed that will continue the national benefit from our present highly efficient commercial agriculture, bolster farm income, put less burden on the Federal budget, and direct more of our effort to the problems of low-income farmers.

Natural resources.—During its last session, the Congress passed a number of far-reaching laws that will advance significantly the development, conservation, and use of

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our natural resources. They include the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Wilderness Act, and the Water Resources Research Act. The 1966 budget will implement these measures.

The budget also recommends the start of 37 new projects by the Corps of Engineers, 9 new projects by the Bureau of Reclamation, and 5 new projects by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

About two-thirds of the total expenditures for natural resources will be used to continue construction and operation of projects to provide water, control floods, improve navigation, and generate power.

Increased attention has been focused in recent years on the importance of the wise use and conservation of our water resources. Federal investment in water and related resources development has grown sharply—and is expected to grow further in the period ahead.

Urban, industrial, and recreational requirements for water have increased greatly in recent years and will continue to increase as our economy grows. The relative priorities of many historic water uses, including cropland, are changing. The implications of the changing needs for water resources programs and the most effective means of achieving our objectives are under intensified review to meet changing priorities.

The budget provides for a major expansion in research to develop improved technology for desalting water, including the use of nuclear energy. This program holds important promise in a world where water is a key to economic development and well-being.

I am also again recommending legislation to authorize river basin planning commissions and grants to States for planning the best use of water resources.

Nuclear energy will become increasingly important in meeting the rapidly growing demand for electric power. Power reactors must be improved, however, to make better use of nuclear fuel resources than they do today, as well as to provide economical electricity. In 1966, the Atomic Energy Commission plans to join with non-Federal groups in the construction of two different advanced power reactors which incorporate substantial improvements over those now in use.

The Commission is also working toward the long-range objective of high-gain breeder reactors which produce significantly more fuel than they consume. These breeders would insure a tremendous energy source for centuries to come.

Commerce and transportation.—The vitality of the millions of privately owned businesses is essential to our continued economic development. The Federal Government will continue to provide extensive encouragement toward this end.

In the depressed areas of our Nation, we must create a constructive partnership between industry and government which will improve opportunities for new investment and new jobs.

I urge prompt congressional action to:

—Extend the program begun by the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, now scheduled to expire on June 30, 1965.

—Amend the act so that Federal aids can be concentrated in areas of greatest need and can emphasize the most effective types of assistance.

If the Nation is to have a truly efficient system of transportation, we must revise the traditional Government programs of regulation and operating subsidies to place greater reliance upon the forces of free competition. My proposals for charging users of Government transportation services a greater share of the costs incurred on their behalf are consistent with this objective. In addition, my

proposals for transportation will provide for greater emphasis on the recreational and scenic aspects of our road system.

To encourage long-overdue improvements in surface transportation in our densely populated regions, I will propose legislation to authorize a comprehensive program of technical research and development on high-speed, intercity surface transport. As a first step, we will begin demonstrations of possible improvements in existing rail passenger services in the Northeast Corridor of the Nation.

By increasing efficiency and productivity, the Post Office Department has been able to avoid a general increase in postal rates since calendar year 1962. Despite these efforts, however, significant postal deficits are now estimated in the current and future years. At my request, a panel of distinguished citizens will consider whether certain postal rates should be increased to bring them into line with postal costs.

Housing and community development.—The Federal Government's role in the Nation's huge annual investment in housing and community development is largely indirect. The Government insures savings and loan accounts and mortgages, encouraging private investment and making large direct Federal investments unnecessary. Today these insurance programs are involved in about half of the homes purchased or being built.

Yet, some direct Federal aid is, and will remain, necessary. This type of aid gives incentives to forward-looking communities, lenders and builders, and private citizens, who share the national concern over the unsatisfactory state of American cities.

In a message on housing and urban development, I will present my proposals for further extension of the Federal-local-private partnership in meeting city problems. Revitalized Federal leadership through a new Department of Housing and Urban Development will be coupled with increased emphasis on comprehensive local planning.

Federal financial assistance will be offered to:

—Support the neighborhood facilities needed to serve the city's people.

—Increase the supply of low and moderate income housing.

—Continue the attack on urban blight.

—Encourage better standards of development and more adequate public facilities at the growing urban fringe.

No recent step in improving the prospects for future urban development has been more significant than the enactment of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964. To extend similar opportunities to the local communities of the National Capital region, I urge authorization of the special Federal assistance required to provide the nucleus of an adequate system of high-speed urban transportation for this area.

Health, labor, and welfare.—The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 rededicated the Nation to a vigorous attack on the causes of the poverty which grips one-fifth of our population—including 15 million children. Our objective is to mobilize local, State, and Federal resources in a coordinated effort to assist the poor—especially children and youth—to achieve a better life.

The 1966 budget provides for almost doubling the new obligational authority and quadrupling the expenditures for this effort. These funds will:

—Support 300 urban and rural community action programs.

—Provide work opportunities, remedial education, and vocational training for 330,000 youths in the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

—Provide work-study opportunities for

100,000 needy college students and work experience for 110,000 unemployed adults.

—Support the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA); finance literacy training for adults; and assist migrant workers, farmers, and other low-income rural families.

To improve health care and facilities for the American people, the 1966 budget includes new proposals for:

—Hospital insurance for the aged under social security.

—Multipurpose regional medical centers to provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.

—Grants for operating expenses of medical and dental schools.

—Initial staffing of community mental health centers.

—Improved medical diagnostic and treatment services for preschool and school age children and youth.

—Grants for projects to reduce water pollution caused by combined storm and sanitary sewers.

—Increased aid to State and local air and water pollution control agencies for research and for more vigorous enforcement.

Our social security system provides needed day-in and day-out support to the millions who have contributed to it during their working years. This system needs strengthening.

In addition to hospital insurance for the aged, I am proposing legislation to provide an average 7% increase in social security benefits, retroactive to January 1, 1965. The increase in benefit payments will amount to about $2 billion in 1966.

I am proposing legislation to authorize long overdue improvements in the unemployment insurance system.

Improvements are also needed in our public assistance and manpower training programs.

Legislation will be recommended to increase the Federal share of public assistance payments, establish a program of medical care for children in families unable to afford such care, and authorize payments for needy aged persons in mental and tuberculosis hospitals.

Recommendations will also be made to broaden the Manpower Development and Training Act and increase the Federal share of project costs to 90% from the 66% which would go into effect under present law in 1966.

Education.—Among the unfinished tasks of our Nation, the improvement of education deserves first priority.

It is our primary weapon in the war on poverty and the principal tool for building a Great Society.

This budget recognizes the increasing Federal responsibility to expand educational opportunity for all people and at all levels. It provides an increase in 1966 of over 60% in new obligational authority and over 75% in outlays. The programs of the Office of Education alone are more than doubled in 1966.

The 88th Congress enacted more education legislation than any previous Congress. About 30% of the estimated increase in expenditures for education in 1966 is to carry out the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the Library Services and Construction Act of 1964, and the National Defense Education Act Amendments of 1964.

But much remains to be done. Federal aid to meet critical needs in elementary and secondary education has not been enacted. Such aid is vital if we are to end the situation in which children are handicapped for life

EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN THE 1966 BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In millions]

Agency or program	*New obligational authority*			*Expenditures*		
	1964 actual	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
Office of Education:						
Elementary/secondary	$407	$488	$1,765	$404	$408	$971
Higher	164	668	1,167	150	182	496
Vocational and other	130	345	449	106	186	326
Subtotal, Office of Education	702	1,500	3,381	660	776	1,792
National Science Foundation	353	420	530	310	325	405
Other education programs	475	599	192	369	408	466
Total, education	1,530	2,519	4,103	1,339	1,509	2,663
Present programs	(1,530)	(2,519)	(2,588)	(1,339)	(1,509)	(2,063)
Proposed legislation			(1,515)			(600)

because they happen to live in communities which cannot support good schools.

The program I am proposing emphasizes assistance to improve elementary and secondary education, particularly for children who live in poverty. It will step up research in education and help schools and communities to provide wider educational opportunities for all. It will also strengthen higher education by expanding assistance to colleges and to college students. My proposals were presented more fully in a special message on education.

I also propose to expand present programs of support for academic research and science education. In 1966, expenditures by the National Science Foundation will increase by 25%, primarily to help provide an adequate rate of growth in Federal support for basic research in universities. Consistent with these objectives, I recommend that the Congress remove its restrictions on payments to universities for indirect costs of research grants.

Veterans benefits and services.—Veterans benefits and services under the basic, continuing compensation, pension, and medical care programs will be at record levels in 1966.

—Nearly 4½ million veterans or their survivors will receive compensation and pension payments.

—690,000 veterans will be admitted to hospitals, domiciliary homes, or nursing homes.

Legislation enacted in 1964 by the 88th Congress to increase pension rates and to establish new nursing home programs will entail expenditures in 1966 of more than $100 million.

In line with the trend of recent years, an increasing part of the expenditures for veterans will be for non-service-connected benefits and services. As we continue to improve our social security and health protection programs, we should place greater reliance on these programs for meeting veterans needs not connected with their military service. Our major emphasis in veterans programs should be concentrated on meeting fully our obligation to those who were disabled in the defense of the country and to their dependents and survivors.

The Appalachian region.—The Appalachian region of the United States has not shared fully in the great growth and prosper-

ity enjoyed by the Nation as a whole. The 16 million people of this 165,000-square-mile area deserve a better opportunity to improve their region.

Many of the education, health, housing, and economic opportunity programs already outlined in the budget will help to overcome the problems brought on by chronic poverty. We need to make the most effective use of these programs. But a special effort is required to help this region. This means that Federal, State, local, and private institutions must combine to:

—Improve access to the region.

—Develop its natural resources.

—Promote better employment opportunities for its people.

I urge the enactment of legislation to make this possible.

Employee pay.—In preparing this budget, I have given close attention to the matter of Government pay.

Federal pay raises in the past 3 years have moved us much nearer to realizing the principle that civilian pay rates should be comparable to those in private enterprise for the same levels of work and that changes in pay and allowances of members of the uniformed forces should keep pace with advances in the general economy. These policies have been firmly established after careful congressional review. Taken together, they assure that civilian and military pay are effectively interrelated and maintained at rates which are fair to taxpayers and to Federal employees.

I believe, however, that it is equally essential to assure that any proposals for further pay adjustments during this calendar year accurately reflect pay developments in the private economy and be compatible with our national wage and price objectives.

For these reasons, I am appointing a special panel to make a prompt review of the present situation. This panel will be composed equally of distinguished public members and officers of the executive branch.[1] It will report to me on April 1, 1965, after which I will make a recommendation to the Congress. Provision has been made in the allowance for contingencies for a possible military and civilian pay increase.

PUBLIC DEBT

Changes in the amount of public debt from year to year reflect primarily the amount of the budget surplus or deficit. Based on the estimates presented in this budget, the debt on June 30, 1965, will be $316.9 billion and on June 30, 1966, $322.5 billion.

Under present law, the temporary debt limit of $324 billion will continue in effect through June 30, 1965. Then—if no action is taken—the permanent legislative ceiling of $285 billion will again become effective. It will be necessary, therefore, to raise the legal debt ceiling before that date.

The size of the debt limit needed is strongly affected by the seasonal pattern of Federal receipts and expenditures. Since receipts are always larger in the last half of the fiscal year, the public debt during 1966 will, from time to time, exceed the level presently estimated for June 30, 1966.

These seasonal fluctuations will require a higher debt limit than would be necessary if we had only to consider the amount of debt at the end of the fiscal year.

The need for flexibility in managing the debt must also be considered in fixing the debt limit. The Treasury generally borrows

[1] The panel of 10 members with Marion B. Folsom designated Chairman, announced by the President on January 28, 1965, was listed in a White House release of that date.

PUBLIC DEBT AT END OF YEAR

[Fiscal years. In billions]

Description	*1963 actual*	*1964 actual*	*1965 estimate*	*1966 estimate*
Owned by Federal agencies and trust funds	$57.9	$60.7	$62.5	$64.4
Owned privately and by Federal Reserve banks	248.6	251.8	254.4	258.1
Total	306.5	312.5	316.9	322.5

relatively large amounts of cash at periodic intervals during the year. These sizable financing operations are—and should be—carefully timed to take full advantage of favorable market conditions when they exist.

REDUCING GOVERNMENT COSTS

As we focus attention on improving the quality of American life, we must also see to the quality of American Government.

The tasks we face are formidable. They require new dedication, new vision, and new skills. We have neither the resources nor the right to saddle our people with unproductive and inefficient Government organization, services, or practices.

This must be a year of renewal—a year that will be long remembered for what we accomplish in bringing the public service to its highest state of readiness.

To realize this renewal, action will be necessary on a wide front. I pledge that this administration will strive to conduct the work of the Government by the same exacting standards that would apply in the most expertly managed private business.

Government organization.—We must reorganize and modernize the structure of the executive branch in order to focus responsibilities and increase efficiency. I will shortly propose certain reorganizations which will constitute the initial and most urgent steps that I deem necessary to consolidate functions and strengthen coordination of related activities.

I will ask that permanent reorganization authority be granted to the President to initiate improvements in Government organization, subject to the disapproval of the Congress.

Controlling employment.—In this budget, as in the budget for 1965, I have insisted upon stringent criteria to control the growth of Federal civilian employment. It is important that we have enough people to carry on the Government's business efficiently, but we must also see that we have no more employees than we need.

Realistic guidelines and goals have been established to aid administrators in the effective management of the Government's large and diverse work force. Controls on employment have been established for each agency. To remove the guesswork from determination of employment needs, agencies are installing improved work measurement systems, and the Bureau of the Budget is providing advice and assistance in introducing measures of productivity into agency management systems. The result of such efforts has been and will continue to be a reduction in the size of the Federal work force relative to the work being accomplished. The effectiveness of these controls may be seen in the fact that had Federal civilian employment kept its 1955 relationship to total population, Federal employees

would have totaled 2,747,000 on June 30, 1964, more than 275,000 above the actual number as of that date.

Modest and highly selective increases in employment are proposed in the budget for 1966, mainly to carry out new and expanded programs recommended in this budget and to reduce excessive overtime in the Post Office Department. At the same time, we will take full advantage of every opportunity to keep the work force at minimum levels by eliminating functions, consolidating operations, closing unnecessary offices and installations, and abolishing vacancies. Total civilian employment proposed for 1966 is about 1% above the totals for the current year, and I am confident that we will be able to keep actual employment somewhat below these estimates.

Management improvement and cost reduction.—The past year has been a successful one from the standpoint of improved management and cost reduction. Next year will be still better.

Led by the outstanding performance of the Department of Defense, Government agencies last year undertook cost reductions that saved almost $3.5 billion. These economies were not easy to come by. They have resulted from the concentrated work of Government officials and employees in all agencies, large and small. They reflect a wide variety of actions ranging from the abolition of reports and other publications to the introduction of computers, the application of modern business equipment, the adoption of new purchasing methods, and decisions to close major installations.

I am counting heavily on the continuation and acceleration of cost reduction and management improvement efforts. Every dollar saved in this way can be put to better use in carrying on more urgent business. And today every dollar is important. Among other things, we must:

—Continue our war on excessive paperwork.

—Increase our capacity to find and correct management weaknesses throughout the Government.

—Reexamine our career services, making certain that they are all they should be with respect to selection, training, placement, promotion, rotation, retirement, and removal.

—Seek legislation that will remove legal barriers to efficient operation.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to give direction to a comprehensive, Government-wide cost reduction program to be put into effect in every department and agency. In general, this program will require the head of each agency to:

—Take personal charge of cost reduction efforts.

—Set specific goals for reductions in cost.

—Reassess priorities for all programs and operations.

—Identify and remove roadblocks to economy.

—Verify reported savings.

I believe the Congress and the American people approve my goals of economy and efficiency. I believe they are as opposed to waste as I am. We can and will eliminate it.

CONCLUSION

Since I sent you my first budget a year ago:

—4 million Americans have been born.

—3.2 million young people have reached college age.

—1.7 million new families have been formed.

—1.3 million persons have entered the labor force.

—1.5 million persons have reached retirement age.

Thus, our Nation faces growing respon-

sibilities. But we also possess growing resources to meet them.

One result of our expanding economy is a larger revenue potential. This means a potential for:

—Necessary increases in Federal expenditures.

—Reductions in taxes.

—Reductions in the public debt.

No one of these goals is paramount at all times. Each must be balanced against the others to assure our continued progress toward a Great Society.

This progress does not rest on economic growth alone. It is aimed at improving the quality of our way of life. And it is aimed at insuring that all Americans share in this way of life.

The Federal Government must do its part.

This does not mean simply spending more.

It does mean spending more on some new and vital activities. But it also means cutting back or eliminating activities which are less urgent or no longer necessary.

Where there is waste, to end it; where there are needs, to meet them; where there are just hopes, to move toward their fulfillment—that is the object of the budget which I now submit to your consideration.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

January 25, 1965

NOTE: As printed above, illustrative diagrams and references to the budget document have been deleted.

33 Letter to the Vice President Asking Him To Serve as Chairman, National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps. *January 26, 1965*

Dear Mr. Vice President:

For three and one half years I have been happy to serve as Chairman of the National Advisory Council of the Peace Corps. Today I am asking you to accept this responsibility which has meant so much to me.

As you take on this new and additional responsibility I would like you to focus your attention on several lines of action which I hope you will follow.

First, I would like you and the National Advisory Council to convene soon a Conference of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers on or about March 1, the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps. Over 3,000 Volunteers have already come back from two years of overseas service. They, and the nearly 10,000 Volunteers now serving in 46 countries are a major new national resource. It is time to assemble a representative group of them to discuss their role in our national life, at home and abroad. I want you to bring them together with leaders of American education, of business and labor, of community action programs, of federal, state and local government. In serious workshop sessions they should consider the opportunities for further service by the returning Volunteer in all parts of our public life—in the War on Poverty and in the Foreign Service, in our work to promote human rights at home and in our overseas AID programs, in our school classrooms and in our universities, in our unions and in private enterprise.

Second, I will count on you to help carry the message of the Peace Corps' opportunities to the four corners of this country. As the Peace Corps grows from 10,000 to 20,000 Volunteers to meet the requests and needs of other peoples, its performance must continually improve. The quality of the Vol-

unteers—their ability to do the work and to work with people, whether in the schoolroom or in the community—must be the best that America can offer. I hope you will carry the Peace Corps story to the graduating students and faculties of our campuses, to our skilled workmen, to doctors and nurses, to experienced teachers—to every capable citizen willing to serve his country overseas.

Third, I hope you will accept as a special concern the matter of foreign students in this country, 25,000 of whom come from countries where the Peace Corps is serving. Returning Volunteers will be interested, as I am, in helping to make the experience of these foreign guests successful in all respects, educationally and personally. I hope you, the National Advisory Council and the participants in the proposed Conference will give special attention to this opportunity for further service by returned Volunteers, and report to me your recommendations and action.

Fourth, I hope you and the Advisory Council will propose other ways to ensure that this nation makes full use of former Volunteers. I have already selected men from the Peace Corps organization more frequently than from any other government department or agency in order to staff this Administration. For the Great Society requires first of all Great Citizens, and the Peace Corps is a world-wide training school for Great Citizens.

This new assignment is exceptionally appropriate for you. You were the first member of the Senate to see the vision of the Peace Corps and to propose legislation to embody it. Moreover, this new assignment directly complements your other work with the War on Poverty and the coordination of efforts toward full civil rights for all Americans. These efforts are all concerned with human dignity. They represent the central purpose of this Administration: to open new opportunities for people.

In these last four years under Sargent Shriver's able and effective direction the Peace Corps has made history. Working with him, we can see that it continues to make history.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, The Vice President, Washington, D.C.]

34 Special Message to the Congress on Presidential Disability and Related Matters. *January* 28, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1787, Benjamin Franklin remarked near the conclusion of the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, "It . . . astonishes me, Sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does . . . ."

One-hundred-seventy-eight years later the relevance of that Constitution of 1789 to our society of 1965 is remarkable. Yet it is truly astonishing that, over this span, we have neither perfected the provisions for orderly continuity in the Executive direction of our system nor, as yet, paid the price our continuing inaction so clearly invites and so recklessly risks.

I refer, of course, to three conspicuous and long-recognized defects in the Constitution relating to the Office of the Presidency:

1. *The lack of a constitutional provision assuring the orderly discharge of the powers and duties of the President—Commander-*

in Chief—in the event of the disability or incapacity of the incumbent.

2. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring continuity in the Office of the Vice President, an Office which itself is provided within our system for the primary purpose of assuring continuity.

3. The lack of a constitutional provision assuring that the votes of electors in the Electoral College shall without question reflect the expressed will of the people in the actual election of their President and Vice President.

Over the years, as I have noted, we have escaped the mischief these obvious omissions invite and permit. Our escape has been more the result of Providence than of any prudence on our part. For it is not necessary to conjure the nightmare of nuclear holocaust or other national catastrophe to identify these omissions as chasms of chaos into which normal human frailties might plunge us at any time.

On at least two occasions in our history, and perhaps others, American presidents—James Garfield and Woodrow Wilson—have for prolonged periods been rendered incapable of discharging their Presidential duties. On sixteen occasions in our thirty-six Administrations, the Office of Vice President has been vacant—and over the two perilous decades since the end of the Second World War, that vital office has been vacant the equivalent of one year out of four. Finally, over recent years, complex but concerted campaigns have been openly undertaken—fortunately without success, as yet—to subvert the Electoral College so that it would register not the will of the people of individual states but, rather, the wishes of the electors themselves.

The potential of paralysis implicit in these conditions constitutes an indefensible folly for our responsible society in these times. Common sense impels, duty requires us to act—and to act now, without further delay.

Action is in the tradition of our forebears. Since adoption of "The Bill of Rights"—the first ten Amendments to our Constitution—nine of the fourteen subsequent Amendments have related directly either to the Offices of the Presidency and Vice Presidency or to assuring the responsiveness of our voting processes to the will of the people. As long ago as 1804 and as recently as 1964, Americans have amended their Constitution in striving for its greater perfection in these most sensitive and critical areas.

I believe it is the strong and overriding will of the people today that we should act now to eliminate these unhappy possibilities inherent in our system as it now exists. Likewise, I believe it is the consensus of an overwhelming majority of the Congress—without thought of partisanship—that effective action be taken promptly. *I am, accordingly, addressing this communication to both Houses to ask that this prevailing will be translated into action which would permit the people, through the process of constitutional amendment, to overcome these omissions so clearly evident in our system.*

I. *Presidential Inability*

Our Constitution clearly prescribes the order of procedure for assuring continuity in the Office of the Presidency in the event of the death of the incumbent. These provisions have met their tragic tests successfully. Our system, unlike many others, has never experienced the catastrophe of disputed succession or the chaos of uncertain command.

Our stability is, nonetheless, more superficial than sure. While we are prepared for the possibility of a President's death, we are all but defenseless against the probability of a President's incapacity by injury, illness,

senility or other affliction. *A nation bearing the responsibilities we are privileged to bear for our own security—and the security of the Free World—cannot justify the appalling gamble of entrusting its security to the immobilized hands or uncomprehending mind of a Commander-in-Chief unable to command.*

On September 29, 1964, the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 139, proposing a constitutional amendment to deal with this perplexing question of Presidential disability—as well as the question, which I shall discuss below, of filling vacancies in the Office of Vice President. The same measure has been introduced in this Congress as S.J. Res. 1 and H.J. Res. 1. The provisions of these measures have been carefully considered and are the product of many of our finest constitutional and legal minds. *Believing, as I do, that S.J. Res. 1 and H.J. Res. 1 would responsibly meet the pressing need I have outlined, I urge the Congress to approve them forthwith for submission to ratification by the states.*

II. *Vacancy in the Office of the Vice President*

Indelible personal experience has impressed upon me the indisputable logic and imperative necessity of assuring that the Second Office of our system shall, like the First Office, be at all times occupied by an incumbent who is able and who is ready to assume the powers and duties of the Chief Executive and Commander-in-Chief.

In our history, to this point, the Office of the Presidency has never devolved below the first clearly-prescribed step of constitutional succession. In moments of need, there has always been a Vice President, yet Vice Presidents are no less mortal than Presidents. Seven men have died in the Office and one has resigned—in addition to the eight who left the Office vacant to succeed to the Presidency.

We recognized long ago the necessity of assuring automatic succession in the absence of a Vice President. Various statutes have been enacted at various times prescribing orders of succession from among either the presiding officers of the Houses of Congress or the heads of Executive Departments who, together, comprise the traditional Cabinet of the President. In these times, such orders of succession are no substitute for an office of succession.

Since the last order of succession was prescribed by the Congress in 1947, the Office of the Vice Presidency has undergone the most significant transformation and enlargement of duties in its history.

Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy have successively expanded the role of the Vice President, even as I expect to do in this Administration.

Once only an appendage, the Office of Vice President is an integral part of the chain of command and its occupancy on a full-time basis is imperative.

For this reason, I most strongly endorse the objective of both S.J. Res. 1 and H.J. Res. 1 in providing that whenever there is a vacancy in the Office of Vice President, provision shall exist for that Office to be filled with a person qualified to succeed to the Presidency.

III. *Reform of the Electoral College System*

We believe that the people should elect their President and Vice President. One of the earliest amendments to our Constitution was submitted and ratified in response to the unhappy experience of an Electoral College stalemate which jeopardized this principle. Today there lurks in the Electoral College system the ever-present possibility that electors may substitute their own will

for the will of the people. I believe that possibility should be foreclosed.

Our present system of computing and awarding electoral votes by states is an essential counterpart of our Federal system and the provisions of our Constitution which recognize and maintain our nation as a union of states. It supports the two party system which has served our nation well. I believe this system should be retained. But it is imperative that the electoral votes of a state be cast for those persons who receive the greatest number of votes for President and Vice President—and for no one else.

At the same time, I believe we should eliminate the omission in our present system which leaves the continuity of the offices of President and Vice President unprotected if the persons receiving a majority of the electoral votes for either or both of these offices should die after the election in November and before the Inauguration of the President. Electors are now legally free to choose the President without regard to the outcome of the election. I believe that if the President-Elect dies under these circumstances, our laws should provide that the Vice President-Elect should become President when the new term begins. Conversely, if death should come to the Vice President-Elect during this interim, I believe the President-Elect should, upon taking office, be required to follow the procedures otherwise prescribed for filling the unexpired term of the Vice President. If both should die or become unable to serve in this interim, I believe the Congress should be made responsible for providing the method of selecting officials for both positions. I am transmitting herewith a draft Amendment to the Constitution to resolve these problems.

Favorable action by the Congress on the measures here recommended will, I believe, assure the orderly continuity in the Presidency that is imperative to the success and stability of our system. Action on these measures now will allay future anxiety among our own people—and among the peoples of the world—in the event senseless tragedy or unforeseeable disability should strike again at either or both of the principal offices of our constitutional system. If we act now, without undue delay, we shall have moved closer to achieving perfection of the great constitutional document on which the strength and success of our system have rested for nearly two centuries.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
January 28, 1965

35 Annual Message to the Congress: The Economic Report of the President. *January* 28, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to report

—that the state of our economy is excellent;

—that the rising tide of our prosperity, drawing new strength from the 1964 tax cut, is about to enter its fifth consecutive year;

—that, with sound policy measures, we can look forward to uninterrupted and vigorous expansion in the year ahead.

PROGRESS TOWARD OUR ECONOMIC GOALS

FULL EMPLOYMENT

In the year just ended, we have made notable progress toward the Employment Act's

central goal of ". . . useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and . . . maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."

Employment:

—*Additional jobs* for 1½ million persons have been created in the past year, bringing the total of new jobs since January 1961 to 4½ million.

—*Unemployment* dropped from 5.7 percent in 1963 to 5.2 percent in 1964 and was down to 5.0 percent at year's end.

Production:

—*Gross National Product* (GNP) advanced strongly from $584 billion in 1963 to $622 billion in 1964.

—*Industrial production* rose 8 percent in the past twelve months.

Purchasing power:

—*The average weekly wage* in manufacturing stands at a record $106.55, a gain of $3.89 from a year ago and of $17.50 from early 1961.

—*Average personal income after taxes* has reached $2,288 a year—up 17½ percent in four years.

—*Corporate profits after taxes* have now risen continuously for four straight years—from a rate of $19½ billion early in 1961 to nearly $32 billion at the end of 1964.

But high levels of employment, production, and purchasing power cannot rest on a sound base if we are plagued by slow growth, inflation, or a lack of confidence in the dollar. Since 1946, therefore, we have come to recognize that the mandate of the Employment Act implies a series of objectives closely related to the goal of full employment:

—*rapid growth,*

—*price stability, and*

—*equilibrium in our balance of payments.*

RAPID GROWTH

True prosperity means more than the full use of the productive powers available at any given time. It also means the rapid expansion of those powers. In the long run, it is only a growth of over-all productive capacity that can swell individual incomes and raise living standards. Thus, *rapid economic growth* is clearly an added goal of economic policy.

—Our gain of $132 billion in GNP since the first quarter of 1961 represents an average growth rate (in constant prices) of 5 percent a year.

—This contrasts with the average growth rate of 2½ percent a year between 1953 and 1960.

Part of our faster gain in the last four years has narrowed the "gap" that had opened up between our actual output and our potential in the preceding years of slow expansion. But the growth of our potential is also speeding up. Estimated at 3½ percent a year during most of the 1950's, it is estimated at 4 percent in the years ahead; and sound policies can and should raise it above that, even while moving our actual performance closer to our potential.

PRICE STABILITY

I regard the goal of *over-all price stability* as fully implied in the language of the Employment Act of 1946.

We can be proud of our recent record on prices:

—Wholesale prices are essentially unchanged from four years ago, and from a year ago.

—Consumer prices have inched upward

at an average rate of 1.2 percent a year since early 1961, and 1.2 percent in the past 12 months. (Much of this increase probably reflects our inability fully to measure improvements in the quality of consumer goods and services.)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS EQUILIBRIUM

The Employment Act requires that employment policy be "consistent" with "other essential considerations of national policy." Persistent balance of payments deficits in the 1950's reached an annual average of nearly $4 billion in 1958–60. Deficits of this size threatened to undermine confidence in the dollar abroad and limited our ability to pursue, simultaneously, our domestic and overseas objectives. As a result, *restoring and maintaining equilibrium in the U.S. balance of payments* has for some years been recognized as a vital goal of economic policy.

During the past four years

—Our over-all balance of payments position has improved, and the outflow of our gold has been greatly reduced.

—Our commercial exports have risen more than 25 percent since 1960, bringing our trade surplus to a new postwar record.

—The annual dollar outflow arising from our aid and defense commitments has been cut $1 billion, without impairing programs.

—Our means of financing the deficit have been strengthened, reducing the gold outflow and helping to build confidence in the dollar.

CONSISTENCY OF OUR GOALS

Thus, the record of our past four years has been one of simultaneous advance toward full employment, rapid growth, price stability, and international balance.

We have proved that with proper policies these goals are not mutually inconsistent. They can be mutually reinforcing.

THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC POLICY

The unparalleled economic achievements of these past four years have been founded on the imagination, prudence, and skill of our businessmen, workers, investors, farmers, and consumers. In our basically private economy, gains can come in no other way.

But since 1960 a new factor has emerged to invigorate private efforts. *The vital margin of difference has come from Government policies which have sustained a steady, but noninflationary, growth of markets.*

I believe that 1964 will go down in our economic and political history as the "year of the tax cut."

It was not the first time that taxes were cut, of course, nor will it be the last time. But it *was* the first time our Nation cut taxes for the declared purpose of speeding the advance of the private economy toward "maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." And it was done in a period already prosperous by the standard tests of rising production and incomes. In short, *the tax cut was an expression of faith in the American economy:*

—It expressed confidence that our economy would translate higher after-tax incomes and stronger incentives into increased expenditures in our markets.

—It recognized the presence of untapped productive capacity. We cut taxes confident that the economy would respond to increased buying by producing more goods at stable prices rather than the same output at higher prices.

—It insisted on getting full performance from the American economy.

The promise of the tax cut for 1964 was fulfilled. Production, employment, and incomes jumped ahead. Unemployment was whittled down steadily.

Since 1960, the balance between budget expenditures and taxes has been boldly adjusted to the needs of economic growth. We have recognized as self-defeating the effort to balance our budget too quickly in an economy operating well below its potential. And we have recognized as fallacious the idea that economic stimulation can come only from a rapid expansion of Federal spending.

Monetary policy has supported fiscal measures. The supply of credit has been wisely tailored to the legitimate credit needs of a noninflationary expansion, while care has been taken to avoid the leakage of short-term funds in response to higher interest rates abroad.

Fiscal and monetary policies to build our prosperity have been buttressed by measures

—to improve the education, skills, and mobility of our labor force;

—to stimulate investment in new and modern plants and machinery;

—to expand exports;

—to assist in rebuilding the economic base of communities and areas that have lagged behind;

—to strengthen our farm economy and support farm income;

—to conserve and develop our natural resources;

—to keep a sound flow of credit moving to home-buyers and small businesses;

—to redevelop decaying urban areas;

—to strengthen our transportation network; and

—to offer business and labor a guide for sound and noninflationary price and wage decisions.

Public policies to build a sound prosperity have found their response in equally constructive private efforts.

—Our businessmen have controlled their costs, increased their efficiency, and developed new markets at home and abroad.

—They have kept their inventories under tight control and have prudently geared their plant expansion to rising markets in an expanding economy.

—Consumers have used rising incomes and tax savings to lift their standards of living, while adding to their wealth to assure their future standards of living.

—Workers have realized that wage gains which justify employers' raising prices vanish when they take their pay envelopes into the stores—and cost them much when they draw on their savings.

—Workers and managers have cooperated to facilitate the adoption of new technology, while solving the human problems it sometimes creates.

As a result of public and private policies, we have come to our present state of prosperity without pressures or imbalances that would foretell an early end to our expansion. Instead, we look forward to another year of sustained and healthy economic growth.

The Unfinished Tasks

Our prosperity is widespread, but it is not complete. Our growth has been steady, but its permanence is not assured. Our achievements are great, but our tasks are unfinished.

1. Four years of steadily expanding job opportunities have not brought us to full employment. Some 3.7 million of our citizens want work but are unable to find it. Up to 1 million more—"the hidden unemployed"—would enter the labor force if the unemployment rate could be brought down just one percentage point.

In the next year, 1.3 million more potential workers will be added to our labor force,

including a net increase of ½ million below the age of 20.

The more of these 6 million potential workers who find jobs in 1965

—the faster our total output will grow;

—the greater will be the markets for the products of our factories and farms;

—the larger will be our Federal revenues;

—the greater will be the number of our citizens who know they are contributing to our society, not subsisting on the contributions of others;

—the smaller will be the number who know the pangs of insecurity, deprivation, even of hunger;

—the larger will be the number of teenagers who feel that society has a useful purpose for them.

The promise in the Employment Act of job opportunities for all those able and wanting to work has not yet been fulfilled. We cannot rest until it is.

2. Four years of vigorous efforts have not yet brought our external payments into balance. We need to complete that task—and we will.

The stability of the American dollar is central not only to progress at home but to all our objectives abroad. *There can be no question of our capacity and determination to maintain the gold value of the dollar at $35 an ounce. The full resources of this Nation are pledged to that end.*

Progress in key sectors of our international payments has been good, but not enough. Gains in trade and savings in Government overseas payments have been offset in large measure by larger capital outflows. As a result our deficit remains far too large. *We must and will reduce and eliminate it.*

In the process of restoring external balance we must continue—in concert with other nations of the free world—to build an international economic order

—based on maximum freedom of trade and payments,

—in which imbalances in payments, whether surpluses or deficits, are soundly financed while being effectively eliminated,

—in which no major currency can be undermined by speculative runs, and

—in which the poorer nations are helped—through investment, trade, and aid—to raise progressively their living standards toward those of the developed world.

3. Ceaseless change is the hallmark of a progressive and dynamic economy. No planned economy can have the flexibility and adaptability that flow from the voluntary response of workers, consumers, and managements to the shifting financial incentives provided by free markets.

In those activities entrusted to governments—as in those where private profit provides the spur—the search for efficiency and economy must never cease.

The American economy is the most efficient and flexible in the world. *But the task of improving its efficiency and flexibility is never done.*

4. American prosperity is widely shared. But too many are still precluded from its benefits by discrimination; by handicaps of illness, disability, old-age, or family circumstance; by unemployment or low productivity; by lack of mobility or bargaining power; by failure to receive the education and training from which they could benefit.

The war against poverty has begun; its prosecution is one of our most urgent tasks in the years ahead.

5. Our goals for individuals and our Nation extend far beyond mere affluence. The quality of American life remains a constant concern.

The task of economic policy is to create a prosperous America. *The unfinished task of prosperous Americans is to build a Great*

Society.

Our accomplishments have been many; these tasks remain unfinished:

—to achieve full employment without inflation;

—to restore external equilibrium and defend the dollar;

—to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of our private and public economies;

—to widen the benefits of prosperity;

—to improve the quality of American life.

Economic Prospects for 1965

Approval of the fiscal program I have recommended *means that GNP in 1965 should expand over 1964's record level and reach—as the midpoint of a $10 billion range—$660 billion for the year.*

Carried forward by the momentum of last year's gains and fueled by the continuing stimulus of profits enlarged through tax reduction, private business investment in plant and equipment should grow nearly as much in 1965 as it did in 1964.

Current rapid gains in sales, and slim stocks in 1964, should produce a higher rate of production for inventory in 1965.

Residential construction will remain high.

State and local governments will continue to enlarge their buying.

Consumers' confidence is strong. They will respond to rising earnings, higher social security benefits, and a cut in excise taxes by lifting their purchases, thereby providing a market for a full two-thirds of our expected over-all gain in production.

Federal Fiscal Policy

Private demand will be strong in 1965. It will be further sustained by Federal fiscal measures.

The 1966 Budget Message outlines my fiscal philosophy. We have four priorities:

—to strengthen our national defense;

—to meet our pressing human needs;

—to maximize the efficiency of Government operations;

—to sustain the advance of our Nation's economy.

In these priorities lies the key to our whole strategy of attack on waste:

—the waste of lives and property and progress which is the cost of war;

—the waste of human potential and self-respect which is the cost of poverty and lack of opportunity;

—the waste of excessive Government personnel, obsolete installations, and outmoded public services which is the cost of inefficient Government;

—the waste of men and facilities and resources which is the cost of economic stagnation.

Purposeful expenditures, stimulative tax reduction, and economy in Government operations are the three weapons which, if used effectively, can relieve our society of the costs and consequences of waste.

Carrying out these principles, I have submitted a budget which will once again contribute expansionary force rather than restrictive pressure on our economy.

As measured by their effects on incomes and production, Federal expenditures, grants, and transfer payments in calendar 1965 will exceed by $5 billion their amount in 1964. The largest single part of this increase will arise from the 7 percent increase in Social Security payments I have proposed.

The reduction or elimination of many excise taxes (when fully effective, $1.75 billion a year)—partially offset by appropriate new or increased user charges—will accomplish a net tax reduction of nearly $700 million within calendar year 1965. In addition,

another $1 billion reduction in corporate income tax liabilities becomes effective this year. So does a further $3 billion reduction in personal tax liabilities (although not in withholding rates).

Should unfavorable developments in the private economy during 1965 unexpectedly make this budgetary stimulus inadequate to maintain a strong pace of expansion, I shall be prepared to consider additional fiscal action.

PROGRESS TOWARD FULL EMPLOYMENT

A GNP of around $660 billion, with expansion throughout the year, will give us our fifth straight year of substantial economic gains—a record without peacetime precedent.

The productive powers of our dynamic economy are now expanding so rapidly that a gain of $38 billion will do little more than keep up with the expansion of our capacity, and will make only modest inroads into the still too heavy unemployment of our human and physical resources. But *unemployment in 1965 should average less than the 5.2 percent of 1964.*

The road to maximum employment, production, and purchasing power will not be easily or quickly traveled. And it has no final destination. The challenge of maintaining full employment once reached will be as urgent and as difficult as reaching it.

Combating Recessions

A time of prosperity with no recession in sight is the time to plan our defenses against future dips in business activity.

I do not believe recessions are inevitable. Up to now, every past expansion has ended in recession or depression—usually within three years from its start. But the vulnerability of an expansion cannot be determined by the calendar. Imbalance—not old age—is the threat to sustained advance.

In principle, public measures can head off recessions before they start. Unforeseen events and mistakes of public or private policy will nonetheless occur. Recessions may be upon us before we recognize their warning signs.

We can head them off, or greatly moderate their length and force—*if we are able to act promptly.*

The stimulating force of tax cuts is now generally recognized.

The Congress could reinforce confidence that jobs and markets will be sustained by insuring that its procedures will permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts if recession threatens.

Recessions usually arise from a reduction in the intensity of private demand for goods and services. At such a time, it may be appropriate to employ idle or potentially idle resources in sound programs of public expenditure.

The programs which should be considered for expansion at such times would be those

—that meet important public needs;

—that are capable of quick acceleration—not just in the assignment of funds but in the hiring of workers and the production of goods;

—that in any event would have been increased in the next regular budget, or that are capable of quick and efficient termination when the need has passed.

Monetary Policy in 1965

As in 1964, an expansionary monetary policy will be tempered by the urgency of our balance of payments problem. But barring domestic or international emergency, our monetary and debt-management policies

can serve—as they have since 1960—to accommodate the credit needs of a noninflationary expansion.

Long-term interest rates, in particular, will continue to be held down by the vast flow of savings into private financial institutions. Long-term borrowers now reasonably plan on the essential stability of long-term interest rates in 1965.

Monetary policy must be free of arbitrary restriction. It must be prepared to move quickly

—if excessive demand should threaten inflation,

—if an outflow of liquid funds should unexpectedly worsen our balance of payments.

We expect neither of these in 1965. Rather, we expect a continuation of sound and healthy economic expansion.

The Federal Reserve system must be free to accommodate that expansion—in 1965 and in the years beyond 1965. Such an expansion needs to be supported by further orderly growth in money and credit. But this growth, as it is reflected in Federal Reserve note and deposit liabilities, could easily absorb—within two years or less, and without the outflow of a single ounce of gold—the present operating margin over the 25 percent "gold cover" required by existing law.

Clearly, we should place beyond any doubt the ability of the Federal Reserve to meet its responsibility for providing an adequate but not excessive volume of bank reserves.

Clearly, we should place beyond any doubt our ability to use our gold to make good our pledge to maintain the gold value of the dollar at $35 an ounce with every resource at our command.

I am requesting the Congress, therefore, to eliminate the arbitrary requirement that the Federal Reserve Banks maintain a gold certificate reserve against their deposit liabilities.

The desirability of prompt action does not arise from any sudden emergency. If required at any time in defense of the dollar, gold could and would be released from the present requirement under the provisions of existing law.

But we should not permit a provision of law framed for the different circumstances of an earlier day to raise any questions about our ability to carry out effective and responsible monetary and credit policies

—for domestic prosperity, with stable prices, and

—for defense of the dollar abroad.

Maintaining Wage-Price Stability

The remarkable price stability of 1959–63 persisted throughout 1964. There is good reason to believe that it will continue in 1965.

Yet watchful caution must govern public and private policies in 1965.

Though the margin remains substantial, our economy is now closer to full utilization than at any time since 1957. Despite the general moderation of labor settlements and the general restraint by pricemakers in industries that have price discretion, there have been disturbing exceptions. Moreover, temporary and accidental factors—such as those that affected some nonferrous metals in 1964—could spark price increases in another sector of our economy in the year ahead.

Individual prices will have to rise, where productivity gains are small or materials costs go up. But these should be balanced by price cuts elsewhere.

We can no more afford inflation in 1965 than we could in 1964. Our balance of payments problem is not solved. We have only recently begun to regain the competitive edge

in international markets that was impaired by the inflation of the mid-1950's.

Federal budgetary and monetary policies must not permit a generalized excess of demand over supply to *pull* up prices. But, equally, private price and wage decisions must not *push* up costs and prices.

I count on the sense of public responsibility of our labor leaders and our industrial leaders to do their full part to protect and extend our price stability.

Reasonable price and wage guideposts are again spelled out in the accompanying Report of the Council of Economic Advisers. *I commend them to the attention of the American public and of leaders of labor and industry.*

With the help of the Council and of other agencies of Government, I intend

—to maintain a close watch on wage and price developments;

—to draw public attention to those private actions which threaten the public interest;

—to ask, as I have recently done in the case of steel prices, for special, detailed analysis of price or wage increases in key sectors of the economy; and

—to oppose legislative enactments that threaten to raise costs and prices and to support those that will stabilize or reduce costs and prices.

International Economic Policies

RESTORING BALANCE IN OUR EXTERNAL PAYMENTS

Continued cost and price stability is fundamental to correction of our balance of payments deficit—it is the foundation on which we must build our entire effort to achieve external equilibrium. In addition, we must continue and intensify more specific attacks on the problem.

—We are continuously reviewing our aid and defense programs to achieve the maximum savings in dollar expenditures abroad. Our aid programs must remain closely tied to exports of U.S. goods and services, until the balance of payments problem has been eliminated.

—We must continue and strengthen measures to promote U.S. exports.

—We will be alert to restrain any persistent outflow of short-term private funds in response to relatively high short-term interest rates in foreign countries.

—To increase our ability to attract foreign investment in U.S. securities, legislation will be proposed to improve the tax treatment of such investments.

More broadly, we need to reassess the adequacy of existing programs to deal with the balance of payments problem. The results of this reassessment will be set forth in a separate message to the Congress.

BUILDING A STRONGER WORLD ORDER

Through expanded trade: In the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations now underway at Geneva, we are working intensively for a broad liberalization of world trade in both industrial and agricultural products.

A successful outcome can be of crucial benefit not only to the industrialized countries but also to the developing countries of the world.

Through improved international monetary arrangements: We take pride in our leadership in the building of the postwar system of international monetary cooperation. We find reassurance in the wholehearted resolve of the industrialized coun-

tries of the free world to avoid repeating the costly mistakes of the 1920's and 1930's. The strength of international monetary cooperation was demonstrated dramatically in 1964 in repelling speculative attacks on the Italian lira and the British pound.

We will continue to pursue orderly growth at home and abroad

—on the basis of stable convertible currencies and the fixed $35 price for gold;

—through a wide network of bilateral and multilateral credit arrangements; and

—through frequent consultation between countries.

But we still have more to learn about

—how best to share the burden of making necessary mutual adjustments when countries run persistent deficits or surpluses in their balances of payments, and

—how best to meet the need of ensuring orderly growth in world liquidity to finance expanding world trade.

We will continue to seek agreement on these problems with other countries; we are confident that effective solutions will be found. We look toward early agreement on an increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund, which will further strengthen the international monetary system.

Through helping to raise incomes in less developed countries: U.S. foreign assistance programs further three basic American aims. By helping to advance the economic growth of the less developed nations, they

—create the kind of world in which peace and freedom are most likely to flourish;

—bring closer a world economic order in which all nations will be strong partners;

—simultaneously, give a major stimulus to U.S. exports both in the present through direct financing of U.S. goods and services and for the future by developing the recipient's ability to buy and his preference for American products.

Manpower Policies for a Flexible Economy

Fiscal and monetary measures have the primary responsibility for furnishing "employment opportunities for those able, willing, and seeking to work."

But the creation of jobs is not enough. Job opportunities and men must be matched. Workers must have the requisite skills—and the opportunity to gain new skills if advancing technology finds less use for their old ones.

To a substantial degree, strong demand for labor will bring workers and jobs together. But sole reliance on strong demand would place price stability under an unnecessary threat. And the time needed for such adjustments would place unnecessary burdens upon displaced employees and new entrants to the labor market.

To reduce human costs, raise productivity, and make possible full employment without inflation, this Administration is developing an active manpower policy.

U.S. Employment Service

An efficient labor market brings together employers and potential employees—matching workers and jobs over time, space, and occupations. Most man-job matches occur unassisted, but a strong Federal-State employment service can make the difference between an effective and an inefficient labor market.

The efficiency of the U.S. Employment Service has improved in recent years, but fur-

ther strengthening is required for truly efficient labor markets. My budget provides for that strengthening.

MANPOWER TRAINING

The Manpower Development and Training Act was passed in 1962 and broadened in 1963. Its purpose is to supply skills to those who, whether for lack of wisdom or lack of opportunity, failed to acquire them earlier. It aims to make possible retraining of those who would otherwise bear the burdens of society's technological progress.

We intend to improve and expand our training programs in 1965. We will give special attention to basic training and basic education for those at the bottom of the ladder of skills.

PRIVATE PENSION AND WELFARE FUNDS

Spectacular growth has occurred in postwar years in private pension and welfare plans. They provide a vital supplement to public programs to assist older workers, disabled workers, and workers who lose their jobs. But potential problems have become evident.

Failure to give the worker a right to his pension if he should change his employment hampers labor mobility. And in some instances, absence of full funding has imperiled the retirement incomes of the affected workers.

I have asked several groups to study these and other difficult problems. *I am now releasing—for consideration by unions, employers, the public, and the Congress—the Report of my Committee on Corporate Pension Funds and Other Private Retirement and Welfare Programs.*

MAINTAINING INCOMES OF THE DISADVANTAGED

Not every person can share fully in the fruits of our progress through his own daily productive effort. Large numbers of our retired and handicapped cannot work. Many workers still suffer unemployment. Even in prosperous times, some receive wages below our standards. And the poverty of one-fifth of our families traps too many of our children in lives without opportunity or aspiration.

I am proposing new programs and extensions of old ones to meet more effectively our obligation to the weak and disadvantaged.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Cash benefits must be increased to provide adequate support for the aged. *I urge a 7 percent rise in Social Security benefits this year,* retroactive to January 1, financed by an increase next January in the covered wage base and in the combined employer and employee contribution rates. *Increases in public assistance payments to the needy aged, blind and disabled, and to needy children, should be enacted.* We must continue to maintain the financial soundness of the social security system, at the same time taking care that its financing avoids the "fiscal drag" which could endanger our prosperity.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE FOR THE ELDERLY

We can and must assure improved health services for the aged whose health needs are greatest and whose financial resources most meager. A hospital insurance program for the elderly, financed by contributions through social security, will provide protec-

tion against the costs of hospital and post-hospital extended care, home health visits, and outpatient diagnostic services. *I urge the Congress to act promptly on this program.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Improved protection against the risks of unemployment is long overdue. A comprehensive program requires that

—coverage be extended to additional workers under our Federal-State unemployment insurance program;

—benefits be kept in step with wages;

—the duration of benefits be extended beyond the 26 weeks now authorized in most States for workers with a firm and substantial labor force attachment.

I shall recommend such a program.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

A large number of workers still lack the protection of Federal minimum standards. *I shall recommend coverage for an additional 2 million workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.*

POVERTY

America's efforts to eradicate poverty are quickly taking shape under the Office of Economic Opportunity. Programs of community action, education, training, and work experience will strike at the roots of poverty, especially among our youth. *I urge a doubling of appropriations to intensify these efforts.*

IMPROVING URBAN LIFE

Our cities are the homes of more than two-thirds of the American people.

—They must be communities where men can find security, significance, and fulfillment.

—They must be centers of economic strength and commercial vitality.

—They must be seats of learning, sources of culture, and centers of scientific achievement.

—They must challenge and release the full productive and creative capacities of the people.

Our first task is to recognize that the city and its suburbs—often, indeed, several cities and their suburbs—constitute a single metropolitan area.

The Federal Government has neither wish nor power to abolish the legal boundaries that divide an urban area. But the Federal Government helps cities because many aspects of urban life pose problems of national as well as local concern. We can increasingly require—as a condition for Federal help—that the separate units work and plan together to assure that Federal aid and federally financed facilities will be used effectively in improving urban life.

We must increasingly help our cities to

—develop unified metropolitan transportation systems;

—supply adequate water and sewage service;

—provide community facilities and neighborhood centers;

—build adequate housing for low- and middle-income families;

—promote more efficient land use;

—set aside open spaces and develop new suburbs;

—replace or rehabilitate slum areas; and

—improve housing codes and code enforcement.

We need a new Department of Housing and Urban Development to strengthen our

ability to cope with these problems.

I shall shortly send to the Congress a message containing my recommendations.

Other Economic Policies for 1965 and Beyond

NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

America owes her greatness partly to the large public and private investments made to develop her abundant natural resources. Rapid growth and urbanization require intensified efforts to solve old problems and imaginative approaches to new challenges.

Especially requiring study and action are

—*The protection of our environment.* We need to strengthen our attack on air, water, and soil pollution.

—*Water resource programs.* We must improve the efficiency, coordination, and comprehensiveness of our major water resource development programs. More realistic charges and user fees will improve equity and strengthen private incentives for efficient use.

—*Research programs.* We must find new and more efficient ways of utilizing available resources. I have recommended increased research efforts in several areas, including the desalting of sea water.

—*Recreational resources.* Urbanization, higher incomes, and expanded leisure time pose new demands for outdoor recreation. New and improved facilities are needed, particularly near metropolitan areas.

STRENGTHENING THE ECONOMIC BASE OF COMMUNITIES

In 1961, the Congress recognized the special needs of distressed areas by passing the Area Redevelopment Act. Since then, hundreds of urban and rural communities have been strengthened by grants, loans, technical assistance, and training programs to help to build or restore their economic base. This program has helped distressed areas to benefit more fully from sustained prosperity.

Redirection of this program can benefit from the experience of the last four years. Future assistance should be sufficient to make a significant impact on the economic growth of the communities assisted. Integrated development plans must be devised for larger economic areas with high promise of future viability, and communities must be helped to mobilize public and private leadership in an attack on local blight and depression.

I shall propose measures to achieve these goals, through an extension and strengthening of the Area Redevelopment Act.

I also urge the Congress to enact the special program to assist in redeveloping the Appalachian region.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Informed consumer choice among increasingly varied and complex products requires frank, honest information concerning quantity, quality, and prices. Truth-in-packaging will help to protect consumers against product misrepresentation. Truth-in-lending will help consumers more easily to compare the costs of alternative credit sources.

TRANSPORTATION

The technological revolution in transportation, and large public and private investments in our highways, railroads, airways, and waterways, have greatly altered the nature of our transportation system. Our national transportation policy should be revised to reflect these changes, particularly

by placing greater emphasis on competition and private initiative in interstate transportation. Fair and adequate user fees for our inland waterways, our Federal airways, and our Federal-aid highways will improve equity and efficiency in the use of these public resources.

As part of a well-rounded system of moving goods and people, there is urgent need and opportunity for high-speed, comfortable, and economical passenger transportation on densely traveled routes, such as in the Northeast corridor.

I am recommending an enlarged program of research and demonstration projects to determine the best and cheapest way to meet this need.

INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Commerce

—has proposed a State Technical Services Program to enable States to join with universities and industry to create new jobs through wider application of advanced technology;

—is establishing a coordinated system for scientific and technical data, to reduce unnecessary duplication of research and lower the costs of obtaining scientific data.

My budget contains funds for these desirable programs.

AGRICULTURE

Americans owe much to the efficiency of our farmers. Their independent spirit and productive genius are the envy of the world. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward for their efforts.

I will transmit to the Congress recommendations for improving the effectiveness of our expenditures on price and income supports.

Many small farmers cannot expect to earn good incomes from farming. But they—along with other rural Americans—will have an opportunity to share in the fruits of our society through faster economic growth, better education and training opportunities, and improved health and community facilities. We must extend the benefits of American prosperity to *all* our people, *including those in rural America.*

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

In my message on education I proposed a program to insure an opportunity to every American child to develop to the full his mind and his skills.

In my message on health I proposed a massive new attack on diseases which afflict mankind.

We value education and health for their direct benefits to human understanding and happiness. But they also yield major economic benefits.

Investments in human resources are among our most profitable investments. Such investments raise individual productivity and incomes, with benefits to our whole society. They raise our rate of economic growth, increase our economy's efficiency and flexibility, and form the cornerstone of our attack on poverty.

I believe that the Congress will find economic as well as human reasons to support my proposals on education and health.

CONCLUSION

In our economic affairs, as in every other aspect of our lives, ceaseless change is the one constant.

Revolutionary changes in technology, in forms of economic organization, in commercial relations with our neighbors, in the

structure and education of our labor force converge in our markets. Free choices in free markets — as always — accommodate these tides of change.

But the adjustments are sometimes slow or imperfect. And our standards for the performance of our economy are continually on the rise. No longer will we tolerate widespread involuntary idleness, unnecessary human hardship and misery, the impoverishment of whole areas, the spoiling of our natural heritage, the human and physical ugliness of our cities, the ravages of the business cycle, or the arbitrary redistribution of purchasing power through inflation.

But as our standards for the performance of our economy have risen, so has our ability to cope with our economic problems.

Economic policy has begun to liberate itself from the preconceptions of an earlier day, and from the bitterness of class or partisan division that becloud rational discussion and hamper rational action.

Our tools of economic policy are much better tools than existed a generation ago. We are able to proceed with much greater confidence and flexibility in seeking effective answers to the changing problems of our changing economy.

The accomplishments of the past four years are a measure of the constructive response that can be expected from workers, consumers, investors, managers, farmers, and merchants to effective public policies that strive to define and achieve the national interest in

—full employment with stable prices;

—rapid economic growth;

—balance in our external relationships;

—maximum efficiency in our public and private economies.

These perennial challenges to economic policy are not fully mastered; but we are well on our way to their solution.

As increasingly we do master them, economic policy can more than ever become the servant of our quest to make American society not only prosperous but progressive, not only affluent but humane, offering not only higher incomes but wider opportunities, its people enjoying not only full employment but fuller lives.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

January 28, 1965

36 Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Report on the International Cultural Exchange Program. *February* 1, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87–256, the Fulbright-Hays Act) I transmit herewith the annual report on the International Cultural Exchange Program for the Fiscal Year 1963.

This report deals with the influence for peace and progress which exchange-of-persons activities have become in the world of the 1960s.

The varying stages of nationhood in the world today require a varying range of relationships on our part. I am convinced that exchanges of persons are uniquely appropriate and unusually effective activities for the needs and opportunities of these times. Such exchanges touch our societies at many points—involving students, teachers, professors, research scholars, athletes, government leaders, judges, economists, labor leaders, social workers, actors, authors, coaches, and many others—a broad panorama of professions and the arts.

In the single year covered by this report, some 10,000 people were overseas from this country, or here from other countries, in the friendly, constructive interchange the United States now sponsors. This exchange involved more than 130 countries and territories.

Congress can take particular and proper pride in this program. Since World War II—with full bipartisan support, as in P.L. 87-256—Congress has fathered and fostered this activity. Many members of both Houses have a special knowledge of the vital role which exchanges now play in our relations and understandings with other nations. All along the way, the articulate leadership of the Congress has been a major strength for the program's success.

The warm and strong support of the American people likewise deserves our praise. The volunteer services and family hospitality which our citizens and communities give to thousands of students and visitors from other countries is of incalculable value to the interest of international understanding.

I hope that our exchange activities, public and private, may grow. An enlarging investment means an enlarging return—not merely from the understanding others may acquire of us, but from the understanding we acquire of those with whom we share the hopes of these times and the destiny of this planet.

We in the United States have an abiding faith in the value of education to our own society's success, and we are affirming that faith with a new and strengthened commitment to education in America. But education as a force for freedom, justice and rationality knows no national boundaries—it is the great universal force for good. Our efforts in the exchange programs give that force added strength and justified support. For when we help other peoples achieve their highest and best aspirations, we truly work for understanding, for progress, and for peace. In this work, let us continue with new enthusiasm and confidence, for out of the understandings among peoples will grow peace among nations.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 1, 1965

NOTE: The report is entitled "Educational and Cultural Diplomacy—1963" (Department of State publication 7765, 141 pp.; Government Printing Office, 1964).

37 Remarks Upon Presenting the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. Curtis LeMay. *February* 1, 1965

General LeMay and Mrs. LeMay, Mr. Under Secretary, Mr. Secretary of Air, ladies and gentlemen:

Thirty-six years ago two events occurred in the same month that have had very profound impact upon this Nation. In the month of October 1929 the stock market crashed in New York, and Curt LeMay got his wings in Texas and went the other way.

Coincidental as those events were, both were quite symbolic. The stock market crash of '29 taught us that the price of success for our economic system is constant vigilance and understanding. Likewise, the young cadet who was commissioned at Kelly Field has devoted his career to helping teach us that the price of peace is preparedness, even as the price of liberty shall always be eternal vigilance.

In the span of General LeMay's service,

America has changed. Our role in the world has changed. The technology of air power has changed, more than the mind really comprehends. Yet America's purpose at home and in the world has not changed, nor has the purpose of our arms or our strength.

Under Gen. Curtis LeMay, America has built the mightiest air arm the world has even known—the Strategic Air Command. Yet the sole purpose of SAC has been to preserve the peace, and that purpose will never change.

Today we are nearer the year 2000 than the year 1929. Over those years ahead weapons will change and strategies will change and challenges and dangers will change, but America's need and freedom's need will not change for the kind of dedicated, determined, demanding, and inspiring commander that is epitomized by Curtis LeMay. By his leadership and his imagination, this man of courage helped to shorten history's costliest war in both Europe and the Pacific, and he helped to prevent mankind's final war with both the response of the Berlin Airlift and the readiness of the Strategic Air Command.

General LeMay, all free men today are in your debt, and all your countrymen join with me in proudly and gratefully saluting you. In your service you have raised our standards in the military—our standards of readiness, of performance, of proficiency, and of economy. You have helped America set a worldwide watch for freedom, and that vigil will never cease until liberty and justice are secure on this earth.

I am very proud to confer upon you now, General LeMay, your fourth Distinguished Service Medal, and on behalf of a grateful country to wish you Godspeed and happy landings.

The Acting Secretary will now read the citation.

NOTE: The ceremony was held at 12:04 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The President's opening words referred to Gen. Curtis LeMay, outgoing Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, and Mrs. LeMay, Cyrus R. Vance, Deputy Secretary of Defense, and Eugene M. Zuckert, Secretary of the Air Force.

The text of the citation read by Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance, serving as Acting Secretary of Defense, follows:

"General Curtis E. LeMay distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in positions of great responsibility as Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, from 1 July 1957 to 29 June 1961, and as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, from 30 June 1961 to 31 January 1965.

"In these two highest military offices of the Air Force, and as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General LeMay consistently manifested a high degree of dedication, combining outstanding professional knowledge with leadership of the highest calibre. His vision and direction have given the Air Force a flexibility that provides the capability for controlled response to aggression at any level of conflict from guerrilla operations to strategic nuclear warfare.

"During a time of unprecedented change in weapon systems, he directed the introduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles into the Air Force weapons inventory as an effective segment of our strategic deterrent force. His interest in and knowledge of communications have been in great measure responsible for the development of the Air Force worldwide communications systems.

"Realizing the necessity for the United States to lead in space, he helped create a strong foundation for activities in space by the Air Force, and achieved increasingly effective cooperation with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. His personal concern led to major improvements in the housing, pay, promotion, and medical care of Air Force personnel.

"General LeMay has consistently demonstrated professional qualities which are in the tradition of military service, and his accomplishments and leadership have contributed substantially to the security of the United States and the Free World. His singular achievements as Chief of Staff of the Air Force culminate a long and distinguished career of more than 35 years in the service of his country. They reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Air Force."

The text of General LeMay's response was also released.

38 Statement by the President Upon Establishing the Job Development Program. *February 1, 1965*

UNEMPLOYMENT in America stands at almost 5 percent. Yet we face the paradox that with nearly 4 million people unemployed,

—it often takes weeks to have an appliance or other repair made,

—hospitals and many other community services are understaffed,

—housewives cannot get the help they seek for work in the home or in the yard,

—we have been admitting almost 200,000 foreign workers annually because American workers were not considered available, and

—the papers are full of help wanted ads.

I am convinced that a substantial number of jobs can be developed from such presently existing and unmet service needs—in business, at home, on the farm, and in the community.

Therefore, I am launching a nationwide job development program in service and related fields:

—to assure that trained workers are available to provide needed services at satisfactory wages and working conditions,

—to assure that managerial skills are developed to provide these services as part of our free enterprise system,

—to assure that consumer needs are met better and more fully.

The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce are charged with responsibility for carrying this program forward. They are to work with other Federal, State, and local agencies and to enlist the fullest possible private participation in the planning and operation of this program.

Government can make a great contribution:

—by assembling information about job opportunities, unmet needs, and available manpower,

—by promoting institutional and on-the-job training and apprenticeship,

—by providing technical assistance to management,

—by stimulating new enterprises through small business loans and in other ways.

But ultimate success will depend on the resourcefulness and cooperation of business, labor, and consumer groups. In many cases training and other parts of this program can best be arranged by joint labor-management committees.

By July 1, 1965, this job development program should reach 10,000 jobs a month.

This initial 5-month stage can be accomplished under existing law. It will be supported out of funds already appropriated or requested in my Budget Message.

I will also propose to the Congress the adoption of legislation by amendment of the Manpower Development and Training Act and in, if necessary, other appropriate ways which will give this program the broadest and firmest possible basis.

For I mean to press far beyond this initial stage. Our service needs are increasing and will continue to do so—reflecting the growing proportion of consumer spending that goes to services as incomes rise. We must meet this demand and realize fully its employment potential.

But this will not be an easy task.

We will need to provide many of the presently unemployed with the basic training—and education—which these service jobs require.

Our present information about existing and potential job opportunities must be greatly increased.

New ways of providing home and com-

munity services must be explored.

Difficult management problems in filling what are often part-time—or seasonal—jobs must be solved.

Better means of transportation between unemployed workers and jobs—either within a large city, or between the agricultural areas in the country where various peak demands occur—need to be developed.

Many of these prospective jobs are with small employers, so greater efforts must be made to work with trade associations and similar groups.

There are two other problems which have prevented a more rapid expansion of service employment—low wage rates and an attitude that much service work lacks dignity.

This job development program must be so administered that it does not undercut present wage or other work standards. It should contribute to raising these standards and to recognition of the importance and value of all service work.

But these problems can all be met. They must be met if we are to advance toward our goal of full employment opportunity in America.

39 Special Message to the Congress on Home Rule for the District of Columbia. *February* 2, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

The restoration of home rule to the citizens of the District of Columbia must no longer be delayed.

Our Federal, State and local governments rest on the principle of democratic representation—the people elect those who govern them. We cherish the credo declared by our forefathers: No taxation without representation. We know full well that men and women give the most of themselves when they are permitted to attack problems which directly affect them.

Yet the citizens of the District of Columbia, at the very seat of the government created by our Constitution, have no vote in the government of their city. They are taxed without representation. They are asked to assume the responsibilities of citizenship while denied one of its basic rights. No major capital in the free world is in a comparable condition of disenfranchisement.

The denial of home rule to the District creates serious practical difficulties. The District is the ninth largest city in the United States—more populous than eleven of the States. Its government must handle the same problems which press with increasing urgency on the legislative, executive, and judicial arms of city governments throughout the nation, and it must perform as well many of the functions of State and county governments. Under the present system these duties fall upon busy members of the Senate and the House who—in addition to their Congressional responsibilities—must serve as state representatives, county supervisors, and city councilmen for Washington.

Self-government for the District would not be an innovation. It is a return to the views of the Founding Fathers and to the practice of the early days of the nation. James Madison wrote in the *Federalist* that the inhabitants of the Nation's Capital

> ". . . will have had their voice in the election of the government which is to exercise authority over them; as a municipal legislature for local purposes, derived

from their own suffrages, will of course be allowed them; . . ."

Such a "municipal legislature" was established in 1802 under President Jefferson. It was strengthened in 1812 under President Madison, and in 1820, under President Monroe, it was enlarged to include an elected mayor.

Had it not been for the tragedy of the Civil War, local government would have continued. In 1871 the people of the District, deep in the problems of the Reconstruction Period and urgently needing a program of public works, acquiesced in a change to a territorial form of government under which they lost the right to elect their chief executive. The program of public works was badly executed and the territorial government was soon in virtual bankruptcy. In 1874 Congress withdrew the voting franchise entirely and substituted a commission form of government. The intent was to make the change temporary—a receivership which would be replaced by self-government as soon as the fiscal affairs of the city were on a sound basis. But this "receivership" has now lingered on for ninety years.

There is a fundamental Federal interest in the National Capital. The Constitution wisely delegates to the Congress supreme legislative power over "the seat of the Government of the United States." The Congress can, however, delegate to a municipal legislature all the powers necessary for local self-government, and at the same time preserve fully its ultimate power and the interests of the Federal Government.

The District of Columbia Charter Act which I am transmitting to the Congress today will relieve the Congress, to the maximum practical extent, of detailed legislative direction of District affairs while retaining essential control in the Congress. The bill—

(1) Creates a representative local government for the District,

(2) Provides a link between the Congress and the local government in the form of an elected delegate to the House of Representatives, and

(3) Preserves intact the powers of the Congress and the President by

(a) an express provision that the Congress is in no way deprived of its power to legislate for the District, and may repeal or modify any act of the local council;

(b) a provision for an absolute veto by the President of any act of the local council; and

(c) provisions for supervision of the fiscal affairs of the District by the General Accounting Office.

Home rule for the District has been unfinished business for far too long a time. Presidents of both Parties—Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy—have urged it. Measures to provide it were passed by the Senate in the 81st, 82nd, 84th, and 86th Congresses.

The people of the District are ready and eager to join fully in the democratic process. In the Presidential election of 1964, more than 90 percent of the registered voters went to the polls.

I urge the Congress to approve at the earliest possible date the legislation which will grant them the fundamental American right of self-government.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 2, 1965

NOTE: See also Items 402, 481, 486.

40 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Bill Relating to the District of Columbia Budget. *February* 2, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I transmit herewith a proposed bill to provide for increased participation by the Federal Government in meeting the general governmental costs of the District of Columbia and to authorize additional Federal loans to the District for capital improvement programs.

The basis for the proposed bill is set out in the message which I sent to the Congress on January 21, 1965, transmitting the District of Columbia budget. The bill is intended to implement two of the three parts of my proposed fiscal program for the general government of the District. Implementation of the third part—the increases in certain local taxes, some of which require legislative authorization—will be proposed in a draft bill which the District Commissioners will shortly submit to the Congress.

Title I of the enclosed bill deals with the Federal payment to the District. It would establish an authorization based essentially on a formula designed to reflect the amount the Federal Government would pay toward the general governmental expenses of the District if it were a taxable entity. Because the formula is related to both local tax rates and the size of the Federal establishment within the District, the authorization would change upward or downward as changes occurred in local tax rates and property values, and in the size and extent of the Federal establishment. As my budget message states, this formula would produce an authorization in fiscal year 1966 of approximately $57 million, and changes in the several components of the formula are estimated to increase the authorization to approximately $75 million by fiscal year 1971.

Title II of the draft bill deals with the authority of the District to borrow for general fund purposes from the Treasury. In place of the present fixed sum authorization, which must be renewed when it is exhausted, the bill would establish a debt limit similar to that established for most State and local jurisdictions, but fixed conservatively at only six percent of the assessed value of real and personal property in the District. Under the proposal the limit would be approximately $233 million in fiscal year 1966, and it is estimated that it would rise to approximately $293 million in fiscal year 1971.

At the same time that the Federal Government is enlarging its demands on the District for space, facilities and services, the District finds itself needing additional resources to meet its current requirements, and to catch up on its program of capital improvements. The District is making progress, but enactment of this legislation is essential to the proper assignment between the Federal Government and the local citizens of the responsibility for providing the necessary funds.

I hope that hearings on the bill can be held promptly, and that the Congress will give it early approval.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The text of the draft bill was also released.

41 Remarks at the Signing of a Jurisdictional Disputes Agreement for the Construction Industry. *February* 2, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

This is a very happy and heartening occasion for me. Your industry, one of the largest private employers in America, is offering a very fine example of free and responsible collective bargaining. All of you can be proud of the part you played in achieving this agreement.

Your agreement is not the result of any governmental edict or intervention. It is the successful product of long and hard negotiations and it provides a better way of settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry privately and without work stoppages.

I believe that this agreement should limit the use of governmental dispute settlement procedures as Congress intended. I am sure it will help expedite our defense construction program and pave the way for continued expansion of industrial, commercial, and residential construction.

In 1948 you established the National Joint Board to settle disputes and it has made a great contribution to industrial peace. However, time has revealed the need for many changes. In the past 4 years your ability to settle your disputes with regard for the public interest has been seriously tested at our missile sites. Despite problems as recent as yesterday, I think all of you can be proud of that record as a whole.

The agreement that you have signed is a product of your own recognition of what the interest of your industry and your country require of us. I especially wish to compliment you on providing for consideration not only the equities of the parties affected but also the interests of the consumers of this country.

The country will continue to look to you for leadership. As you have responded before, I am hopeful and confident you will always respond to the best interests of this Nation.

In the challenges ahead for all of us I would ask your cooperation toward improving and expanding our economy, toward extending its opportunities more fully to all of our citizens. The work of building a better America is work that is never done and I am sure the country can count on you to keep our effort moving forward.

So the results of the months of negotiations that bring us to signing this agreement are very pleasing to me this morning. I welcome you to the White House to see it executed and I shall follow the discharge of it with great pleasure in the days to come.

Thank you very much, all of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House at the signing of the new jurisdictional disputes agreement by representatives of the construction industry.

42 The President's Toast at a Dinner Honoring the Vice President, the Speaker, and the Chief Justice. *February* 2, 1965

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chief Justice, ladies and gentlemen:

We are honored tonight to have all of you here—from all parts of our land—to join with us in honoring three great offices and the three great Americans who occupy them.

When our system was conceived, our forefathers took great care to separate the ex-

ecutive, legislative, and judicial powers—and that concept has served us faithfully and well.

Yet tonight we come together to celebrate not the separation of powers but the unity of purposes among the various branches of our great American Government.

In this century—and perhaps in all our history—there have been few other times when there has been such close accord in the purposes of the executive, legislative, and judiciary.

Among all three there is a common determination that now, while we are a strong and united people, we shall strive on—against all odds and past all obstacles—to fulfill the ideals to which America is dedicated.

In these efforts for peace, for liberty, and for justice, the three men we honor have each shown uncommon courage, great dedication, and unusual zeal.

The Office of the Vice President is held now by a man who has long been in the forefront of America's mighty effort to lead the world toward lasting peace—a man who is valuable to our Nation and invaluable to me, Hubert Humphrey.

The Office of the Speaker is held by a man who has devoted an honored lifetime to strengthening the cause of liberty in the world and always enlarging the meaning of liberty here at home—John McCormack.

The Office of Chief Justice is held by a man who has written his name large on the rolls of freedom as a courageous champion of justice and as a faithful servant of the people—Earl Warren.

I am proud to share with all of them the public trust.

I am privileged to share with each of them warm and understanding friendship.

So, ladies and gentlemen, in good friendship and good fellowship, I ask you to join me in raising your glasses to the Vice President, to the Speaker of the House, to the Chief Justice—and to our one Nation, united and indivisible, under God.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House held in honor of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, and Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren.

43 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Need for Permanent Reorganization Authority. *February 3, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

In my recent Budget Message I stated that "I will ask that permanent reorganization authority be granted to the President to initiate improvements in Government organization, subject to the disapproval of the Congress."

Accordingly, there is forwarded herewith a draft of legislation "To further amend section 5 of the Reorganization Act of 1949." The bill would eliminate the expiration date for the authority to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress under the Act.

Under section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, the President has a duty to "examine and from time to time re-examine the organization of all agencies of the Government and . . . determine what changes therein are necessary. . . ." This responsibility under the statute is permanent. However, the authority to transmit reorganization plans to effect changes in the Government's structure has been limited to

specified periods. The Congress has periodically extended that authority and last year renewed it until June 1, 1965.

With only a few lapses since 1932, authority generally similar to that conferred by the present Reorganization Act has been available to the Presidents then in office. The usefulness of the authority to transmit reorganization plans to the Congress and the continuing need for such authority to carry out fully the purposes of the Reorganization Act have been clearly demonstrated. The time has now come, therefore, to eliminate any expiration date with respect to that authority; the authority should be made commensurate with the responsibility of the President under the same statute.

From this authority will come benefits for the people whose government this is.

The people expect and deserve a government that is lean and fit, organized to take up new challenges and able to surmount them. Reorganization can mean a streamlined leadership, ready to do more in less time for the best interests of all the people.

Reorganization authority is not a whim or a fancy. It is the modern approach to the hard, sticky problems of the present and the future. Government has a responsibility to its citizens to administer their business with dispatch, enthusiasm and effectiveness.

The Congress itself recognizes these ideals, and has many times approved the ideas and hopes of this request. It is in that spirit of the Congress I respectfully urge the Congress to an early and favorable consideration of the proposed legislation.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An act extending the Reorganization Act of 1949 to December 31, 1968, was approved by the President on June 18, 1965 (Public Law 89–43, 79 Stat. 135).

44 Remarks Upon Receiving the Anti-Defamation League Award. *February* 3, 1965

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Feinberg, my distinguished fellow countrymen:

Unworthy as I am of your honor, I deeply appreciate your generosity. The torch of John Kennedy that I picked up when he faltered I shall proudly carry on as long as I have the energy and the life to carry it.

I am most grateful to B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League. They have the gratitude of this Nation. In your half century of fighting discrimination you have never tired, you have never faltered, you have never lost faith in your cause and your cause has given faith to your Nation.

Mr. Vice President, I think it is no wonder that so many Presidents have cheerfully and gratefully been the guests of the Anti-Defamation League. For the work that you have done in the local communities as well as in the halls of Congress, you have ignited the flames of freedom across this great country. Wherever your torches burn, there tolerance and decency and charity have been illuminated. Bigots and bias hide whenever you come into view. But you are much more than antiprejudice—you are pro-justice and you are pro-freedom. So it is with great pride and satisfaction that I come here this evening to commend you and to salute you.

And I am very proud to share this platform tonight with a man whose whole life

has been a visible dedication to truth and to justice and to leadership in the field of fair play. I judge him to be one of those eloquent and uncommon men who feels in his faith and who holds in his heart the compassion that is a sure sign of a man's real strength of character. Your President is proud to have as our Nation's Vice President your own devoted friend, Hubert Humphrey.

Tonight, I want to share with you some thoughts on what I conceive to be the meaning of this moment in our national life.

In all of history, men have never lived as we are privileged to live tonight, at this rare and at this precious moment.

Our arms are strong—our freedoms are many.

Our homes are secure—and our tables are full.

Our knowledge is great—and our understanding is growing.

We enjoy plenty—we live in peace.

And this is much—but there is more.

Out of the years of fire and faith in this 20th century, our diverse peoples have forged together a consensus such as we have not known before—a consensus on our national purposes and our national policies and the principles that guide them both.

This consensus is new. We have come to it more suddenly than we foresaw—and more fully than we anticipated. Tonight questions are being asked about the meaning of that consensus—proper, penetrating, and profound questions.

Thoughtful men want to know—are we entering an era when consensus will become an end in itself?

Will we substitute consensus for challenge?

Will a devotion to agreement keep us from those tasks that are disagreeable?

Tonight, for myself, I want to turn back to the ancient Scriptures for the answer: "He that observeth the wind shall not sow and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

If we were to try, this restless and stirring and striving nation would never live as the captive of a comfortable consensus.

So we must know that the times ahead for us—and for the world, for that matter—are not to be bland and placid. We shall know tests. We shall know trials—and we shall be ready. For I believe more will be demanded of our stewardship than of any generations which have ever held the trust of America's legacy before us.

So let me be specific.

We are at the threshold of a new America—new in numbers, new in dimensions, new in its concepts, new in its challenges.

If the society that we have brought already to greatness is to be called great in the times to come, we must respond to that tomorrow tonight.

The unity of our people—the consensus of their will—must be the instrument that we put to use to strengthen our society, undergird its values, elevate its standards, assure its order, advance the quality of its justice, nourish its tolerance and reason, and enlarge the meaning of man's rights for every citizen.

For I believe with the Justice Brandeis that: "If we would guide by the light of reason, we must let our minds be bold."

And this is what we are striving to do here in your Capital City—and in your National Government.

Invested just a few weeks ago with the trust of America's consensus, we are grasping the nettles of our society. We are not avoiding controversy to prolong the political consensus—rather, we are striving to use the consensus to resolve and to remove the political controversies that have already stood too long across the path of our people's progress and their fulfillment.

I took the oath as the President only 12 or 13 days ago. Since my State of the Union Message on January 4 before my inauguration, I have sent to the Congress—will have, by the end of this week—16 messages—messages that are facing up to conflicts, messages that involve controversy, and don't doubt it, and messages that respond to the needs of this society.

For what we have asked, we stand ready tonight to welcome all support and to confront all opposition. Believing that our requests are right, and that our cause is just, this administration is determined that the opportunity of this rare and most precious moment shall not be denied, defaulted, or destroyed.

If some say our goals are idealistic, we welcome that as a compliment. For 188 years, the strongest fiber of America has been that thread of idealism which weaves through all our effort and all our aspiration.

So let the world know—and let it be known throughout our own land—that this generation of Americans is not so cynical, and not so cool, not so callous that idealism is out of style.

In a national house that is filled to overflowing, we are determined that the lives we lead shall not be vacant and shall not be empty.

Your Government is concerned not with statistics but with the substance of your schools, and your jobs, and your cities, and your family life, and your countryside, your health, your hopes, your protection, your preparedness—and your rights and opportunities.

For as Emerson once said: "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities nor the crops, but the kind of man that the country turns out."

So we are concerned tonight with the kind of man that the country turns out in these times and the times that are to come.

In a changing environment, a changing society, a changing age, we are determined that our own beloved America shall turn out men who are enlightened and who are just, men who know beauty in their lives and compassion in their souls, men who are hardened by the strength of their faith rather than by the harshness of their fears.

And it is for this that we work and are ready to fight—and we ask you to work and, if need be, fight with us—in a consensus of common purpose and common idealism.

While we look inward to search the soul of America, we do not turn inward—nor turn away—from the opportunities and the responsibilities of America tonight in this world.

We proceed as we do, knowing that as we cannot isolate ourselves from the world, so we cannot isolate our role in the world from our responsibilities at home.

We must meet the responsibilities here if we are to be equal to the opportunities there. But the success of all we undertake—the fulfillment of all that we aspire to achieve—rests finally on one condition: the condition of peace among all people.

Mr. Schary and Mr. Feinberg, in your citation tonight, the words expressed the essence of America in the thought that—"As a country, we try."

I believe that it is the highest legacy of our democracy that we are always trying—trying, probing, falling, resting, and up trying again—but always trying and always gaining.

And this is the pursuit and the approach that we must make to peace.

Not in a day or a year or a decade in 120 nations or more—not, perhaps, in a lifetime—shall we finally grasp the goal of peace for which we reach tonight.

But we shall always be reaching, always

trying—and, hopefully, always gaining.

Toward that end, when I spoke last month to the Congress, I expressed the hope that the new leadership of the Soviet Union might come and visit our land—come to see us, to meet us, to learn firsthand the determination here in our beloved America for peace and the equal determination to support freedom.

I am gratified that this expression is receiving the active, the constructive—and, I hope, the fruitful—attention and the interest of the Soviet Government.

I have reason to believe that the Soviet leadership would welcome my visit to their country—as I would be very glad to do. I am hopeful that before the year is out this exchange of visits between us may occur. As I have said so often before, the longest journey begins with a single step—and I believe that such visits would reassure an anxious world that our two nations are each striving toward the goal of peace.

So let it be said and let it be known that wherever America has responsibility, wherever America has opportunity, we shall be found always trying.

So I believe it is for the long effort ahead—not for the end of the passing moment—that our great national consensus has formed and will actually be preserved.

In division, there is never strength.

In differences, there is no sure seed of progress.

In unity our strength lies and on unity our hope for success rests.

So let us never forget that unity is the legacy of our American democracy. Through the veins of America flows the blood of all mankind—from every continent, every culture, every creed. If we built no more arms, or no more cities, or no more industries, or no more farms, we would be remembered through the ages for the understanding that we have built in human hearts.

It is in the heart that America lives and has its being—and it is there that we must work, all together and each of us alone. We must work for the understanding, the tolerance, and the spirit of benevolence and brotherly love that will assure every man fulfillment and dignity and honor whatever his origins, however he spells his name, whatever his beliefs, whatever his color, whatever his endowments.

If this be our purpose, and if this be our accomplishment, then our society will be great.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:17 p.m. in the Regency Room at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington after being presented the Anti-Defamation League's "America's Democratic Legacy Award." His opening words referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Abraham Feinberg, industrialist of New York. Later he referred to Dore Schary, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League.

45 Remarks at the Presidential Prayer Breakfast. *February* 4, 1965

Senator Carlson, Reverend Clergy, Vice President Humphrey, Speaker McCormack, Justice Clark, members of the Cabinet, Mr. Minority Leader of the House, distinguished guests, Governors, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very grateful for the opportunity to participate again in an occasion which already has come to be a very valued place in the life of Washington, our Capital City, and in the lives of so many of us who must labor here.

In our history it has been popular to regard with skepticism the private motives of public men, and never more than when

they participate in meetings such as this. I am sure such skepticism has been deserved by some. But I am more certain that only the unknowing and the unthinking would challenge today the motives that bring our public officials together on occasions like this for prayer and meditation.

In these times, more than any other, the public life is a lonely life. The burden of every vote, of every decision, of every act, and, yes, even of every utterance, is too great to be shared and much too great to be borne alone.

I find for myself, as I know men and women throughout this great Government of ours also find, a sustaining strength from the moments of prayer, whether we assemble together or whether we pray silently alone.

What has become a tradition and practice in our time is actually one of the oldest public traditions of our national life. Long ago when this country was struggling to come into being, there arose at the Constitutional Convention a discussion and a debate about holding prayers before each session at that Convention. The great Benjamin Franklin spoke up to speak his views. I believe it is appropriate and timely this morning to repeat and to endorse those words now.

Dr. Franklin told the framers of our Constitution, and I quote him: "Without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel. We shall be divided by our little partial local interests. Our projects will be confounded and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages."

And, "What is worse," Dr. Franklin went ahead to add, "mankind may hereafter from this unfortunate instance despair of establishing government by human wisdom and leave it to chance and to war and to conquest."

Today in our times, the responsibilities and the burdens imposed upon each of us are great and frightening and growing. On us, on each of us, on our decisions that we individually and collectively make, rests the hope of mankind throughout the world for a world that is not left to chance, or not left to war, or not left to conquest.

I think that we could find no more appropriate way to begin our day today and our duties in this hour than to pray—for, as we are taught, "Except the Lord build this House, they labor in vain that build it."

[*The President spoke first to the gentlemen in the hotel's Regency Room and then to the ladies in the Blue Room.*]

Mrs. Humphrey, ladies:

This yearly gathering has become a source of great comfort to all of us. I hope that it serves as a good example for all the people of our country, because as a country we are greatly blessed.

The bounty of our land and the product of our labor have brought us wealth that is unmatched by any other nation or any other people in the history of the world.

We have the resources to attempt great deeds. We have the resources to eradicate the last vestiges of poverty from this land of ours. We have the resources to bring education and good health and jobs to all of our people.

I am so proud that today we will reveal that our unemployment rate has been going down and down and will be at the lowest level for many, many years. We are no longer prisoners in an economy of scarcity, where one man's wealth causes another man's misery. We have won our way to an economy of abundance, and today we know that

the wise use of our great wealth can contribute to the betterment of life for us all.

Surely the words from Saint Luke have lost none of their meaning: "For unto whosoever much is given, of him shall be much required, and to whom man have committed much, of him they will ask the more."

As a people we live in a time that tests the best. We are afflicted by burdens that we would gladly not bear, and no leader of any people, however great his wisdom, can dare prophesy what the future holds for you.

We can see and foresee problems that are too great to be solved by men's minds or, yes, even by women's hearts. All of us appreciate and recognize and know the need for prayer, and with the blessings that belong to us, with the duties which rest upon us, we have much to pray for—that we may be just in our strength, wise in our actions, compassionate in our relations with humanity, and always faithful to our trust.

NOTE: The prayer breakfast of International Leadership, Inc., a nondenominational group of laymen, was held at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington. In his opening words the President referred to Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas, chairman of the board, International Council for Christian Leadership, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Representative John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Tom C. Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, minority leader of the House of Representatives. Later in his remarks to the ladies he referred to Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, wife of the Vice President.

46 The President's News Conference of *February* 4, 1965

THE MESSAGE ON AGRICULTURE

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Today I am sending to the Congress my agricultural message.[1] It is a message for all farmers and ranchers, both large and small. It is a message for all of rural America.

In the Texas of my boyhood, farming was the backbone of our economy. This message that I am sending to Congress today makes it very clear that the farmer and the agricultural community are still most important in the American way of life.

But this message is not only for our Nation's farmers and those who live in our rural areas. This is a message for all Americans who benefit from our unparalleled harvest of plenty.

Food today is our best bargain. It is right and it is proper that a grateful Nation should properly reward those who make possible the food that sustains us all.

In this message today, I make the following recommendations:

First, the appointment of a blue ribbon commission of Americans to assist in adapting our farm programs to the needs of tomorrow and the 20th century. I will ask this commission to conduct a fundamental examination of the entire agricultural policy of the United States of America.

Second, I am taking steps to assure that benefits of Federal programs are distributed fairly between the urban and the rural areas.

Third, I am proposing new loans for rural areas for better housing at lower budget costs.

Fourth, I am recommending that we continue price and income support programs which are necessary to prevent a catastrophic decline in our farm income.

Fifth, we will begin a long-term land use program which will help achieve the best

[1] Item 47.

use of our land at the least possible cost.

Sixth, we will take increased steps to find new markets abroad for our farm products. Secretary Freeman has just this week returned from Europe where he has been in that interest.

Agriculture is one of our best dollar producers in the foreign market. It is the number one export in the American economy.

This message that I have sent to Congress recognizes the great importance of an agricultural economy. Depressions and recessions are usually farm led and farm fed.

During the weeks and months ahead, details of our programs for agricultural and rural America will be presented. It is my earnest hope that these programs will permit us to travel farther down the road toward our goal of parity income for American agriculture and parity of opportunity for rural America.

Relations With United Arab Republic

[2.] Last week, the House of Representatives adopted a proposal that would, if brought into law, by adding an amendment on the appropriation bill, prevent the United States of America from carrying out a 3-year agreement that we had made with the United Arab Republic. This agreement was to sell surplus commodities to the United Arab Republic under what is called title I of Public Law 480.

Yesterday the Senate passed a milder version of this proposal and moderated the House amendment. It would permit delivery of surplus commodities if the President determined it to be in the national interest.

I judge it of the highest importance that the flexibility provided the President by the Senate version be sustained by the Congress. I hope the House of Representatives will accept the improvements made by the Senate committee and voted by the Senate.[2] Because if we are to protect our vital interests in this part of the world where tensions are very high, then the President must have freedom of action to act in the best interest of all the people of this land.

It is of course obvious that the relations between the United States and the United Arab Republic must be improved. It will demand effort from both countries.

I cannot predict whether improvement can be achieved. But if we are to have any degree of success in this sensitive relationship the President must have some freedom of action. I earnestly suggest to the Congress that they consider this need which I believe is truly in the best interest of all of our people and is not in any manner a partisan matter, as demonstrated by the very fine speech made by the Minority Leader, Senator Dirksen, yesterday.

Registration of Voters in Alabama

[3.] On another matter, I should like to say that all Americans should be indignant when one American is denied the right to vote. The loss of that right to a single citizen undermines the freedom of every citizen. This is why all of us should be concerned with the efforts of our fellow Americans to register to vote in Alabama.

The basic problem in Selma is the slow pace of voting registration for Negroes who are qualified to vote. We are using the tools of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in an effort to secure their right to vote. One of

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[2] The House, after conference and agreement to the conference report, receded and concurred in the Senate amendment (see Congressional Record, Feb. 10, 1965, pp. 2428 et seq.; Public Law 89–2, 79 Stat. 4).

those tools of course is legal action to guarantee a citizen his right.

One case of voting discrimination has already led to a trial which has just been concluded. We are now awaiting a decision in this case. In the meantime I hope that all Americans will join with me in expressing their concern over the loss of any American's right to vote. Nothing is more fundamental to American citizenship and to our freedom as a nation and as a people. I intend to see that that right is secured for all of our citizens.

I had planned to make these statements for the newsreels and recording, and I informed Mr. Reedy while I was here I would be glad to take any questions that might flow from them or any other questions on any subject that might interest you.

QUESTIONS

EXCHANGE OF VISITS WITH SOVIET LEADERS

[4.] Q. Mr. President, last night, sir, you held out the prospect of an exchange of visits with the Soviet leaders this year. Could you tell us in any firmer detail how far discussions have gone or what the timing might be?

THE PRESIDENT. No. I think the statements I made last night [3] were made in the light of the information we have at the moment and the judgments that we have exercised. I said that I had reason to believe—that the reason to believe was based upon discussions that have taken place between the representatives of the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union. The details of the exchanges will be made public as soon as they are definite.

[3] Item 44.

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S SUGGESTIONS

[5.] Q. Mr. President, General de Gaulle has made a suggestion to hold a 5-power conference including Red China, and to discuss possible changes in the United Nations. Would you comment on that, please?

THE PRESIDENT. I have only seen the very brief press report regarding General de Gaulle's conference, which apparently has just concluded before this meeting, and I would much prefer to await a full report on the exact statement before getting into any detailed discussion involving the General's observations.

It is the position of this country, however, we believe, that the problems of the United Nations are traceable not to the United Nations Charter but to those countries which have violated either the spirit or the letter of the charter, because we believe that the framework for world progress and peace is in the charter. And I will be glad to respectfully review any observations the General has made and give due consideration to them.

FUNERAL OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

[6.] Mr. President, there has been some criticism both abroad and here because Vice President Humphrey was not sent to London to the Churchill funeral. Would you care to go into your reasons and what motivated you in selecting the American delegation?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, at first I thought I would hope that I would be able to go if my physical condition permitted.[4] I asked that we defer final decisions until the doctors

[4] The President had recently been hospitalized at the Navy Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., for the treatment of a cold.

could act. But I had my staff contact President Truman and President Eisenhower and express the hope they could accompany me. President Truman was unable to go and President Eisenhower informed us that he had accepted the invitation of the family and he would be going and that he would be in attendance and would be doing other things there.

I urged that he go with us in our delegation and sent a plane to California to pick him up. At the same time I personally called the Chief Justice and asked if he would agree to go with me in case we made the trip. I also was informed we had Senator Fulbright, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Hickenlooper, the ranking Republican of that committee, and eight other Senators in London at the time, some of whom would be paying their respects as representatives of this country.

I felt that with the former President, with the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, with the distinguished Ambassador of this country to the United Kingdom, that we had a good delegation and a high ranking delegation.

I had no particular reason for not asking the Vice President to go, although the Vice President, as you may or may not have observed, was addressing the delegates from 50 States at noon the day the plane left at 7:30 in the morning, on his new responsibilities in the field of civil rights.

I am glad to have the press reactions and the reactions abroad on the protocol involved in connection with funerals. I had served as Vice President for 3 years and it had never occurred to me and I had never had it brought to my attention so vividly that it was the duty and the function of the Vice President to be present at all official funerals.

On occasions during the 3 years I was Vice President I attended one or two funerals representing this country, but there were many representatives from many walks of life. I did review the list of delegates representing their countries at the Churchill funeral and I did not observe that other nations sent in most instances either their top man or the next man necessarily.

I thought we had a rather well-rounded delegation in the former President, the Secretary of State, the Senators who were present, the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court.

In the light of your interest and other interests, I may have made a mistake by asking the Chief Justice to go and not asking the Vice President. I will bear in mind in connection with any future funerals your very strong feelings in the matter and try to act in accordance with our national interest.

VIET-NAM

[7.] Q. Mr. President, since your last news conference there have been a considerable number of developments in Viet-Nam. Mr. Bundy [5] is currently there. I wonder if you could speak generally to us about Viet-Nam and your attitude toward these late developments?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. There has been no change in the position of this country in regard to our desire or our determination to help the people of Viet-Nam preserve their freedom. I frequently observe to the people of this country that our basic commitment to Viet-Nam was made in a statement 10 years ago by our President, to the general effect that we would help the people of Viet-Nam help themselves.

Now we have difficulties from day to day and sometimes they increase with the hours, and we have Mr. Bundy out in Viet-Nam now on a regular exchange of views with

[5] McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

our spokesmen and our representatives in that area. Normally, about every 6 weeks or 2 months we ask our Ambassador and our military advisers to bring us a full exchange of views. General Taylor was here, I believe, in July and again in September and maybe in December, and he was due to come back here in February.

In the light of the recent developments out there, he thought that it would be better if Mr. Bundy came out there at this particular time than for him to take the time out for a trip back to the United States.

So in accordance with his suggestion I recommended that Mr. Bundy go there and that General Taylor bring him up to date on the military situation in that country, on the political situation in that country, and give us his views as to what our course should be in trying to continue to be more effective and efficient in aiding the people of Viet-Nam to preserve their freedom.

Mr. Bundy will be back on the weekend. He no doubt will bring with him all the information that is available to our people, and I will be glad to make as much of that information available as is in the national interest.

I only want to reassert this morning our determination to continue our present policy, the policy of our Government from the beginning, to try to help the people of Viet-Nam help themselves to preserve their freedom.

THE KOSYGIN VISIT TO HANOI

Q. Mr. President, in this connection, sir, you have addressed yourself to the political and military situation of Viet-Nam, but the diplomatic situation there seems to have turned some corner with the announcement that Mr. Kosygin was going to Hanoi. I wonder, sir, could you assess for us the possible significance of that visit in terms both of our commitment to South Viet-Nam and in terms of the broader effect on East-West relations?

THE PRESIDENT. The Kosygin visit and its implications and its significance could best be interpreted by Mr. Kosygin. Our visit to South Viet-Nam is required by our regular practice of exchanging views every 6 weeks or 2 months. It has nothing whatever to do with the Kosygin visit. It was planned before we had information of the Kosygin visit.

What the purposes of Mr. Kosygin and what the results of his visit to Peiping or Hanoi will be are unknown to me at this time. We will have to await developments to see what flows from those meetings.

POSSIBILITY OF A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

Q. Mr. President, as I understand it, we are in South Viet-Nam at the invitation and request of the South Vietnamese Government. Yesterday there was a dispatch from Paris saying that North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese officials were exploring behind the scenes the possibility of a negotiated settlement. What happens if we are invited to leave South Viet-Nam by the South Vietnamese Government?

THE PRESIDENT. I would not anticipate that we would receive such an invitation. I would comment only on the dispatch that came from unknown and unauthorized, and I rather think, uninformed sources in Paris. In my judgment that dispatch had no validity and like a good many, was completely untrue.

I believe that we will continue, as I said before, to do our very best to make our effort in Viet-Nam more efficient and more effective in helping the people of Viet-Nam to help themselves. I would not want to specu-

late on what might be if this situation happened or that situation happened. I would want to cross that bridge when I came to it. But I do not anticipate crossing any such bridge as was indicated by the dispatch from Paris.

Q. Does that mean, sir, that you are opposed to the suggestions of the Senators of your own party, notably Senator Gore and Mr. Church, recommending the exploration of a negotiated settlement?

THE PRESIDENT. It means that my position, I think, is abundantly clear: that we are there to be as effective and efficient as we can in helping the people of South Viet-Nam resist aggression and preserve their freedom. You will find from time to time that Senators from both the Democratic and the Republican Parties will have different viewpoints, to which they are entitled, and they will express them, as I have expressed mine.

CLOSING OF VETERANS HOSPITALS

[8.] Q. Mr. President, sir, have you given any consideration to modifying your order on the closing of veterans hospitals in light of the congressional opposition?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I gave a good deal of consideration to the action of the Veterans Administration in closing the installations that they recommended be closed in the interest of savings and economy and the interest of the veterans themselves.

This recommendation was first made by Mr. Gleason who had served many years as Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Mr. Gleason's recommendations were sent to the appropriate people in the Budget Bureau and they studied them and agreed with Mr. Gleason and referred them to the President with their views.

Upon the receipt of those recommendations I carefully studied them and sent them to the new Veterans Administrator, Mr. Driver, for his study and consideration and any action that he cared to take.

Mr. Driver made a very careful study of each of the installations and made rather full recommendations back through the appropriate officials in the Budget Bureau. They forwarded Mr. Driver's recommendations back to the White House and I asked an independent attorney, one of very judicious temperament and a good many years experience in handling public property and land and installations, to make an independent study of each of the installations and each of the consolidations.

He prepared for me a memorandum, in which he concurred in Mr. Gleason's recommendations, in Mr. Driver's recommendations, in the Director of the Budget's recommendations, and he said that the public interest required that the Veterans Administrator take the action that he proposed to take.

I have heard from most of the representatives of the communities involved. I have heard from a good many of the people who live in those communities. We recognize the economic impact of the closing of these installations and the hardship that it brings in some instances. We are doing what we can to minimize that hardship.

We do not feel that we are justified in taking the taxpayers' money to support a hospital that in many instances the people feel should not have been so located to begin with, in some instances is not modern, in other instances the head of the medical facilities of the Veterans Administration urged that they never be established to begin with because they couldn't attract outstanding military and professional medical people.

And it is our judgment that we are

not justified in paying $5 or $6 a day more to keep veterans, service-connected or non-service-connected, in one of these smaller hospitals when he could get the best modern medicine available at a much cheaper cost in a hospital in the area.

Now Congress may have a different viewpoint. I have observed that they have asked us to permit the Independent Offices Committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee to look further into it. The chairman of the House Veterans Committee was consulted before we took this action, and he proposes to make a close study of it now in the House as they have done in the Senate. We will, of course, supply all the information we have and we will receive all the information that anyone else has to offer, and we will always be glad to give it consideration.

But the judgments we have made, insofar as we can now determine, were made on the best facts available, and we do not believe that the national interests of all of our people justify the waste that will occur if we satisfy the narrow local requirements. As desirable as they may be to the local community, they don't necessarily serve the national interest.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH

[9.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us what the doctors report on your health since your illness last week?

THE PRESIDENT. They take my blood pressure practically every morning. They look at my throat. The comments now are they think I am doing very well, and most of the symptoms of the infection I had are gone. Although I don't feel as bouncy as I did before I went to the hospital, I am putting in a rather full day these days. I had a bowl of soup in my office for lunch yesterday and worked until I went to the meeting last night and had my dinner after I returned. I am reasonably well caught up with my work and I feel in good shape.

I would be glad to have you, if you have any specific requests that you want to pursue, talk to Dr. Burkley about it. He would be glad to give it to you. He sees me every day.

ROBERT G. BAKER

[10.] Q. Mr. President, the Senate Rules Committee made a report stating that Bobby Baker was involved in gross improprieties. That was the official report. And earlier you indicated you wanted to wait until the committee finished at least a report——

THE PRESIDENT. No, I never indicated I wanted to wait for the Senate. I said that was a matter for the Senate, and that is what I would repeat.

Q. Mr. President, in light of President Kennedy's much stated views that he thinks the moral leadership on these ethical questions should come from the White House, I wonder if you would like to give us your opinion now on Bobby Baker, when he was your assistant and the time afterward?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I would not care to make a comment about a matter that is under investigation in a Senate committee and is being thoroughly studied by a local grand jury. I have stated at various times that the question has been raised that I think that this is a matter for the Senate to study and if there has been any violation of the law, for the grand jury and the FBI and the Department of Justice to take appropriate action.

Now I have referred to the FBI any and all information of a substantive nature that has come to my attention in this regard. That information is being presented to the

grand jury and is being or has been or will be presented to the committee, and I think the committee will draw its own conclusions and I have no doubt but what the grand jury will act appropriately in the matter.

VIET-NAM

[11.] Q. Mr. President, to go back to the Viet-Nam situation, do you consider that the American national interest is limited only to the fulfilling of the commitment that you spoke of?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I did not intend to preclude—I did not intend to narrow our interests in the matter. I intended to make abundantly clear that we have made a commitment to help these people help themselves, and we intend to abide by it.

Q. Do you consider, as some people do, that there is a larger national interest in the sense that the war in Viet-Nam is part of an effort to contain Chinese expansionism in Asia?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that the effort in Viet-Nam is an effort to help liberty-loving people preserve their freedom, and realizing how much we appreciated those who helped us to obtain ours, that we want to help everyone we can preserve theirs. And our purpose there is to help the people of South Viet-Nam preserve their freedom, and we are doing all we can to do that.

Q. Mr. President, does this constitute recognition of the present Government of South Viet-Nam or are those some of the matters that are still being looked at?

THE PRESIDENT. I do not think that that is a question we are dealing with at the moment. We are working with the existing government as we have been right along. We will be exchanging views with the spokesmen for the people of South Viet-Nam through Ambassador Taylor and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bundy.[6]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

[12.] Q. Sir, do you see any need or justification at this time for tightening of the Nation's money supplies?

THE PRESIDENT. We are making a careful study of our balance-of-payments situation. We are very concerned with some of the developments of the last quarter, and I plan to submit, after I have adequate staff work done and have recommendations of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Treasury and the Department of Commerce, our views to the Congress. Just what specific recommendations we will make has not yet been determined.

We are exploring several possibilities with the departments. We do intend to maintain the value of gold at $35 an ounce. We do intend to see that the statement "as sound as a dollar" is a true statement and that the dollar is sound.

We do intend to take strong action to see that our balance-of-payments situation is improved, and we will have strong and specific recommendations in that field as soon as adequate and thorough study has been given. I would hope that it would be a matter of the next few days or few weeks, and then we will spell out the specifics.

REGISTRATION IN ALABAMA

[13.] Q. Mr. President, you spoke rather strongly about the situation in Selma, Ala. Have you any plans to send any Federal

[6] Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U.S. Ambassador to Viet-Nam, U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy U.S. Ambassador to Viet-Nam, and McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

personnel, either Justice Department or military, to Selma, or to take any other move there?

THE PRESIDENT. I told you of what we are doing in that area, that we had just concluded one case in Alabama. We are today awaiting a decision in that case. We intend to see that the right to vote is secured for all of our citizens. We will use the tools of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 in every State in the Union in an effort to see that that act is fully observed.

THE STEEL PRICE INCREASE

[14.] Q. Mr. President, is there anything you can tell us, sir, on the study you requested on the impact of the recent steel price increases?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I received a memorandum from Mr. Ackley [7] last night saying that he had received some information from a good many of the companies, that other information was being obtained and being supplied and would be from time to time over the next several days and weeks; that he was getting cooperation from the companies involved; that as soon as he had the basic information the Council would evaluate it and would submit it to me, and that he hoped that as much of that information as was not confidential, or not obtained under a classification that it would be confidential, could be released and made public.

I don't anticipate that that information from the companies or from the Council will be available in the next few days. When it is available I will give it my careful study and if it is appropriate and if it is permissible, I will make the study, as much of it as possible, available to you so the country can know all the facts that are possible.

Alvin Spivak (United Press International): Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's thirty-seventh news conference was held in the Theater at the White House at 11:20 a.m. on Thursday, February 5, 1965.

[7] Gardner Ackley, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers.

47 Special Message to the Congress on Agriculture. *February 4, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

The bounty of the earth is the foundation of our economy.

Progress in every aspect of our Nation's life depends upon the abundant harvest of our farms.

Because 7 percent of our work force can produce our food and fiber, the vast majority of Americans can work at other tasks that make our democracy strong and prosperous.

Because our people eat better at less cost than any other people in all the world's history, we can spend our earnings for the many other things which make life rewarding.

Because we have the means to conquer hunger, we can wage an unconditional war on poverty—and win it.

The farm people of this nation have made and are continuing to make a lasting contribution to our national prosperity. As a matter of simple justice they should share equitably in this prosperity. They deserve a place of dignity and opportunity.

Farmers want new and expanding markets for their efficient production. Farmers want freedom to grow and prosper, freedom to operate competitively and profitably in our present economic system.

As a nation we are increasingly recognizing that food and agricultural policies affect our entire economy. Sound agricultural policy must give full consideration not only to the role of the producer, but also of the processor, the distributor, the exporter, and the ultimate consumer. This is one major reason for a national investment in agricultural programs.

Farm policy is not something separate. It is part of an over-all effort to serve our national interest, at home and around the world.

What We Want To Do

These are the objectives which should guide us:

1. *An abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices for the people of the United States.*

2. *Effective use of our agricultural resources to promote the interest of the United States and world peace through trade and aid.*

3. *A workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government.*

4. *Opportunity for the efficient family farmer to earn parity of income from farming operations.*

5. *Parity of opportunity for all rural people, including new opportunity for small farmers.*

The gains which we have made in the past four years—in raising farm income, in reducing surplus stocks, in promoting new economic opportunity in rural areas—point the direction we should continue to follow.

The Rural Scene

Rural America is the scene of one of the greatest productive triumphs in the history of man. Yet, despite its service to the Nation, rural America is also the scene of wasted human talent, where there are too many people without jobs and too many with only part-time jobs.

Opportunity in rural America will require wise farm programs to support and stabilize the incomes of commercial family farmers. It will require solutions to the problems of small farmers and those who live in the towns and villages of rural America.

Only one of four rural families now lives on a farm. Only one out of ten boys now growing up on farms can expect to earn a good living as a full-time farmer. Most young people in rural areas must go elsewhere to find their opportunities.

I am determined that the farmers who have been efficient and successful in agriculture shall be fairly rewarded for their success. And I am equally determined that the rural community which has sustained the growth of agriculture shall have the chance to broaden its economic base and the range of opportunity which it can offer the children of its families.

To the White House in recent months have come hundreds and thousands of letters from men and women who live in rural America. Their words are eloquent testimony to the changes which are occurring there and to the uncertainty which those changes are causing.

—Thirty years ago, over seven million American families lived on the farm. Today, 3½ million families feed a population that has grown by 50 percent. Enough food is left over to fight hunger among free people all around the globe.

—Thirty years ago, a good farm in the Midwest operated with a capital investment of $18,000. Today, nearly $100,000 is needed. In the Southeast, capital requirements rose from $4,500 to $30,000.

Farmers with inadequate resources make

up one segment of rural America's great unsolved problem of underemployment. Another is made up of families who have left the farm but have not yet found a place in the non-agricultural sector of the economy. A third consists of families displaced by the decline in the rural-based extractive industries—mining and lumbering.

The rural unemployed and underemployed are largely out of sight. Most of them are hidden in the remote valleys of Appalachia and the Ozarks, on the unpaved side roads of the South, in the once-rich timber lands of the North, on Indian reservations, and in the wornout mining communities of the West.

The results of opportunity's decline in rural America are reflected in harsh facts:

—Lack of a decent life is almost twice as prevalent in rural America as it is in urban America. Only 30 percent of our families live in rural areas, but they include 46 percent of those American families with incomes under $3,000.

—Rural America has almost three times the proportion of substandard houses found in urban areas. A fourth of all farm homes and a fifth of rural nonfarm homes are without running water. Over 14,000 rural communities of more than 100 population lack central water supplies.

—Rural people lag almost two years behind urban residents in educational attainment. They often suffer from a lower quality of education. Per pupil expenditures for elementary and secondary education in rural school districts are substantially below expenditures in urban districts.

—Rural communities lag in health facilities. Rural children receive one-third less medical attention than urban children. Their mortality rate is far higher.

These deficiencies feed on one another. They leave too few resources to support education, health and other public services essential to development of the talent, skills, and earning power of the people.

Parity of Opportunity for Rural America

These facts require a national policy for rural America with parity of opportunity as its goal.

There has been a steady migration from our countryside. In the 1950's more than half of America's rural counties suffered a population loss. But farmers who are handicapped by poor health, age, or lack of skill in any occupation outside of farming and who leave their home communities for want of opportunity often create new problems—for themselves, for the communities they leave, and for the cities which receive them.

When people move away from rural areas, the area suffers. Migration leaves vacant stores, abandoned churches, empty schoolrooms, declining tax bases, and a declining ability to support a minimum level of public service.

This is what we need to have parity of opportunity for rural Americans:

—*National economic prosperity* to increase their employment opportunities;

—*Full access* to education, training, and health services to expand their earning power, and

—*Economic development* of smaller and medium-sized communities to insure a healthy economic base for rural America.

When the rural citizen, his community, business and government cooperate, the chances for a better rural life increase. Local leadership and initiative are necessary if rural development is to keep pace with the needs of the people. But government can and should provide information as well as the technical and financial assistance which

will speed progress.

Many measures enacted by the Congress in recent years are assisting rural communities in building new opportunities for their citizens. Others I have recommended this year aim at these same objectives.

The Area Redevelopment Act has helped scores of small and medium-sized communities through loans to new industrial enterprises and loans and grants for needed public facilities. I will soon make recommendations that will urge this Act be improved and made permanent.

Under the Economic Opportunity Act, communities will be carrying out programs to provide new opportunity for low-income rural families.

The Department of Agriculture has a wide range of programs to assist in rural economic development—loans for telephone systems, for recreation enterprises, for development of forest resources, for community water systems, and for rural housing. The small watershed and resources conservation and development programs add to business activity in rural areas.

The development of new job opportunities in rural areas has been considerably aided in the past by a strong program of rural electrification. The ability of rural areas to attract and support industrial activities—one of the fundamental solutions to the basic problem of our farm population—rests in very large part upon the availability of electric power. We must and will continue our efforts to enable those areas that do not presently possess an adequate power supply to meet their growing demands and insure that the benefits of industrial diversification are available in rural areas.

Many other activities of the Government are assisting businessmen and farmers to revive dying economies and raise the level of public services in rural areas. These include aid for community facilities, employment services, health and education programs, small business loans, job training, and development of outdoor recreation.

Yet gaps remain between the levels of living in rural America and those of urban America: in income, in education, in housing, in health and sanitation facilities. Parity of opportunity remains a distant hope for many. It is a challenge we must meet head-on.

Reaching Out to Rural Areas

In my earlier messages to the Congress, particularly those on education and health, I have proposed measures to assist those areas of our country and those families most in need, both urban and rural.

It is not easy to equitably distribute Federal assistance to a scattered rural population. Rural communities often lack the specialized organizations found in major cities which keep informed of development programs and initiate action to make use of them. Special measures must be taken both by the States, and by Federal agencies to reach rural people, particularly in remote areas.

Since it is clear that an administrative office for each Federal Agency or program cannot and should not be established in every county, a method must be developed to extend the reach of those Federal agencies and programs which should, but do not now, effectively serve rural areas.

Accordingly, I have asked:

1. Each Department and agency administering a program which can benefit rural people to assure that its benefits are distributed equitably between urban and rural areas.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Director of the Budget to review carefully with the head of each Department or agency

involved, the administrative obstacles which may stand in the way of such equitable distribution. They should propose administrative or legislative steps which can be taken to assure that equity is attained to assure full participation by rural areas.

3. The Secretary of Agriculture to put the facilities of his field offices at the disposal of all Federal agencies to assist them in making their programs effective in rural areas. The Secretary is creating within the Department of Agriculture a Rural Community Development Service, which will have no operating programs of its own but will devote its energies to assisting other agencies in extending their services. I have requested funds in the 1966 budget to finance this service and to strengthen the capacity of the Cooperative Federal-State Extension Service to assist rural communities in forming strong and active development organizations.

In the meantime, I recommend that the Congress:

1. Enact legislation to equalize the availability of home mortgage credit in rural areas. This can be done by supplementing the mortgage insurance programs of the Federal Housing Administration with a rural mortgage insurance program to be administered by the Department of Agriculture.

The Department has administered a direct housing loan program since 1949. But an insurance program will enable the Government to assist effectively a far greater volume of home building with a minimum of budget costs. The Federal Housing Administration has initiated action to extend the effectiveness of its insurance programs in areas where private lenders do not now fully utilize its services.

2. Increase the annual limit upon the Department of Agriculture's existing loan insurance program, which insures not only farm ownership loans but loans for community water systems and recreation development.

We have the opportunity now to provide the means by which people in rural towns and on inadequate farms can join the march toward a better life. We must seize this opportunity.

Parity of Income for American Agriculture

The commodity programs which were initiated 30 years ago in the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt have helped to create a commercially successful agriculture. I propose that these commodity programs be continued and improved.

Over the past four years our commodity programs have raised and sustained net farm income at an annual level nearly $1 billion above 1960. Few activities so dramatically indicate the value to farmers of good programs well administered. Yet the consumer is the major beneficiary of farm progress. While retail food prices have risen in recent years, the prices of what the farmer sells have actually declined 15 percent since 1947–49.

Our agricultural abundance has also made possible the food stamp, school lunch, surplus food distribution, and special milk programs. These projects are essential to our needy people and to our school children.

The skill of our family farmers is not an accident. It is the product of a century of public policy aimed at improvement of our agriculture.

Research and education, credit and conservation, and price stabilization have all served us well. They have benefited all Americans, though they were designed as programs for farmers.

Progress is never free of problems. Agri-

cultural progress has made price and income support programs increasingly necessary and increasingly difficult.

The basic need for farm programs arises from the farmer's economic isolation and his enormous capacity to produce. We have today at least 50 million acres more cropland than is required to produce all of the food and fiber that we can consume plus all we can export. Without programs to guide production, new crop surpluses would be inevitable. Even relatively small surplus can depress prices below cost of production levels.

Independent studies by university economists are unanimous in their basic conclusion: *the removal of price and income supports would have a catastrophic effect upon farm income.*

For three decades we have had programs which, by one means or another, have sought to achieve a balance between supply and demand. Born in the emergency of the 1930's, they have countered the income-depressing potential of the revolution in agricultural production.

Our farm programs must always be adapted to the requirements of the future. Today they should be focused more precisely on the opportunity for parity of income for America's family farmers and lower Government costs. But we must recognize that farm programs will be necessary as long as advance in agricultural technology continues to outpace the growth of population at home and markets abroad.

We need to change much of our thinking on farm policy. Just as we do in other segments of our economy, we need to separate the social problems of rural America from the economic problems of commercial agriculture. We need to be concerned about both, but the answers to each may be different.

Our programs should:

—provide efficient family farmers an opportunity to earn parity of income.

—assist those small farmers who have little chance to enlarge their operations but whose age, physical handicap, or lack of education, prevent their shifting to other employment.

—assist those farm families who seek to enlarge their productive resources in order to obtain a decent living and have the opportunity and capacity to do so.

We must also continue to tie domestic farm policies to our international trade objectives by pricing our products for export at competitive world levels and by relating our production to the longer-term demands of world markets.

Our objective must be for the farmer to get improved income out of the market place, with less cost to the government.

To do this, I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to so utilize the Commodity Credit Corporation as to make the free market system work more effectively for the farmer. We must encourage the private segment of our economy to carry its own inventories, bought from farmers, rather than depending on the government as a source of supply. We must urge the private sector to perform as many services as possible now performed by government agencies.

PRICE SUPPORT AND PRODUCTION ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

I recommend to the Congress that the programs now in effect for our major commodities be continued and improved.

These programs can continue to serve our objectives of increased freedom of operation, a steady improvement of incomes, a greater reliance on market forces, and lower government costs.

Building on present programs, I recommend the following legislation:

Wheat and Feed Grain

Voluntary feed grain and wheat programs should be extended. Specific recommendations will be transmitted to the Congress which will permit the operation of these programs to be simplified and make it possible for additional crops—particularly soybeans—to be grown as needed on acreage diverted from grains.

Authority should be continued for the Secretary of Agriculture to set price support levels and to adjust other program features as conditions may require.

Cotton

The cotton program of 1964 should also be extended and improved. It is essential that cotton be competitive with other fibers and in world markets. At the same time we must adopt measures to reduce the cost of this program and the level of stocks. Specific amendments to current legislation will be suggested to accomplish these objectives.

Tobacco

The tobacco program must also be reappraised this year. Yield increases, higher Government costs, deterioration in quality and loss of foreign markets have weakened what has been a highly successful program.

Legislation is needed to authorize production and marketing limits on an acreage-poundage basis. Consideration should also be given to revisions in our programs which will make American tobacco more competitive in world markets.

Rice

Consideration should be given to amending the price support program for rice to support market prices at competitive world levels, and to provide additional supports for producer incomes from the proceeds of marketing certificates.

Wool

The Wool Act which expires early next year is operating successfully to help stabilize wool production and bolster producer income. I recommend that it be extended with minor amendments which will be transmitted to the Congress.

Livestock

The sale of meat animals amounts to nearly one-third of all farm income. The stability of this vital phase of our farm economy is based on the continued stability in our feed supply.

We will continue to cooperate with livestock farmers and ranchers so as to maintain a fair price in the market place. We will help them to build markets here and abroad, and to preserve fair competition in the marketing of livestock and livestock products, and continue our present measures which will prevent an undue increase in imports.

Other Commodities

Continuing study is being given to programs and needs for other agricultural commodities and appropriate changes and recommendations will be made as circumstances may require.

TRANSFER OF ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

I recommend that acreage allotments and bases under the several production adjustment programs be made transferable by lease or sale to family farmers in the same state.

This will permit some small farmers to expand their acreage. Others who no longer

wish to farm can add to their incomes by leasing or selling their allotments.

LONG-RANGE CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The annual acreage diversion and acreage allotment programs now in effect should be supplemented by a long-term Cropland Adjustment Program.

I recommend to the Congress a program which will reduce the cost of our production adjustment efforts, assist landowners in turning their land to nonagricultural uses such as recreation and to forestry, and assist small farmers who want to do other work while remaining in their communities. The proportion of land which could be covered by this program in any area should be limited to protect our communities.

Agriculture's excess production capacity is a long-run problem. A long-term land use program can achieve a large part of the needed adjustment more effectively and with greater benefits than annual diversion programs.

This program will reduce the annual cost of other programs by more than its own cost. It will provide enduring benefits not realized under present programs.

The purposes of the Cropland Adjustment Program will be served if much of the land is permanently removed from production. Every reason exists, therefore, for applying a contribution from this program to the cost of public purchases of cropland for recreation, for enhancement of natural beauty, for prevention of air and water pollution, or for open space purposes.

I recommend that the authorizing legislation permit funds appropriated for cropland adjustment to be used to augment monies raised by States and local governments and those which are provided by the Federal Government through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and other programs for public land acquisition.

RESERVE STOCKS

It is time to consider our requirements for agricultural commodities in a reserve for national security, for emergency relief purposes, and for domestic economic stabilization.

The President should be authorized to determine the levels of commodity stocks required and to take actions to insulate these stocks from the market so that they might be preserved for time of emergencies.

The costs incurred in maintaining that part of our commodity stocks designated as reserves should be separated from the cost of farm price and income support programs. The Commodity Credit Corporation would continue to manage the stocks in conjunction with price support operations.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The welfare of American agriculture is closely linked to foreign trade. Our 1968 goal of $6 billion farm product exports was reached in 1964. American farmers last year accounted for one-fourth of U.S. merchandise exports.

These exports have strengthened farm prices, brought additional business income, reduced our surpluses and storage costs, and have helped our international balance of payments. Abroad, they have contributed to political stability and economic progress.

We are not content with the gains we have made in world markets. We expect to make additional gains by improving the means by which we can be competitive in price, in quality, in service to our customers. We will merchandise our products actively, but with full regard to rules of commercial

conduct between friendly nations.

In the trade negotiations under way in Geneva, we shall make every effort to achieve liberalization in agricultural as well as industrial products.

WORLD PROGRESS AND PEACE

The Food for Peace program is good international policy and it is sound economic policy. Food is a powerful weapon for peace. People who are hungry are weak allies of freedom. Men with empty stomachs do not reason together.

We broadened the Food for Peace program last year and are continuing to study ways to broaden it further. Food shipments under this program help to expand it by building food habits which increase the demand for United States products. As the economies of recipient countries are strengthened through American aid, we are able to shift from outright grants of food to concessional sales for foreign currencies and later to sales for dollars.

Foreign currencies accruing from the sales of commodities under the Food for Peace Program have also provided funds for a world-wide market development program, which has played a significant role in bringing about the dramatic increases in commercial farm exports.

This same program has also strengthened growing economies, contributed to rising standards of living, promoted international stability, and literally saved lives in many less developed countries. Our agricultural resources are thus making a significant contribution to the prospects for peace in the world.

These contributions must continue. They will be increasingly directed toward assisting agricultural development in less developed, densely populated countries, thus fostering overall economic growth, higher living standards and better nutrition. The disturbing downward trends in food output per person in both Asia and Latin America in recent years must be reversed. And these trends can be arrested and reversed only by a massive mobilization of resources in both the food-deficit countries and the advanced countries of the industrial West.

As I pointed out in my message on Foreign Aid, we must use both our agricultural abundance and our technical skills in agriculture to assist the developing nations to stand on their own feet. Under our assistance programs we will make full use of the agricultural know-how in the Department of Agriculture and in the land grant colleges and State universities. We will enlist the support and cooperation of private agencies and enterprises of all kinds.

To make this food aid most effective, we plan to gear our Food for Peace programs more specifically to the needs of recipient countries and their economic development programs. We may need more flexibility to assure proper nutritional balance in these programs, particularly as they relate to child feeding.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture and others concerned to study and recommend changes in agricultural policy that may be needed to accomplish these goals.

COMMISSION ON U.S. FOOD AND FIBER POLICY

All Americans have shared in the fruits of an efficient agriculture. All Americans share also the problems we face in the farm economy and in rural America in the years ahead.

Accordingly, to assist in adapting our farm programs to the needs of tomorrow, and in making rural America a full partner in our national economic progress, I intend to conduct a fundamental examination of the en-

tire Agriculture policy of the United States. I will reorganize the National Agricultural Advisory Commission—which has made an invaluable contribution in years past—into a new Commission on Food and Fiber. It will be broadly representative of rural communities, consumers, producers, industry, government, and the public. I expect it to make a detailed study of our food and fiber policies and to bring additional viewpoints to bear on the place of rural America.

There are other parts of our agriculture which merit the support of Congress and the attention of all Americans. Conservation of agricultural land is making a contribution to the beauty and the development of our nation. It can help even more as we attack pollution of our streams and the defacement of our landscape. Research and education must continue to speed our progress in agriculture, to insure the protection of consumers, and to make full opportunity more than a distant hope.

We must win the battle for a better diet. At the same time we must increase the demand for farm products. If the income of all low-income families were brought up to the $3,000 annual level, per capita consumption of all food would rise by 2 percent. Meat consumption among these low-income families would rise by 15 to 20 percent; poultry by 10 to 15 percent; milk products by about 7 percent and fresh fruits and vegetables by 15 to 20 percent.

The Congress has repeatedly enacted legislation to encourage farmers to improve their economic position through cooperatives. This encouragement and assistance will be carried out, in terms of both the letter and the spirit of the law.

The task of achieving a life of quality and dignity in rural as well as in urban America is one that will engage our minds and hearts and our energies for a lifetime.

We begin with the conviction that this is a goal which is right. We go forward with the knowledge that the unparalleled harvest of today's rural America has been achieved because our ancestors said this too was a reasonable goal.

The path we follow may be long. But I am as certain of eventual success as was President Abraham Lincoln when he founded the Department of Agriculture a century ago and thus started us on the path to abundance.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 4, 1965

NOTE: For the President's statement upon signing the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, see Item 597.

48 Remarks to Students Participating in the U.S. Senate Youth Program. *February* 5, 1965

FIRST I want to welcome you here to the first house of the land. It is your house and you give me much pleasure when you take time and come and see us and give us a chance to visit together.

I know of nothing that is more helpful to me or more stimulating or invigorating than to have a chance to associate and rub shoulders with the young people in our high schools and in our colleges and throughout our country.

I am especially proud of you and the leadership of the Hearst organization that brought you here. For many years—I've been in public service now 34 years, in Federal service and before that I worked for the

schools and the States; all of my life I've been with one branch or the other of our Government—the thing that I have wanted to do most when I could do it, either when I got out of public office, was retired voluntarily or involuntarily, would be to try to arrest and inspire and promote young people's interest in their Government.

I am very indebted to the leadership of the Hearst organization. And I'm very envious that they are doing what I have wanted to do and what I hope to do when I am no longer in public life.

I met here one day in the Oval Room above us—the beautiful yellow room Mrs. Kennedy now has redecorated and one of the most exciting places in the White House—with President Roosevelt when he was in his wheelchair there behind his desk. And he said, "I want you to know that I have just accepted an invitation for you to keynote a national convention of young people in Louisville, Ky., and I have already prepared your speech for you."

Well, I was comforted to know that if I had to speak to a convention I had my speech all ready for me, but I had no advance warning that I was even going to be invited.

I said, "Fine, Mr. President, when is it and what do you say in your speech?"

He said, "Our system of government is the most important thing we really have in this country for our future, and because I think it is a superior system and better than most systems I think it must be preserved. I have not the slightest doubt that it will be preserved, provided our young people become as fanatical and as dedicated about democracy and our system as the young Nazis are about their system, because they have been worked up in a feverish lather and Hitler has them feeling very strongly that they have a mission in the world. If our people can just become as excited and as dedicated and as interested about their system, I know that we will not only be a match but we will be the victor."

That is what I went down there to say and I believe it was 1940, a year before we were involved in the war, maybe 2 years.

So today I want to remind you of something that I use very frequently and the reporters who are here probably get tired of hearing me, but I won't see you but just this one time and this statement has impressed me a lot.

We were a republic in Texas before we were a part of the Union. We were a separate country. We had a president and his name was Lamar. One of the things that we remember most about President Lamar was his great determination to develop our education system in our State. We were determined to have a university of the first class; that is the way they referred to it. We were determined to educate our young and in connection with his leadership back there, prior to 1836, he said this: "Education is the guardian genius of democracy."

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt said that the President is the steward of all the people. I like that expression. He has a responsibility to all of them to do what is right and protect them all, the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, all of them.

But Mr. Lamar, the President of the Texas Republic said, "Education is the guardian of democracy. It is the only dictator that free men recognize and the only ruler that free men require."

Now this is a part of the best education that can ever come to you: to come here and look at that monument to George Washington and to Thomas Jefferson and to Abraham Lincoln, and to reflect on what they endured and the sacrifices they made and the education that they brought about that was the guardian of our democracy.

A hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln was signing the Emancipation Proclamation. And it was a proclamation but it wasn't a fact. We all are working today to see that it is a fact—to see that regardless of our religion, or the color of our skin, or where we live, or what State we come from, or how we spell our name, we have the protection of our Bill of Rights and our Constitution. And the dignity of man is uppermost in our thoughts—and the freedom of the individual is the basic requirement of every American, and fair and equal opportunities under our laws.

But because I happen to come from Texas is no reason why you ought to hold it against me. Or because I am tall or short, or because I am a Democrat or a Republican, or because I am brown from the south Texas sun or because I have been bleached with the snowcapped mountains of some of our Western States.

It is not important how you spell your name or what country your ancestors came from or what the color of your skin is. What is important is that every boy and girl born in this world will have equal opportunity under our system.

What other system would permit the son of a tenant farmer who was born in a 3-room house 56 years ago to become President of the land? That is what we want to preserve, and you are going to help because of your knowledge of it and, as President Roosevelt said, your fanaticism for it and your love for it and your dedication for it.

So now I have talked too long, but I do think we must remember what he said about our future depending upon our own feeling about our Government and our dedication and our love for it and our fighting for it.

You remember they said we could not produce the planes required to save us in World War II. They said these beardless boys will never be able to take these B–17's and fly them into the industrial areas and destroy them, and carry the atomic bombs, and these and other things.

But these beardless boys 17, and 18, and 19 became the great aces of the land. And it was, first, being sure of the education that was their guardian genius. But it was also their fanaticism, their love of freedom in this country, that caused them to fly all night, to cross the oceans, and to go under the seas.

Mr. Hearst, if he were living today, would be very proud that his name was associated with an interest in government that he exemplified until his last day on this earth. Your parents ought to be mighty proud and your President is proud that you have enough interest to come here and to learn about it and to go back and talk to other people about it. Because that education is the only dictator that we are going to have in this country and it is the only ruler we are going to have. And then we are going to let the majority will work its way and we are going to abide by it.

Oh, we have so many exciting things to do in the rest of our lives. Yesterday, Lady Jackson—Barbara Ward—had lunch with me—a very great person, she had just come from Africa. She said she had talked to a number of people in this country and she was quite excited. She thought today, more than any period that she had ever observed, people were more hopeful about making our land beautiful, were more anxious to be a part of a better education program, a better health program, a better conservation program, a better equal rights program, and a better program to beautify nature than we had ever been before.

She had all these encouraging things from people she had talked to. They were all excited. The garden clubs are wanting to help make their city prettier, the junk dealers

are even helping us get the old cars off the roads. We are thinking about planting wild flowers all over the country in the spring so when we take our families out and drive we can see the beauties of nature.

I have a conservation message I have just been working on and I was talking about it with a group before I came in here to see you. I have to get it up in the next few days very quickly and I want all of you to read it if you can because there are things to do. There is work to do for Republicans, for Democrats, for southerners, for northerners, for easterners, for westerners, and there will be differences and there will be arguments and there will be debates and sometimes my viewpoint will prevail and sometimes somebody else's viewpoint will prevail. What is important is that we will debate them and discuss them and act on them and we will move forward and this country will be better in the year 2000 than it is in 1965. At that time most of you will be just 50 or 55 like I am today and you can look back and see how much progress we made from the time you were here until then.

I am indebted to the Hearst people. I am indebted to each State and to each family represented for giving me the opportunity to mix with you and see you. I am going to stay a little longer, I want to visit and shake hands with those I haven't.

I notice Mrs. Johnson is here. She doesn't like to make speeches but I want you to know her. This is my wife Lady Bird.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the Diplomatic Reception Room at the White House. The group included 102 high school students who were participants in the U.S. Senate Youth Program sponsored by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation.

49 Memorandum Establishing a Cabinet Committee on Federal Staff Retirement Systems. *February 6, 1965*

[Released February 6, 1965. Dated February 1, 1965]

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Postmaster General, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission:

The Federal Government pays an important part of the compensation of its employees in the form of benefits under staff retirement plans. Such plans are provided for civilian employees of the executive departments and agencies, and for members of the uniformed services. The patterns and amounts of these payments must be effective for their purpose. The payments must be properly related to the personal service upon which they are based, and to similar retirement benefit programs elsewhere in the economy.

The retirement policies of the Federal Government, as employer, and the programs and methods by which these policies are made effective were last examined in the reports of the Committee on Retirement Policy made in 1954. Since then numerous adjustments have been made in these Federal programs.

In order to establish up-to-date guides for use in the executive branch in considering proposed changes and further improvements in retirement plans, I request that the whole structure of our retirement policies be reviewed as to objectives, coverage of both civilian and uniformed personnel, benefit

patterns, financial soundness, and overall consistency. I also request that survivor benefits available under the various retirement plans be examined in relationship to similar survivor benefits provided under social security, Government life insurance, and other disability, death, and survivorship programs.

Accordingly, I appoint you to serve on a temporary Cabinet Committee on Federal Staff Retirement Systems under the chairmanship of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The Committee is authorized to conduct such studies as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this memorandum. The Committee should submit its final report to me by December 1, 1965, and include in the report recommendations for any adjustments which the Committee deems necessary to make the retirement systems fully effective and more equitable.

Each member of the Committee will designate an alternate to represent him when he is unable to attend Committee meetings. Members will furnish such assistance to the Committee as may be required in conformity with the provisions of section 14 of the Act of May 3, 1945 (59 Stat. 134, 31 USC 691). Such assistance may include detailing of employees to the Committee, one of whom may be designated by the Chairman to serve as its executive secretary and staff director, to perform such functions as the Committee may assign. The Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission will provide administrative services to the Committee.

The Committee may request information from the executive departments and agencies pertaining to its work, and may invite the head of any Federal agency to participate in the Committee's meetings when matters of special interest to such agency are to be considered.

To the extent it deems appropriate, the Committee should consult with representatives of employee organizations and obtain advice from technical experts on retirement matters both within and outside the Federal Government. In arriving at its conclusions, the Committee should take account of the views of all who have an interest in the study and the competence to make a contribution to it.

This memorandum will be published in the Federal Register.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The Committee's report, transmitted to the President February 15, 1966, is included in House Document 402 (89th Cong., 2d sess.).

50 Letter to the Vice President Upon Establishing the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. *February* 6, 1965

[Released February 6, 1965. Dated February 5, 1965]

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I have read with interest your report on the problems involved in coordinating the many and diverse civil rights activities presently being undertaken by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. You have summarized the situation clearly and succinctly, and I hope you will continue to play a key role in working with those department and agency heads involved in civil rights programs to the end that their activities will be consistent and productive.

I believe your recommendation that there be a comparatively simple coordinating mechanism without elaborate staff and organization is wise, and I have today signed

the Executive Order creating the Council on Equal Opportunity which you recommended. The direct personal contact with responsible government officers which the Council will provide should prove a most effective means of insuring cooperation, coordination and harmonious working relationships. I will, of course, expect to be kept fully informed of all activities in this area.

As we gain additional experience in implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the other related programs, I trust that you will make such suggestions and recommendations for changes and improvements as occur to you. I agree that it will be helpful to you and to others working in these fields to continue to consult with other interested groups and private individuals. The conferences of various governmental and private organizations which you propose to convene from time to time can be a constructive force in promoting our national goals of equal treatment and equal opportunity for all Americans.

There is no remaining question about the determination of the American people to eliminate the injustice and the waste of human resources that have resulted from discrimination in this country. The Executive Branch of the Federal Government has played a leading role in this effort—a role that must be continued and strengthened where necessary. I am pleased that you are personally undertaking the coordination of these programs and I am confident they will benefit from your special qualifications: your intimate familiarity with each provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the skillful and fair manner in which you managed the bill through the Senate, and your long-standing commitment to equal treatment and opportunity for all without regard to race, color, creed or national origin.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: The text of Executive Order 11197 establishing the President's Council on Equal Opportunity (30 F.R. 1721; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.) was released with the President's letter.

51 Statement by the President Upon Ordering Withdrawal of American Dependents From South Viet-Nam. *February 7, 1965*

FOLLOWING meetings with the National Security Council, I have directed the orderly withdrawal of American dependents from South Viet-Nam.

It has become clear that Hanoi has undertaken a more aggressive course of action against both South Vietnamese and American installations, and against Americans who are in South Viet-Nam assisting the people of that country to defend their freedom. We have no choice now but to clear the decks and make absolutely clear our continued determination to back South Viet-Nam in its fight to maintain its independence.

In addition to this action, I have ordered the deployment to South Viet-Nam of a Hawk air defense battalion. Other reinforcements, in units and individuals, may follow.

NOTE: A White House release of the same day stated that United States and South Vietnamese air elements were directed to launch joint retaliatory attacks against barracks and staging areas in North Viet-Nam, which intelligence had shown to be actively used by Hanoi for training and infiltration of Viet Cong personnel into South Viet-Nam. The release pointed out that, "as the U.S. Government has frequently stated, we seek no wider war.

Whether or not this course can be maintained lies with the North Vietnamese aggressors. The key to the situation remains the cessation of infiltration from North Viet-Nam and the clear indication by the Hanoi regime that it is prepared to cease aggression against its neighbors."

Later in a release of February 11 the White House reported that "in response to further direct provocations" the air elements of the two governments had joined in making attacks against the North Vietnamese facilities. The release stated that while it was the desire of the two governments to avoid spreading the conflict, they felt compelled to take the action.

52 Remarks Recorded for the Opening of the Heart Fund Campaign. *February 7, 1965*

My fellow Americans:

I have proclaimed February as American Heart Month.

This month, we join the battle against the Nation's number one killer—heart disease and stroke.

We have far-reaching plans to combat these diseases.

But to carry forward on these plans, now—more than we have ever needed it before—we must have the help of our Heart Association.

We need the experience of its 35,000 physicians—the crusading spirit of its 2 million volunteers—and the expansion of its vital research, education, and community programs.

Your support of the Heart Fund this month will contribute to lengthening the lives of millions of your fellow Americans. So be generous—and if you do, you will be glad.

NOTE: The President had designated February 1965 as American Heart Month on January 28 (Proclamation 3634; 30 F.R. 1105; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.). His remarks were filmed and recorded in advance for broadcast at the opening of the campaign.

53 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Report on the National Wilderness Preservation System. *February 8, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

The wonder of Nature is the treasure of America.

What we have in woods and forest, valley and stream, in the gorges and the mountains and the hills, we must not destroy. The precious legacy of preservation of beauty will be our gift to posterity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said a long time ago that "in the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

Emerson would have been cheered and comforted by the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. On September 3, 1964, when I signed that law it brought into being the preservation for our time and for all time to come nine million acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder.

The new law designated 54 National Forest areas—9.1 million acres—as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, with special provisions for certain restricted commercial uses for a limited period. Included were all the Wilderness, Wild and Canoe areas previously established by the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four national forest primitive

areas—5.5 million acres—will be reviewed over a ten year period for possible addition to the system. Also to be reviewed are all roadless areas of five thousand acres or more in the National Park System, as well as all such areas and roadless islands, regardless of size, in the National Wildlife Refuges and Game Ranges. None of the areas to be reviewed may be added to the system except as provided for by subsequent acts of Congress.

Only in our country have such positive measures been taken to preserve the wilderness adequately for its scenic and spiritual wealth. In the new conservation of this century, our concern is with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not only man's material welfare but the dignity of man himself.

The Congress can justly be proud of the contribution of foresight and prudent planning expressed by this measure to perpetuate our rare and rich natural heritage. Generations of Americans to come will enjoy a finer and more meaningful life because of these actions taken in these times.

It is now my privilege to send to the Congress today a report which, in accordance with the terms of the Act last year, details the beginnings of our progress on a long road of "reason and faith."

I am confident that it is a road worth the travel and a journey we shall be proud to have pioneered.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

February 8, 1965

NOTE: For the President's remarks upon signing the bill establishing the National Wilderness Preservation System, see 1963–64 volume, this series, Book II, Item 554.

The Secretary of the Interior's report, transmitted with the message, is printed in House Document 79 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

54 Special Message to the Congress on Conservation and Restoration of Natural Beauty. *February* 8, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we live in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which

are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation. We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other immediate values. It adds to safety whether removing direct dangers to health or making highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and squalid conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and mental disease.

Ugliness is costly. It can be expensive to clean a soot smeared building, or to build new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the path of a tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

The Congress and the Executive branch have each produced conservation giants in the past. During the 88th Congress it was

legislative executive teamwork that brought progress. It is this same kind of partnership that will ensure our continued progress.

In that spirit as a beginning and stimulus I make the following proposals:

THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities "should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty."

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where the character of our young is formed. It is where American civilization will be increasingly concentrated in years to come.

Such a challenge will not be met with a few more parks or playgrounds. It requires attention to the architecture of building, the structure of our roads, preservation of historical buildings and monuments, careful planning of new suburbs. A concern for the enhancement of beauty must infuse every aspect of the growth and development of metropolitan areas. It must be a principal responsibility of local government, supported by active and concerned citizens.

Federal assistance can be a valuable stimulus and help to such local efforts.

I have recommended a community extension program which will bring the resources of the university to focus on problems of the community just as they have long been concerned with our rural areas. Among other things, this program will help provide training and technical assistance to aid in making our communities more attractive and vital. In addition, under the Housing Act of 1964, grants will be made to States for training of local governmental employees needed for community development. I am recommending a 1965 supplemental appropriation to implement this program.

We now have two programs which can be of special help in creating areas of recreation and beauty for our metropolitan area population: the Open Space Land Program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I have already proposed full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to give priority attention to serving the needs of our growing urban population.

The primary purpose of the Open Space Program has been to help acquire and assure open spaces in urban areas. I propose a series of new matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space.

The Open Space Program should be adequately financed, and broadened by permitting grants to be made to help city governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds.

In addition I will request authority in this program for a matching program to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas, and for other beautification purposes.

Our city parks have not, in many cases, realized their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend on a matching basis a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how the appearance of these parks can better serve the people of our towns and metropolitan areas.

All of these programs should be operated on the same matching formula to avoid unnecessary competition among programs and increase the possibility of cooperative effort. I will propose such a standard formula.

In a future message on the cities I will recommend other changes in our housing programs designed to strengthen the sense of community of which natural beauty is an important component.

In almost every part of the country citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history. The government must also do its share to assist these local efforts which have an important national purpose. We will encourage and support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Congress in 1949. I shall propose legislation to authorize supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a fine federal program with virtually no federal cost. I commend its work and the new wave of interest it has evoked in historical preservation.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas—monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men—do not meet the needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks-for-America decade.

I propose to use this fund to acquire lands needed to establish:

—Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia

Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania

Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana

Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon

Great Basin National Park, Nevada

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas

Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming

Flaming Gorge National Recreation, Utah-Wyoming

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California.

In addition, I have requested the Secretary of Interior, working with interested groups, to conduct a study on the desirability of establishing a Redwood National Park in California.

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

Faulty strip and surface mining practices have left ugly scars which mar the beauty of the landscape in many of our States. I urge your strong support of the nationwide strip and surface mining study provided by the Appalachian Regional legislation, which will furnish the factual basis for a fair and reasonable approach to the correction of these past errors.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to work with State and local organizations in developing a cooperative program for improving the beauty of the privately owned rural lands which comprise three-fourths of the Nation's area. Much can be done within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.

The 28 million acres of land presently held

and used by our Armed Services is an important part of our public estate. Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. Much of this land has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realized through the fullest application of multiple-use principles. To this end I have directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands.

HIGHWAYS

More than any country ours is an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation, work, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our roads ways to recreation and pleasure.

I have asked the Secretary of Commerce to take a series of steps designed to meet this objective. This includes requiring landscaping on all federal interstate primary and urban highways, encouraging the construction of rest and recreation areas along highways, and the preservation of natural beauty adjacent to highway rights-of-way.

Our present highway law permits the use of up to 3% of all federal-aid funds to be used without matching for the preservation of natural beauty. This authority has not been used for the purpose intended by Congress. I will take steps, including recommended legislation if necessary, to make sure these funds are, in fact, used to enhance beauty along our highway system. This will dedicate substantial resources to this purpose.

I will also recommend that a portion of the funds now used for secondary roads be set aside in order to provide access to areas of rest and recreation and scenic beauty along our nation's roads, and for rerouting or construction of highways for scenic or parkway purposes.

The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of the role which scenic roads and parkways should play in meeting our highway and recreation needs. After receiving the report, I will make appropriate recommendations.

The authority for the existing program of outdoor advertising control expires on June 30, 1965, and its provisions have not been effective in achieving the desired goal. Accordingly, I will recommend legislation to ensure effective control of billboards along our highways.

In addition, we need urgently to work towards the elimination or screening of unsightly, beauty-destroying junkyards and auto graveyards along our highways. To this end, I will also recommend necessary legislation to achieve effective control, including Federal assistance in appropriate cases where necessary.

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at. Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement

than the power and majesty of American rivers. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature.

They were our first highways, and some remain among the most important. We have had to control their ravages, harness their power, and use their water to help make whole regions prosper.

Yet even this seemingly indestructible natural resource is in danger.

Through our pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System.

THE POTOMAC

The river rich in history and memory which flows by our nation's capital should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. To meet this objective I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers, and to work with the affected States and local governments, the District of Columbia and interested federal agencies to prepare a program for my consideration.

A program must be devised which will:

a. Clean up the river and keep it clean, so it can be used for boating, swimming and fishing.

b. Protect its natural beauties by the acquisition of scenic easements, zoning or other measures.

c. Provide adequate recreational facilities, and

d. Complete the presently authorized George Washington Memorial Parkway on both banks.

I hope action here will stimulate and inspire similar efforts by States and local governments on other urban rivers and waterfronts, such as the Hudson in New York. They are potentially the greatest single source of pleasure for those who live in most of our metropolitan areas.

TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle. For them we must have trails as well as highways. Nor should motor vehicles be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am requesting, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the federal government and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails, building up the more than hundred thousand miles of trails in our National Forests and Parks.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers. In Illinois, an abandoned railroad right of way is being developed as a "Prairie Path." In New Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty

and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

POLLUTION

One aspect of the advance of civilization is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste. Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes—the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture, and science. We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control.

Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes.

The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem.

Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respecter of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. This generation has altered the composition of the atmosphere on a global scale through radioactive materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution. In New Orleans, epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods. The White House itself is being dirtied with soot from polluted air.

Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry.

In spite of the efforts and many accom-

plishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old:

—Waterborne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard.

—Mass deaths of fish have occurred in rivers over-burdened with wastes.

—Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated form, produce abnormalities in animals.

—Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie—over a quarter of the entire Lake—were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growths, fed by pollution from cities and farms.

In many older cities storm drains and sanitary sewers are interconnected. As a result, mixtures of storm water and sanitary waste overflow during rains and discharge directly into streams, bypassing treatment works and causing heavy pollution.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid waste. These wastes—from discarded cans to discarded automobiles—litter our country, harbor vermin, and menace our health. Inefficient and improper methods of disposal increase pollution of our air and streams.

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

Federal Government Activity

I am directing the heads of all agencies to improve measures to abate pollution caused by direct agency operation, contracts and cooperative agreements. Federal procurement practices must make sure that the Government equipment uses the most effective techniques for controlling pollution. The Administrator of General Services has already taken steps to assure that motor vehicles purchased by the Federal Government meet minimum standards of exhaust quality.

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

—Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.

—Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction program.

—Increase the ceilings for grants to State water pollution control programs.

—Provide a new research, and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the Nation's most polluted rivers. With the cooperation of States and cities—using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives—we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

Through an expanded program carried on by the Departments of Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare and Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest cooperation of our State and local governments. Working together, we can and will preserve and increase one of our most valuable national resources—clean water.

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

One of the principal unchecked sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officials and other interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fueled motor vehicles.

Solid Wastes

Continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an ever mounting increase of discarded material. We need to seek better solutions to the disposal of these wastes. I recommend legislation to:

—Assist the States in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal.

—Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes.

—Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

Pesticides

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds, I have included increased funds in the budget for use by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government.

Research Resources

Our needs for new knowledge and increasing application of existing knowledge demand a greater supply of trained manpower and research resources.

A National Center for Environmental Health Sciences is being planned as a focal point for health research in this field. In addition, the 1966 budget includes funds for the establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems.

Legislation recommended in my message on health has been introduced to increase Federal support for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. This proposal, aimed at health research needs generally, would assist in the solution of environmental health problems and I urge its passage.

We need legislation to provide to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior authority for grants for research in environmental pollution control in their areas of responsibility. I have asked the Secretary of Interior to submit legislation to eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research.

Other Efforts

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities.

I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the Federal government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local governments, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

—Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.

—Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.

—The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.

—Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.

—The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

CONCLUSION

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our land.

TVA transformed an entire region that was "depressed." The rural electrification cooperatives brought electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America. We have seen the forests replanted by the CCC's, and watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on forestlands.

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 8, 1965

NOTE: Plans for a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to be held May 24–25 in Washington were announced by the President on March 12 following a meeting with Laurance S. Rockefeller, Conference Chairman. In a White House release of that date the President stated that the 2-day conference would concentrate on "concrete, immediate means for the preservation of natural beauty, through Federal, State, local, and private action."

"It is my hope and expectation," the President said, "that this Conference will help stimulate and guide a truly national effort—at every level of American life—to ensure that all our people can find their lives enriched by the beauty of the world they live in."

The release noted that Mrs. Johnson would open the Conference and that the President would make the closing address (see Item 277). More than 800 conferees from private and public life would discuss "a wide range of topics concerning the effort to protect and extend the natural beauty of America." These topics, listed in the release, would be considered by panels composed of citizens, technical experts, representatives of industry and labor, and Government officials. Their recommendations would be presented to the President at the final session of the Conference.

Later, on May 7, the President announced the names of the chairmen of the 15 panels that would make up the Conference, and on May 18, the names of the 116 persons who had been invited to participate as panelists.

For statements or remarks upon signing related legislation, see Items 521, 543, 568, 576.

55 Remarks on the 55th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America. *February* 8, 1965

Mr. Watson and members of the Scouts:

I want to welcome you here this morning. It is a particular privilege to have you come and visit this house.

Yesterday, sometime Sunday afternoon, someone around here suggested that this meeting should be postponed—on the grounds that we might not have much time this morning.

I vetoed that suggestion in a hurry. I said we might delay it but we wouldn't postpone it, because whatever comes to this house for decision and action, our first concern always is for the young men and young women of America. For every American President the number one priority and the number one interest has been, and I think always will be, the young people of our land.

I am very glad this morning that we can be together on this 55th anniversary of the beginning of the Boy Scouts of America.

Over nearly the full span of this century, scouting has served our Nation well and served it faithfully. Today there are more than 5½ million members, from 4 million homes, that are dedicated to the goals of helping each boy to become a man of character, a responsible citizen, with a strong and vigorous body, physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight.

I congratulate all of you Scouts and adult leaders alike. I am especially pleased by your plans for a breakthrough in 1965—to extend scouting to all neighborhoods: rich and poor, educated or not, for all boys of all races and all religions.

Your new program will mean much for scouting, but it is going to mean a lot more for your country—the beloved America that is ours.

You, and all your contemporaries, are members of a challenging generation. You shall be challenged as none before us to keep the flame of freedom burning, to keep the hope of peace from being extinguished. But you will be challenged even more to find for yourselves—and to help others find with you—a new meaning for life on this earth. If the life you know has many comforts—as I hope it will—your life will also have many trials and tests. I believe and I hope that you will be ready for them.

Over the years of this century, men abroad—and some at home—have made great mistakes in miscalculating the character and the strength and the fortitude of the young people of America.

I hope that none today, anywhere, will repeat that miscalculation about our youth or about our Nation.

We love peace. We shall do all that we can in honor to preserve it—for ourselves and for all mankind. But we love liberty more and we shall take up any challenge, we shall answer any threat, we shall pay any price to make certain that freedom shall not perish from this earth.

I know that this is the spirit in your hearts.

Last night I read the winning essays in your Nathan Hale contest. I was impressed by the papers—but there was one I especially liked.

I don't know Cub Scout Jim Karkheck of Durham, N.Y.—but he is a young American and I would love to meet him. He wrote on "Why I Love America," and this is his paper, in full.

"I have three turtles. They have a beautiful terrarium with rather low sides. They

have everything they could want except one thing—freedom. Every chance they have, they climb out.

"People in many countries in this world lack the same thing.

"Not in America.

"In America we have freedom of speech, freedom to go wherever we please, freedom of the press, freedom to worship God as we wish, freedom to choose people to govern us.

"A boy like myself can grow up to be whatever he dreams of being.

"That is why I love America."

So, my young friends, the Boy Scouts, I can only add one thing this morning. I hope all we are doing now—at home and throughout the world—all the things we are doing I hope will some day make it possible for all young men and young women to grow up and, as Jim said, be whatever they dream of being.

I want to thank you for coming here and I want to wish you well in the years ahead.

I will take great pride in watching your development as we go down the road together.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Thomas J. Watson, Jr., president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. The group of 12 outstanding Scouts and Explorers, representing the 5,585,700 members of the Boy Scouts of America, were selected to present their official "Report to the Nation" to government, business, and industrial leaders in Washington and New York City.

56 Remarks at the National Medal of Science Presentation Ceremony. *February* 8, 1965

THIS HOUSE is greatly honored today by the presence of this brilliant company.

All the Nation is honored by these distinguished men on whom we come to confer our highest award for their work—the National Medal of Science.

As explorers, discoverers, and teachers, these 11 Americans have enlarged the horizons of our times and we are very proud to recognize the contributions they have made with their useful lives.

In a broader sense, our recognition of them is acknowledgment of our pride in and our respect for the role and works of all our community of science in America.

Within the lifetime of us all, it has been widely held that America could apply the knowledge and concepts of science in other lands—but that we could not replenish the knowledge or enlarge the understanding of ourselves.

Today, I think that view has changed somewhat.

We have attained positions of world leadership in most branches of science. Our science is marked by quality as well as quantity. Over the past 10 years, one-half of the Nobel prizes in chemistry, physics, and medicine have been awarded to Americans. The work of those receiving the Medals of Science speaks further of the quality of our science.

So today, we are challenged in science—as in all aspects of our society—to preserve these standards of high quality and pursue excellence as our goals.

Toward that end, we are striving to strengthen our foundations in physical science, in biological science, and in medical science. It is our hope—and our purpose—to create more and better scientific centers of excellence in the universities of our Na-

tion. We are determined to make certain, also, that talented students in all parts of the country have opportunities to develop and utilize their talents more fully.

This is really seed time for our society—a time when we must go into new fields and go into old ones, to sow the seed for the harvest of a finer life by generations which come after us.

The effort we make to support and to sustain and to advance our science is vital to the success of this Nation's purposes. The challenge is great—but we accept it and we shall meet it, to the fullest degree.

Our objects today remain the same as when an early resident of this house said that "the main objects of all science are the freedom and happiness of man."

Science in America has done much to provide us with the health and the happiness and the hopefulness that we enjoy. But we are proud and grateful that the benefits of our science serve not our ends alone. Whether in the keeping of peace or the exploration of space, whether the study of the seas or the combating of disease and poverty and ignorance, the cause of our science is the cause of all mankind.

As Thomas Jefferson once wrote to a friend in another land, "The field of knowledge is the common property of mankind, and any discoveries we can make in it will be for the benefit of yours and of every other nation, as well as our own."

So this morning as we honor our outstanding men of science, let all the world understand that science in America is—and shall remain—dedicated to mankind's freedom, and mankind's justice and peace and not to mankind's oppression or enslavement or destruction.

Now let the citations be read for the 1964 awards of the National Medal of Science.

Thank you all for coming here and letting me enjoy seeing you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House following introductory remarks by Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology, and by Frederick Seitz, President of the National Academy of Sciences and member of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science.

Earlier, on November 27, 1964, at Austin, Tex., the President announced the 1964 recipients of the National Medal of Science as follows:

Dr. Roger Adams, professor of chemistry, emeritus, University of Illinois. Cited "For superb contributions as a scientist, teacher, and imaginative leader in furthering the constructive interaction of academic and industrial scientists."

Dr. Othmar H. Ammann, consulting engineer and partner, Ammann & Whitney in New York City. Cited "For a half century of distinguished leadership in the design of great bridges which combine beauty and utility with bold engineering concept and method."

Dr. Theodosius Dobzhansky, professor and member of the Rockefeller Institute, New York City. Cited "For fundamental studies of the genetic determinants of organ evolution and for penetrating analysis of the genetic and cultural evolution of man."

Dr. Charles S. Draper, head of the department of aeronautics and astronautics and director of the Instrumentation Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Cited "For innumerable imaginative engineering achievements which met urgent national needs of instrumentation, control, and guidance in aeronautics and astronautics."

Dr. Solomon Lefschetz, professor of mathematics, emeritus, Princeton University, and head of a research group at Brown University. Cited "For indomitable leadership in developing mathematics and training mathematicians, for fundamental publications in algebraic geometry and topology, and for stimulating needed research in nonlinear control processes."

Dr. Neal E. Miller, Angell professor of psychology at Yale University. Cited "For sustained and imaginative research on principles of learning and motivation and illuminating behavioral analysis of the effects of direct electrical stimulation of the brain."

Dr. Marston Morse, professor at the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. Cited "For extraordinary achievement in creating analytic theories in the large, for statesmanship in the world of mathematics, and for distinguished service to his

country in war and peace."

Dr. Marshall W. Nirenberg, research chemist and Head, Section of Biochemical Genetics, Laboratory of Clinical Biochemistry at the National Heart Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md. Cited "For studies of the genetic control of protein synthesis and, in particular, for deciphering the chemical code relating nucleic acid structures to protein structures."

Dr. Julian Schwinger, professor of physics at Harvard University. Cited "For profound work on the fundamental problems of quantum field theory, and for many brilliant contributions to and lucid expositions of nuclear physics and electrodynamics."

Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor-at-large at the University of California, San Diego. Cited "For outstanding contributions to our understanding of the origin and evolution of the solar system and the origin of life on earth and for pioneering work in the application of isotopes to the determination of the temperatures of ancient oceans."

Dr. Robert B. Woodward, Donner professor of science at Harvard University. Cited "For an imaginative new approach to the synthesis of complex organic molecules and, especially, for brilliant syntheses of strychnine, reserpine, lysergic acid, and chlorophyll."

The text of the remarks of Dr. Hornig and Dr. Seitz was also released.

57 Statement by the President Following a Meeting With German Ambassador Heinrich Knappstein. *February* 9, 1965

AMBASSADOR Knappstein and I have had a good talk this morning. He delivered a message from Chancellor Erhard which reaffirmed the deep community of interest between the Federal Republic and the United States. I told the Ambassador of the full and continuing support of the United States for serious progress toward the reunification of Germany, and I expressed my clear agreement with Chancellor Erhard that the struggle for the reunification of Germany requires the interest and active participation of all of the responsible powers.

58 Statement by the President on the Longshoremen's Strike. *February* 10, 1965

ON JANUARY 11 the International Longshoremen's Association struck all Atlantic and Gulf ports. They have been closed ever since.

The injury to the economy resulting from this shutdown has reached staggering proportions.

Continuation of this strike is totally unjustified in the North Atlantic and East Gulf ports where agreement has already been reached.

Its only purpose there is to bring pressure to bear on settlements not yet reached in the South Atlantic and West Gulf ports.

I believe in free collective bargaining. But this is not collective bargaining in any legitimate sense.

The West Gulf and South Atlantic disputes have been narrowed down to one or two key issues. These have been the subject of exhaustive Government study, as requested by the parties, and of protracted bargaining. Time is being used now only for pressure, not for reason.

I am directing the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce to meet with these parties immediately, and have requested Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon to join with them in recommending to the parties a fair and equitable disposition of

these issues or a procedure for finally resolving them without further interference with the Nation's business and injury to its welfare.

They will report to me by 12 noon on Friday whether their recommendations have been accepted.

NOTE: For the President's statement on the panel's recommendations, see Item 65.

59 White House Statement on the Attack on the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. *February* 10, 1965

THE PRESIDENT takes a most serious view of the fact that police protection furnished the American Embassy in Moscow yesterday was wholly inadequate despite prior notification to the Soviet Government of an impending demonstration. The United States Government must insist that its diplomatic establishments and personnel be given the protection which is required by international law and custom and which is necessary for the conduct of diplomatic relations between states. Expressions of regret and compensation are no substitute for adequate protection.

NOTE: The United States Embassy in Moscow had been attacked by Russian and Asian students, protesting recent American retaliatory air strikes against North Viet-Nam.

60 Special Message to the Congress on International Balance of Payments. *February* 10, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

After a full review of our *international balance of payments and our gold position,* I can report to the Congress that:

—The state of the dollar in the world today is strong—far stronger than three or four years ago.

—To assure its continued and growing strength, however, we need to take new steps to speed our progress toward balance in our external payments.

The strength of our dollar is backed by

—the world's most productive and efficient economy, moving each year to new heights of output, employment, and income without inflation;

—the world's largest supply of gold, fully pledged to honor this country's dollar obligations;

—the world's strongest creditor position, based on $88 billion of public and private claims against foreigners, $37 billion greater than their claims against us; counting our private assets only, the margin is about $15 billion, and steadily growing;

—the world's most favorable trade position, based on a rise in our exports by more than one-fourth in four years—a rise which has brought our commercial exports (excluding exports financed by the government) to $22.2 billion and our commercial trade surplus to $3.6 billion.

Clearly, those who fear for the dollar are needlessly afraid. Those who hope for its weakness, hope in vain:

—A country which exports far more than it imports and whose net asset position abroad is great and growing is not "living

beyond its means."

—*The dollar is, and will remain, as good as gold, freely convertible at* $35 *an ounce. That pledge is backed by our firm determination to bring an end to our balance of payments deficit.*

Last year, our flows of dollars abroad—to pay for our imports and foreign travel, to finance our loans and investments abroad, and to meet our defense and aid obligations—still exceeded our dollar credits from foreigners by $3 billion. This represents steady improvement over the $3.6 billion deficit in 1962 and the $3.3 billion deficit in 1963. *But our progress is too slow.*

The world willingly uses our dollars as a safe and convenient medium of international exchange. The world's growing supply of dollars has played a vital role in the postwar growth of the free world's commerce and finance. *But we cannot—and do not—assume that the world's willingness to hold dollars is unlimited.*

On the basis of searching study of the major causes of our continued imbalance of payments, *I therefore propose the following program:*

—*First,* to maintain and strengthen our checkrein on foreign use of United States capital markets, I ask the Congress

——*to extend the Interest Equalization Tax for two years* beyond December 31, 1965;

——*to broaden its coverage to non-bank credit of one-to-three year maturity;*

—*Second,* to stem and reverse the swelling tide of U.S. bank loans abroad, I have used the authority available to me under the Gore Amendment to the Act to *apply the Interest Equalization Tax to bank loans of one year or more.*

—*Third,* to stop any excessive flow of funds to Canada under its special exemption from the Equalization Tax, I have sought and received firm assurance that *the policies of the Canadian Government are and will be directed towards limiting such outflows to the maintenance of a stable level of Canada's foreign exchange reserves.*

—*Fourth,* to limit further the outflow of bank loans, I am asking the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in cooperation with the Secretary of the Treasury to *enroll the banking community in a major effort to limit their lending abroad.*

—*Fifth,* to ensure the effective cooperation of the banking community, I am requesting legislation to make voluntary cooperation by American bankers in support of our balance of payments efforts, under the Government's auspices, exempt from the antitrust laws wherever such cooperation is essential to the national interest.

—*Sixth,* to reduce the outflow of business capital, I am directing the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Treasury to enlist the leaders of American business in a national campaign to *limit their direct investments abroad, their deposits in foreign banks, and their holding of foreign financial assets* until their efforts—and those of all Americans—have restored balance in the country's international accounts.

—*Seventh,* to minimize the foreign exchange costs of our defense and aid programs, I am directing the Secretary of Defense, the Administrator of AID, and other officials immediately to step up their efforts to *cut overseas dollar costs to the bone.*

—*Eighth,* to narrow our tourist gap, I encourage our friends from abroad, as well as our own citizens, to "See the U.S.A.;" and I request legislation further to limit the duty-free exemptions of American tourists returning to the United States.

—*Ninth,* to earn more trade dollars, I am calling for a redoubling of our efforts to promote exports.

—*Finally,* to draw more investment from abroad, I am requesting new tax legislation to increase the incentives for foreigners to invest in U.S. corporate securities.

These measures will deal with our payments deficit and protect the dollar in ways fully consistent with our obligations

—to sustain prosperity at home;

—to maintain our defenses abroad;

—to supply private and public funds to less developed countries to build both their strength and their freedom;

—to avoid "beggar thy neighbor" restrictions on trade and work for a successful conclusion of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations;

—to work with our trading partners toward a more flexible world monetary system.

These actions should achieve a substantial reduction in our international deficit during 1965, and secure still further improvement in 1966.

WHERE WE STAND TODAY

Our deficit in 1964 was too large. And over half of it occurred in the final quarter of the year—partly because of special and temporary factors.

Yet this disturbing reversal of our progress should not blind us to the solid and significant advances we have made in the past four years.

The broad-based attack we launched four years ago—and intensified 18 months ago—has in considerable part hit its mark:

—Tax cuts and other measures to increase output, stimulate cost-cutting investment, and hold prices steady have made U.S. products far more competitive in world markets. Combined with special export promotion efforts, these policies have

——boosted our commercial exports by $4.7 billion, or 27%;

——pushed our commercial trade surplus to a new record of $3.6 billion—$800 million more than in 1960, and a gain of $1.3 billion over 1963.

—Unrelenting efforts to cut the dollar drain of defense and foreign aid expenditures have, since 1960,

——reduced overseas dollar spending for aid by more than $400 million;

——reduced overseas military spending by more than $200 million (despite rising prices in the countries where our forces are stationed);

——increased military offset sales to foreign countries through the Department of Defense by $450 million, and expanded sales of military equipment to foreign governments from commercial sources.

—Successful policies for expansion both here and overseas have brought a rise by nearly $2 billion in profits and interest on our past foreign investments.

But these impressive gains totalling well over $3.5 billion did not correspondingly narrow our balance-of-payments deficit. They were largely offset by a $2.5 billion rise in the level of private capital outflow since 1960—and $2 billion of this rise occurred from 1963 to 1964:

—The Interest Equalization Tax successfully diminished American purchases of foreign securities from the peak rate of 1963. But new issues exempt from the tax—especially by Canada—kept these purchases nearly $500 million above the 1960 level.

—Meanwhile, our banks met foreign demands for capital by adding almost $1 billion to their long-term loans abroad in 1964—$800 million above 1960 and $400 million above 1963.

—Short-term capital outflows in the form of bank credits and corporate funds rose to an estimated $2 billion, well above the 1960 and 1963 outflows even though our money-market rates were kept generally in line with those abroad.

—Direct investment abroad by U.S. companies—very largely in Canada and Europe—rose by more than $400 million above 1960 levels, and $200 million above 1963.

Moreover, travel and tourist spending abroad rose $600 million from 1960 to 1964, while foreign travel outlays in the United States rose only $200 million.

The net impact of all these changes was to reduce our over-all deficit by only $900 million—from $3.9 billion in 1960 to $3.0 billion last year.

To be sure, we have made more progress than these raw figures suggest. More than half of our 1964 deficit was financed by increased holdings of dollars by foreign citizens and by foreign private banks and businesses. Less than half of it had to be financed by the sale of gold or of dollars to foreign governments and central banks. It is only this "official" part that other countries count as the measure of their deficits.

If we measured *our* deficit *their* way, it would show

—in 1962, a deficit of $3.3 billion;

—in 1963, a deficit of $2.3 billion; and

—in 1964, a deficit of only $1.3 billion.

This way of measuring our deficit does not reduce our need for further action. But it gives another, and in many ways a better measure of our progress. It gives another and perhaps more realistic measure of how far we still have to go to attain balance. And it reflects the firm confidence of private individuals the world over in the dollar.

This confidence rests on the full convertibility of our dollars into gold—at the fixed price of $35 an ounce. Our gold reserve of $15 billion represents 35% of the free world's official gold reserves. To eliminate any possible doubts about its full availability I have asked the Congress to remove the outmoded gold cover requirement against Federal Reserve deposits. I am glad that the Congress is acting promptly on this recommendation.

As we move ahead to further measures to cope with our balance of payments problem, it is clear that we lead from strength. But to safeguard that strength, we must reinforce our programs to bring our external payments into balance and maintain full confidence in the dollar.

MEASURES TO REINFORCE OUR PROGRAMS

Capital

I propose to take further steps to restrain our outflow of capital to the advanced industrial world. I do so reluctantly. The contribution of American capital to the world's growth and prosperity has been immense. But our balance of payments deficit leaves me no choice.

The Interest Equalization Tax has effectively reduced the purchases of foreign securities by Americans since legislation was submitted to Congress in July 1963. At the same time, it has encouraged the broadening and deepening of capital markets in Europe—markets which can make a lasting contribution to the economic growth of the Free World.

The tax is now scheduled to expire at the end of this year. But circumstances require that it remain in effect.

Therefore, I request the Congress to extend for two years the Interest Equalization Tax on purchases by Americans of foreign securities.

Bank loans abroad with maturities over 1 year—not now covered by the tax—increased by more than one-third, or nearly $1 billion,

in 1964. The bulk of this money went to other industrialized countries. Of this, only 15% served to finance U.S. exports.

In my judgment this outflow has reflected substitution for new security issues in an amount sufficient materially to impair the effectiveness of the Interest Equalization Tax.

Acting, therefore, under the authority granted me by the Interest Equalization Tax Act, I have today imposed the Tax on bank loans abroad with maturities of one year or more, with appropriate exemption for borrowers in developing countries.[1]

If the Tax did not apply to foreign credits made by non-bank lenders, it would discriminate against banks and invite an outflow of untaxed funds through non-banking channels.

Therefore, I request the Congress to amend the Interest Equalization Tax to impose it on extensions of non-bank credit of one year or more maturity, effective as of today.

Finally, and as soon as proper authorizations are prepared, I intend to exempt from the Interest Equalization Tax purchases by United States residents of new securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of Japan, up to an aggregate amount of $100 million each year. Until now, an exemption for Japan under the Interest Equalization Tax has not proved necessary. However, the application of the Tax to bank loans of over one year will, in my judgment, create a sufficient threat to the international monetary system to justify a limited exemption.

These measures are designed to serve our balance-of-payments objectives without imposing direct controls on American business abroad. *We seek to preserve the freedom of the market place.* But we cannot succeed without the full cooperation of the business and financial community.

I hereby call on American businessmen and bankers to enter a constructive partnership with their government to protect and strengthen the position of the dollar in the world today. In doing so, they will perform a major service to their Nation. And they will help assure a setting of economic prosperity at home and economic stability abroad in which to conduct their own business and financial operations.

Let me make clear that the government does not wish to impede the financing of exports, or the day-to-day operation of American business abroad. But loans and investments which are not essential must be severely curtailed.

Specifically, I ask the bankers and businessmen of America to exercise voluntary restraint in lending money or making investments abroad in the developed countries. This request applies with special force to short-term loans and direct investments, that is, the capital outflows not covered by the Interest Equalization Tax.

In connection with bank loans, I am asking the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to work closely with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Nation's banks to develop a program that will sharply limit the flow of bank loans abroad. I have directed the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to cooperate with the Federal Reserve and the Treasury in this undertaking.

To initiate this program, I am inviting a group of our leading bankers to meet with me, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in

[1] The reference is to the issuance earlier on the same day of Executive Order 11198 "Imposition of Interest Equalization Tax on Certain Commercial Bank Loans" (30 F.R. 1929; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

the near future.

Cooperation among competing banking interests could raise problems under the antitrust laws, and, if extended beyond measures essential to our balance of payments objectives, would damage our competitive system.

Therefore, I request the Congress to grant a statutory exemption from the antitrust laws to make possible the cooperation of American banks in support of our balance of payments objectives. I request, also, that the legislation require that this exemption be administered in ways which will not violate the principles of free competition.

Pending enactment of this legislation, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve will guide this program of voluntary restraint along lines which raise no antitrust problems.

In connection with *short-term corporate lending* and *direct investment* in advanced countries abroad, I am asking a group of our leading businessmen to meet with me and the Secretary of Commerce for a full discussion of the voluntary methods by which we can achieve the necessary results. The Secretary of Commerce will remain in close contact with the responsible corporate officials. He will request periodic reports as the basis for appraising their contribution to our balance-of-payments targets.

I have no doubt that American bankers and businessmen will respond to the Nation's need. With their cooperation, we can block the leakage of funds abroad, without blocking the vital flow of credit to American business.

I am confident that the Federal Reserve, in carrying out its responsibilities for monetary policy, will continue its efforts to maintain short-term rates of return in the American money market. The Treasury will fully cooperate. At the same time—and in view of the heavy flow of private savings into our capital markets—I expect the continuation of essential stability in interest rates.

Government Expenditures Abroad

Since 1960, we have steadily reduced the dollar drain of our foreign aid program. We have steadily raised the percentage of AID dollars spent for U.S. goods and services—85 percent of new AID commitments are now spent within our borders. Until we master our balance-of-payments problem, AID officials will send no aid dollar abroad that can be sent instead in the form of U.S. goods and services.

The same rule will apply to our defense dollars. We have already made major progress in cutting the outflow of dollars for our defenses abroad—without impairing our strength or our defense commitment to the Free World. I have directed the Secretary of Defense to intensify his program

—to shift defense buying from sources abroad to sources in the United States;

—to reduce the staffs in overseas headquarters;

—to streamline overseas support operations;

—to work with our defense partners to increase their offset purchases of military equipment in the United States.

The Department of Defense has already conserved hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign exchange by such actions. But the Secretary assures me he can do more, while fully protecting our security interests and discharging our responsibilities.

Foreign Travel

The growing interest of our citizens in foreign lands, and the steady rise in their incomes, have greatly increased American vacation travel abroad. Foreign travel should be encouraged when we can afford it,

but not while our payments position remains urgent. Today, our encouragement must be directed to travel in the United States, both by our own citizens and by our friends from abroad.

I ask the tourist industry to strengthen and broaden the appeal of American vacations to foreign and domestic travelers, and I will support its efforts through the "See the U.S.A." program.

In order to cut the dollar outflows associated with foreign travel, I recommend that the Congress

—pass legislation to *reduce* the duty exemption on foreign purchases by United States citizens returning from abroad to $50, based on the price actually paid;

—limit the exemption to goods which accompany the returning travelers.

Foreign Investment in U.S. Securities

A truly worldwide market for capital among industrialized nations requires a two-way flow of investments. In order to stimulate a greater inflow of capital from advanced industrial countries, the Secretary of the Treasury will shortly request legislation, generally along the lines recommended by a Presidential Task Force, to remove tax deterrents to foreign investment in U.S. corporate securities. This action will encourage—and will be reinforced by—the efforts of American business and finance to market U.S. stocks and bonds to foreign investors.

Exports and Competition

Finally, and most important for the long pull, American business, labor, agriculture, and government must work together to maintain stable costs and prices and strengthen our trade position in the world.

Essential to a strong competitive position is an expanding economy operating at or near capacity, yet holding costs and prices in check. Sharp reductions in income taxes—with more liberal depreciation allowances and special incentives for cost-cutting investment—have played a key role in creating such strength. Rising volume, rising productivity, and falling tax rates have enabled U.S. industry to hold the line on costs and prices while earning record profits and paying record wages.

As a result, U.S. prices and wage costs have remained more stable in recent years than those of any of our major competitors. The 27% rise in commercial exports since 1960—and especially the 15% rise in the past year—bear witness to our growing ability to compete in foreign markets. And the moderate rise in our imports demonstrates our growing ability to meet and beat foreign competition in our home markets.

But we must not take that ability for granted. Unwarranted price and wage increases could destroy it all too quickly. *Unless American business and labor hew to the Government's price-wage guideposts, we will run grave risks of losing our competitive advantage.*

Wage increases which exceed economy-wide productivity gains and price decisions which ignore falling unit costs—and there have been recent instances of both—do us all a disservice.

I call on all Americans to do their share in maintaining our generally excellent record of wage and price moderation. They will thereby strengthen their country both at home and abroad.

On a foundation of stable costs and prices, we will build an increasingly vigorous program of export expansion:

—I urge the Congress to approve the $13 million budget request for our export expansion program in the next fiscal year.

—We will step up our efforts to assure American industry sound and fully com-

petitive export financing.

—We will strive to eliminate such artificial barriers to U.S. exports as discriminatory freight rates on ocean traffic.

Policies for an expanding economy coupled with responsible price and wage decisions and special measures to convert our competitive advantage into greater exports—this is the combination that holds the key to a lasting solution of our balance-of-payments problem.

EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS SYSTEM

The measures I have proposed in this Message will hasten our progress toward international balance without damage to our security abroad or our prosperity at home. But our international monetary responsibilities will not end with our deficit. Healthy growth of the Free World economy requires orderly but continuing expansion of the world's monetary reserves.

During the past decade, our deficits have helped meet that need. The flow of deficit dollars into foreign Central Banks has made up about half of the increase in Free World reserves. As we eliminate that flow, a shortage of reserves could emerge. We need to continue our work on the development of supplementary sources of reserves to head off that threat. And we need to perfect our mechanisms for making international credit available to countries suffering from balance of payments difficulties—on terms that will assure orderly correction of imbalances without forcing deflation on deficit countries or inflation on surplus countries.

To go back to a system based on gold alone—to the system which brought us all to disaster in the early 1930's—is not an answer the world will, or should, accept. Rather we must build on the system we now have, a system which has served the world well during the past twenty years.

We have already made an excellent start. Our short-term defenses against speculative crises have proved their strength and flexibility. The proposed increase in IMF quotas is a constructive forward step. Further, for some time we have been jointly exploring with our major trading partners how best to create new reserve assets that will be available if needed to supplement gold and dollars.

We must press forward with our studies and beyond, to action—evolving arrangements which will continue to meet the needs of a fast growing world economy. Unless we make timely progress, international monetary difficulties will exercise a stubborn and increasingly frustrating drag on our policies for prosperity and progress at home and throughout the world.

Let no one doubt it—

We will eliminate our international deficit.

We will maintain the dollar at full value.

Our instruments and our actions must be as strong as our resolve. That is why I have taken the additional steps, and am asking the Congress for the new legislation. These measures will focus our great economic strength more sharply on our payments problem.

This is a problem that involves us all—as workers, as businessmen, as bankers, and as Government officials.

I know that the Congress and the American public will respond in full measure to the challenge.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

February 10, 1965

NOTE: For the President's statement upon signing bill limiting duty-free imports by tourists, see Item 338.

61 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on a Rapid Transit Program for the Nation's Capital. *February* 10, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting to the Congress herewith, with my approval, a report submitted to me by the National Capital Transportation Agency on February 1, 1965, entitled "Rail Rapid Transit for the Nation's Capital," and a proposed bill which would authorize the Agency to proceed with the transit development program described in that report. In preparing the proposed bill I have given full consideration to improvements that have been suggested to earlier bills.

The problem of mass transportation in the Washington area is critical. It is also a problem in which the Federal Government has a unique interest and responsibility. As Congress found in the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960, an improved transportation system for this area "is essential for the continued and effective performance of the functions of the Government of the United States, for the welfare of the District of Columbia, for the orderly growth and development of the National Capital region, and for the preservation of the beauty and dignity of the Nation's Capital".

There is widespread agreement that a high-speed and high-capacity rail transit system operating over separate rights-of-way through the more densely populated sections of the Washington metropolitan area provides the most promising approach to a long-range solution. Such a system will preserve the beauty, the dignity, and the historic and monumental character of our capital city. It will exercise a desirable influence on the pattern of growth of the metropolitan area. And such a system is vital if we are to achieve the goal of a balanced transportation system for the area. The highway network now proposed for the area is predicated on an adequate rail transit system.

The report and proposed bill which I am transmitting provide for a system which will furnish the Washington area greatly improved transit service and which can later be expanded to the total system eventually needed. The National Capital Transportation Act of 1960 authorized the negotiation of an interstate compact under which the District would join with Maryland and Virginia in creating an appropriate organization to develop a total system for the area. My hope remains firm that such a compact organization can be brought into being at an early date. In the meantime, however, work on the present proposals can and should go forward without delay.

The Agency estimates, based on engineering studies carried on over the past five years, that to construct and equip the system which it proposes will cost $431 million, excluding interest costs. The proposed bill authorizes the appropriation of $150 million—$100 million by the Federal Government and $50 million by the District. With these grants, system revenues will be sufficient to provide for both operating expenses and the balance of the capital costs. The grants will also supply all the funds needed for construction until near the end of fiscal year 1968. By that time I hope that there will be a suitable regional compact agency which can assume the responsibility for issuance and sale of the revenue bonds needed to meet the re-

mainder of the cost. If such a compact agency is not timely created, I will be prepared to present alternative recommendations in time for the Congress to give full consideration to the course to be pursued.

The National Capital area should no longer be denied the forms of urban transportation which are vital to its welfare. The proposed program is an appropriate beginning—indeed, a long step toward the total transportation needs of the area. I hope that the Congress will give prompt and favorable consideration to the legislation which is needed to get the program under way.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The National Capital Transportation Agency's report entitled "Rail Rapid Transit for the Nation's Capital" (40 pp., dated January 1965) was made available by the Agency.

On September 8 the President approved the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 authorizing the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region (Public Law 89–173, 79 Stat. 663).

62 Statement by the President on the Study of Steel Prices by the Council of Economic Advisers. *February* 11, 1965

CEA Chairman Ackley has again reported to me on the progress of his study of steel prices.

1. A questionnaire has been sent today to the eight largest steel producers, requesting relevant information not otherwise available.

2. The Council is getting full cooperation from other agencies. The Departments of Commerce and Labor are providing extensive statistical materials on historical trends in steel production, costs, prices, profits, exports, imports, employment, wages and fringe benefits, and other matters.

3. On the basis of this and other information, CEA is preparing an assessment of the significance of steel prices for the American economy.

4. The CEA staff is also preparing an analysis of the steel industry that will help to explain the major factors causing changes in productivity, costs, and profits.

As this work is completed, it will be reported in detail to me and to my other advisers.

NOTE: See Item 226.

63 Remarks at a Reception for the Diplomatic Corps. *February* 12, 1965

I APPRECIATE this opportunity to be with you at this lovely occasion—and to thank you for the valued contribution you are making to understanding and accord between the American people and your people.

All Americans are complimented by the quality and calibre of the diplomatic representation sent to us by each of your governments.

While I do not want to appear boastful in any narrow, nationalistic way, I believe we must have here in Washington the most outstanding diplomatic community in the world. I am quite certain, as I look over this

audience, that never have so many intelligent men married so many beautiful ladies as have the diplomatic corps in Washington.

All else aside, your work and ours is the most serious and most important work of history—for we are privileged to work together in the high and noble cause of peace.

The people of my country have given much to that cause at home and throughout the world—and I assure you that they are willing to give much more. Our commitment to a world of peace and justice and decency is a commitment of America's soul and heart—and we shall not turn from it, in fear or futility, in impatience or indifference.

Trials may be many—tests may come often—for all of us. But the long movement of mankind is much too clearly upward toward a better world for us to be governed by the moment when we have an eternity to win—or to lose.

The United States welcomes the privilege of working with your governments—and your people—in friendship and peace. We harbor the hope and faith that we are moving into a new and creative time in which much that has eluded man's quest before will be ours to reach together.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:30 p.m. in the Benjamin Franklin Room at the Department of State at a reception for the diplomatic corps, given by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Mrs. Rusk.

64 Remarks at the White House Luncheon on Lincoln's Birthday. *February* 12, 1965

Mr. Vice President, Members of the Congress, my fellow Americans:

At the conclusion of this luncheon, I will go to the Lincoln Memorial to again pay tribute to that great man. We will have available transportation for any of you present who would care to join me.

The greatness of a country can be measured by the qualities of the men they honor. It is a tribute to the American Nation that Abraham Lincoln still towers among the objects of our reverence.

History and nature, events and character, combined perfectly in his life to give us not just a leader, but an ideal worthy to command the allegiance of a great and free society.

It is the work of historians to try and separate fact from myth, the real man from the legend. But nothing we learn can diminish Lincoln. For his importance to us is not in the facts of his life, but in what he has come to mean, and the way along which he commands us.

Almost alone among the figures of history we honor him not so much for what he did, but for what he stood for; not so much for the acts he performed, but the spirit of that ideal America he embodies. Each generation of Americans stands charged, before the court of history, to answer the challenge of Lincoln to the American will and to the American heart.

The answer to that charge is our measure, not his.

He asks, first, for the Union, whose preservation was sealed with his life. Today, more than ever, I believe that we are a house united. But let no one think that the forces of division, so vocal a few months ago, are forever silenced or crushed. Those who would sacrifice union to their own will are

always alert to new opportunity. We must be equally alert to danger in the unending battle to preserve the Union.

Second, he challenges us to enlarge the liberties of our people. In the century since he ended slavery, the American Negro has struggled to awaken the conscience of this land to continuing injustice. Most of the legal barriers to equality are gone. The rest are going. We must now move on to admit more than 20 million Negro Americans as complete and equal members of American society. It must be true in fact, as well as in aspiration, that we judge and that we reward every citizen, in every aspect of life, only on his merits as a person. That is my goal as the leader of this Nation, and I believe it should be the goal of Lincoln's America.

Third, he would ask if we were true to the Declaration which gave liberty, as he said, "not alone to the people of this country but hope to the world for all future time."

The Civil War was a test, not of North or South, but a test of the idea of democracy. Freedom was not a "domestic" policy. The rights of man did not stop at the high water mark. He would prove democracy worked. Others would come along and follow.

Today, we are still the city on the hill, an example for the world. But history and our own achievements have also thrust upon us the principal responsibility for the protection of freedom on earth. We did not ask for this task. But we welcome it. For no other people, in no other time, has had so great an opportunity to work and risk for the peace and the freedom of all mankind.

It is not a burden. It is a privilege to be able to give so much for what you really believe in, and for what he really died for. And we are convinced that in our time—not by force but by the power of our idea—as Lincoln said, "The weights (shall) be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and all (shall) have an equal chance."

The man Abraham Lincoln—the clever politician, the country lawyer, the skillful executive—is forever shrouded in legend and hope. But his challenge to us sounds clearly across the years: love justice, extend liberty, remember you may be wrong, but act when you believe you're right.

Many of you, perhaps most of you, in this room know much more about Abraham Lincoln than I.

Yet I do know something of the soil from which he came, and the people he lived among.

And sometimes at night, as I struggle with terrifying problems, his presence in the dark corridors seems to be almost real.

It is then that I remember his greatest lesson. He loved the people and he drew his greatest strength from them. Though he is gone, the people are here and there. And they will give me strength, as they have to all those who have lived in this great house.

Who is Abraham Lincoln?

He said: "the mystic chords of memory . . . will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

He is the "better angel" of our nature. And as long as his spirit lives in our hearts, the future holds few terrors for these United States, to which we have pledged our lives, our love, all that we hold dear—our sacred honor.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:25 p.m. in the East Room at the White House following brief introductory remarks by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Dr. James Robertson, Executive Director of the Civil War Centennial Commission. The text of the remarks of Vice President Humphrey and Dr. Robertson was also released.

65 Statement by the President Announcing Progress in the Longshoremen's Strike. *February* 12, 1965

THE BOARD appointed by me has rendered a decision which I regard as wise, sound, and prudent, and nearly all of the major ports will reopen at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The recommendations have my full backing. To the extent that this procedure has resulted in reopening ports, it is a job well and superbly done and the Board is dissolved with my deep thanks.

The management representatives have accepted the recommendations of the panel. A problem remains in carrying out the recommendations with ILA locals in the West Gulf and Southern Atlantic ports. The Secretary of Labor will discuss with the union representatives a procedure to effectuate the wise conclusions of the panel and will report to me promptly.

NOTE: The Board of Inquiry, created to report on certain labor disputes affecting the maritime industry, was appointed by the President by Executive Order 11181 of September 30, 1964 (29 F.R. 13557; 3 CFR, 1964 Supp.).

For the President's appointment of the panel to meet with the parties in the maritime dispute and make recommendations for resolving their differences, see Item 58.

66 Remarks at the Swearing In of Nicholas deB. Katzenbach as Attorney General and Ramsey Clark as Deputy Attorney General. *February* 13, 1965

Mr. Justice Clark and Mr. Justice White, ladies and gentlemen:

In my part of the country there is an old saying that the town which can't support one lawyer can always support two lawyers. I am sure that this town that we live in could and would rather adequately support either Mr. Katzenbach or Mr. Clark as private attorneys. But the country is fortunate, as they are both fortunate themselves, to have these two brilliant and extremely talented and dedicated young men supporting one another at the helm of the Department of Justice.

This is a very proud day for me and for the families of both of these unusual men. It is also, I think, a happy day for the United States of America.

Nick Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark to me epitomize the very finest qualities of their profession and of their generation.

The Office of Attorney General is an old office in our American system. It was one of the first four that were created but it is a much more honored and a much more important office today than when it was first established.

The first Attorney General, Edmund Randolph, made the complaint that he was "a mongrel between the State and the United States." He had the title and the honor of being Attorney General of the United States, but he was left to support himself in the courts of his home State.

President Monroe some years later reminded Congress that the Attorney General had no office space and no clerk and no messenger, and he had to pay his own fuel bill and buy his own stationery.

I hesitate to observe to the Budget Director, but this might present some fine opportunities for economies that we probably

should explore.

In our early history up to the Wilson administration the largest number of our Attorney Generals were born in Pennsylvania, as was Mr. Katzenbach. Since then we have had somewhat better representation from Texas, since Woodrow Wilson gave us our first Attorney General, Thomas Watt Gregory, and Harry Truman gave us the father of Ramsey Clark, my beloved friend Tom Clark. So I am proud today to welcome and congratulate both of these outstanding young Americans to positions of highest trust and to tell them that no two men in Washington enjoy my confidence more fully than they do.

I think it is all right to tell a little story about the Attorney General. When his distinguished predecessor was resigning from office, he came and made three recommendations to me. He told me he wanted to tender his resignation but he would like to recommend that I name as his successor Mr. Katzenbach, that he felt sure I would be elected but he would at least like for him to serve out the rest of this term if I weren't, because he had come into the Department and worked at any assignment that was given to him selflessly and without hope of personal advancement. I told him I thought it was a good suggestion, I would consider it and I did. I asked Mr. Katzenbach to stay with me and he did.

After I was inaugurated I called him back to my office and before he came I looked through the file to see who had recommended him and how many endorsements he had gotten from the various committees in the country and what the bar had insisted that I do and how many ultimatums I had received. I couldn't find one word about Nick Katzenbach. The whole file showed the job that he had been doing all through the months but not a personal word about him.

So I called him in and asked him what his hopes were about his future and he said, well he wanted to continue to serve his country and his President in any way he could. I asked him if he would be interested in a high judicial appointment. And he said, "Every lawyer has great respect for the bench but I have a desire now to stay in the executive department and to contribute what I can here."

I asked him if he would consider another assignment; it was a job that wasn't in the Cabinet. And he said, "Oh, yes, I want to do anything that I think I can do for my country and for my President."

I thanked him very much. Then I reviewed the various places that needed filling and 4 or 5 days later I called him late in the evening—6 or 7 o'clock—and asked him if he and Mrs. Katzenbach would come and join us for dinner.

I reminded him that no one had endorsed him and no one had written bar association ultimatums to me but I had come to the conclusion, after careful deliberation, that he was the man I wanted to be the President's lawyer and the first lawyer of this land for this country, that I had come to that conclusion on my own because of the quality of his performance and that he had no idea how much I appreciated the way he had handled the whole matter and how selfless he had been. He said, "Well, if that is what you want me to do, we'll go on doing it." And that was it.

We had talked about Ramsey who was sitting out in my front office about 2 or 3 weeks helping me with some very difficult chores ranging over a wide variety of fields. We had concluded that his performance as Assistant Attorney General not only had equipped him and qualified him but he would make a very able assistant to Mr.

Katzenbach as Deputy Attorney General.

So the next morning I thought I should call some of the Senators so they would know I was going to send a nomination up and I got busy calling them and I forgot to tell Ramsey. Somehow or other Nick checked back and said, "I just happened to remember. Have you talked to Senator so and so? You may want to talk to him." I said yes, and scratched my head and that reminded me I hadn't talked to Ramsey yet. So he comes without endorsement, too. He is only recommended by the Attorney General and the President, and I am so thankful that their families could be here with us because this is a very proud day for them and for us.

I neglected to observe that perhaps one of the reasons these men are so selfless and love their country so much is one of them spent a good deal of time in a prison camp and he knows something about what it is to have the kind of government that we have and the kind of system we have. He is very fortunate to be here with us.

The other spent a good deal of time in the uniform of the United States Marines. I don't know—maybe this job is going to be even a tougher one.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:10 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Tom C. Clark and Byron R. White, Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Later he referred to former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, predecessor of Mr. Katzenbach.

Mr. Katzenbach spent part of World War II in a German prisoner-of-war camp. Mr. Clark served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1945–1946.

67 Statement by the President on the Nation's First Neighborhood Youth Corps Project. *February* 14, 1965

SECRETARY of Labor Wirtz has reported to me on the progress of the first Neighborhood Youth Corps project in the Nation, which has been in operation since January in Newark, N.J.

In its initial month, the project has encouraged and heartened all of those associated with it. The 348 boys and girls now enrolled were out of school and out of work. They are now working, performing valuable social services in the city government. Over 180 have enrolled at night school. The project directors have reported a unanimous expression of new confidence and of new determination on the part of the enrollees.

There can be no more personal pain or more bitter feeling than the shock that comes to a young child when he first realizes that all of his dreams and ambitions are someone else's property.

The program in Newark, like the other NYC projects now opening across the country, not only conditions an untried skill for employment but restores a forlorn hope. Not only the opportunity for work but the basis for self-respect is being provided.

The war *against* poverty is, in the last analysis, the struggle *for* human decency and independence. This report is an early indication that we can succeed in this best of all efforts.

NOTE: Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz's report, released with the President's statement, was in the form of a memorandum. Mr. Wirtz reported that the total cost of the Newark project was $520,000, of which $465,000 was a Federal contribution. Of the first 240 enrollees, he said, only 10 had dropped out at the end of the first month of the program and 2 of those returned to school.

Some of the jobs which were being done by the enrollees were listed in the memorandum, as follows:

Of the 112 in the City Hospital and at the Ivy

Haven Home (for the aged), most of the girls were nurses aides, 8 enrollees were working in the pathology laboratory and 5 were in the dietary department.

There were 27 boys and girls working in the library, the museum, the neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation department, and other offices of the mayor. Others were working in city offices such as city planning, finance, personnel, and treasury.

Thirteen of the boys were working as linesman's helpers for the Police and Fire Department communication lines.

Thirty of the boys were working in the Motor Department learning the maintenance and repair of vehicles.

In general, Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees might be found helping to care for the sick, doing routine clerical duties, learning to draft maps and charts, assisting mechanics in garages, helping field engineering teams, and working in kitchens and laboratories.

Secretary Wirtz's memorandum stated that the following conclusions were warranted as a result of the Newark project:

"1. The Neighborhood Youth Corps can provide the kind of special, interested attention that schools often cannot provide.

"2. Work with the Neighborhood Youth Corps does stimulate a desire to return to school . . . .

"3. Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollees perform in their jobs with interest and effectiveness."

68 Statement by the President Giving Highlights of His Report on Communications Satellites. *February* 15, 1965

THE CREATION of this commercial communications satellite system involves many complexities. But the work is on a firm basis and is moving ahead rapidly. The first satellite of this planned commercial system is to be launched early this year for the purpose of bridging the Atlantic Ocean. Designs for other potential satellites for the basic global system are being completed.

The orbiting satellites heralded a new day in world communications. For telephone, message data, and television, new pathways in the sky are being developed. They are sky trails to progress in commerce, business, trade, and in relationships and understanding among peoples.

Understanding among peoples is a precondition for a better and more peaceful world. The objectives of the United States are to provide orbital messengers, not only of word, speech, and pictures, but of thought and hope.

The program of the United States in conjunction and cooperation with other countries is moving ahead strongly. Important basic business decisions remain to be made as the system comes into being. But it has moved decisively toward the implementation of the act and is becoming a practical reality.

The United States will seek to broaden the base of international participation in the commercial satellite system by encouraging additional states to join in the ownership of the system and to join in the use of the system as rapidly as technology permits.

The United States will also seek to foster a climate of international cooperation both of a technological and political nature with the objective of providing satellite communications to as many nations of the world as soon as possible in consonance with the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 and applicable resolutions of the United Nations.

NOTE: The President's statement was made public as part of a White House release announcing the report to Congress (see Item 69).

The release stated that the first satellite of the international system, referred to in the President's statement, would be a synchronous satellite, 22,300 miles above the Atlantic, providing service between North America and Europe. The satellite, with up to 240 telephone channels, was planned for launching in March 1965 under contracts between the Communications Satellite Corporation and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. European ground stations were being made ready to function, and the Andover, Maine, station had been

leased for the service by the Communications Satellite Corporation.

The release further stated that as of December 31, 1964, the agreement establishing interim arrangements for a global commercial communications satellite system had been signed by the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Vatican City.

69 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Report on the Communications Satellite System. *February* 15, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

The past year has seen important advances in the program to develop a global communications satellite system. The first launch of a commercial satellite is to take place in the early months of this year.

Through the initiative of the United States an international joint venture has been established. Under the law I have designated the Communications Satellite Corporation as the United States participant. The Corporation is to be the manager on behalf of all participants.

The Corporation has now been financed, has constituted its first Board of Directors to replace the original Incorporators and has moved forward with its program. All agencies of the government with responsibilities under the Act have made important and faithful contributions with the sympathetic assistance of the Congressional committees concerned.

The new and extraordinary satellite telecommunications medium bringing peoples around the globe into closer relationship is nearer to fulfillment, heralding a new day in world communications.

As required by Section 404(a) of the Communications Satellite Act, I herewith transmit to the Congress a report on the national program for development and application of the communications satellite technology to the services of mankind.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 15, 1965

NOTE: The report is printed in House Document 87 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

See also Item 68.

70 Special Message to the Congress on the Needs of the Nation's Capital. *February* 15, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

The Nation's Capital should be a city in which every American can take justifiable pride. For the District of Columbia is more than a city—it is the seat of the Federal Government and the home of our most meaningful national shrines.

Our founding fathers not only planned a great nation but a great capital city for that nation. Their foresight and dedication—and the patient work of generations of Americans—have built a beautiful and inspiring National Capital. But for cities, as for men, there is no standing still. We progress or we fall back. This Administration will not fail in the stewardship vested in it for the Nation's Capital. It is dedicated to enhancing and preserving the beauty and dignity of our Capital and to the improvement of the lives of its citizens.

There is much to be done. The programs that I propose envision immediate as well as long-range changes and improvements. We must continue and strengthen our efforts and more effectively marshal our resources to achieve the goals of an even better city. Every American must always be able to point to his Nation's Capital as a living expression of the highest ideals of democratic government.

I. HOME RULE

The most significant requirement, and one which can be accomplished immediately, is the restoration to the citizens of the District of Columbia of the direction and control of their own local affairs. I have already set out my recommendations in this respect in a message to the Congress proposing the necessary legislation.

II. MUNICIPAL SERVICES

The Federal Government, until home rule has been achieved, and the District Government thereafter, must attack the deficiencies in programs which now exist. Those deficiencies which follow are only the most important and the most urgent.

A. *Education.* No more important responsibility rests on any local government than the provision of adequate educational facilities for its younger citizens. No need is more urgent than that of providing for all boys and girls the opportunity to secure the highest and best education of which they are capable.

1. The public school system of the District, which already has many achievements to its credit, must become one of the great school systems in the Nation.

Curricula and teaching methods must reflect the best experience available in the United States, particularly as it is related to young people who come to the schools from disadvantaged circumstances at home. The most highly qualified teachers must be recruited, and teachers in temporary category reduced to a minimum. More supporting personnel, particularly counsellors, are needed. No child should lack adequate textbooks and no school should lack either an adequate library or a trained librarian. Vocational education must be more closely related to the demands of the modern world, as well as to the opportunities for further training which will be afforded by the community college. Improvements can be made in the training of the physically and mentally handicapped which will enable many more to achieve full or partial self-sufficiency.

The physical plant, within a decade at most, should be made adequate. New buildings should continue the principles of modern school design now being pursued. More immediately, there must be adequate space for every child, including, needless to say, those whom improved facilities, improved educational measures, and improved economic conditions will prevent becoming drop-outs. The capital of the richest nation on earth cannot tolerate part-time classes, classes in makeshift rooms, and classes so large that instruction becomes difficult or impossible.

2. A committee of nationally recognized educators, after careful examination of the District's situation, has recommended that the District should establish immediately a community college and a college of liberal arts and sciences, under a Board of Higher Education. The former institution would provide a two-year program, including both the first two years of college work and advanced technical training in a variety of subprofessional skills. The latter, which would absorb the present D.C. Teachers College,

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would emphasize teacher training but would also provide instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, growing as the need developed. These two institutions should be brought into being without delay. I will shortly recommend to the Congress the necessary legislation.

3. The District should participate in the residential vocational school program authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Such a school can demonstrate the advantages of combining the most modern vocational education with the healthy and stimulating living environment now missing from the lives of many District children. It is my hope that plans for a school will be made immediately with the help of the Commissioner of Education.

B. *Health and Welfare.* The public health effort in the District has been impressive in recent years, and the momentum must be continued. Health is essential to the productivity and financial independence of individuals, and to a sound economy. Adequate programs to prevent disease and disability, to combat mental retardation, to reduce preventable deaths, especially among infants, and to provide medical care and related services to those unable to pay for them, are essential District needs.

The reconstruction and enlargement of D.C. General Hospital now underway will ease the congestion there, but urgent need exists for the establishment of community health centers in several parts of the city, to bring health services closer to the people for whom they are designed. These centers, by including the facilities needed for comprehensive community-based mental health services, will also bring the District to the forefront in carrying out both the present national mental health program and the additional programs which I have recently recommended.

Improvements in physical plant must be matched by increased availability of services. We know now that denial of preventive services, based on unrealistic standards of medical indigency, are not measures of economy, but rather guarantees of increasing costs of social services later on. The provision of pre-natal care is a classic example. Children's Hospital, which by reason of its specialized facilities for the young is unique, and stands among the best in its field in the United States, must be put on a sound financial basis.

A proper welfare program must not only be tightly administered and free of cheating and fraud, but also must ensure that those in actual need of aid are provided for in a manner and at a level consistent with decency and humanity. Not only is this in the American tradition, but it is also prudent. Inadequate programs inadequately staffed exact a price we cannot afford to pay, in delinquency, crime, disease, broken homes and broken lives. Nor can we ignore the added costs of institutional care for the children and the elderly from families whose resources, tenuous at best in many cases, collapse and are lost in extremes of poverty. Further District participation in the programs made possible by the 1961 and 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act should no longer be delayed.

C. *Public Safety.* The District has not been spared in the general increase in crime now being experienced throughout the United States. The impairment of the security of person and property, and the mounting rates of juvenile crime, are matters of major concern.

The problems run deep, and will not yield to quick and easy answers. We must not weaken our resolve to identify and eliminate the causes of criminal activity. This is the thrust of the District's program to combat

juvenile delinquency in the Cardozo area—a program which must be extended as needed throughout the District as rapidly as its component parts can be evaluated. This is an important aspect of the program to combat poverty, and of the programs for improvement in education, health, welfare, housing and recreation.

All these are vital, but they are not enough. Crime will not wait while we pull it up by the roots. We must have a fair and effective system of law enforcement to deal with those who break our laws. We have given too low a priority to our methods and institutions of law enforcement—our police, our criminal courts and our correctional agencies. This neglect must not continue, and the District should be the first to remedy it.

The police are our front line, both offensive and defensive, in the fight against crime. We ask the policeman to fit our principles to hard realities, to make our rules just in their operation, to apply our laws to an infinite variety of human situations. Because he represents the law to the great majority of our people, we ask him to impart respect for law in his every act. As the representative of government whom we send out in the streets, we impose on him a job of social aid and accommodation as many-sided as government itself.

To do all of these things well, the policeman must be a man of high calibre, attracted to police work by sufficiently strong incentives, and trained beyond anything we have heretofore thought necessary. The police department must have a closer working relationship with the social agencies of the community, for their problems and objectives are so often connected or concurrent. There is a great need for all people to learn about, to understand, and to assist the policeman in his work.

The courts have traditionally been the symbol and the guardian of our cherished freedoms, but local criminal courts are so overloaded that their image is tarnished, their functioning impeded, and their effectiveness weakened. More courts and judges is one answer, but need not be the only one. Full-scale court proceedings might be eliminated for minor offenses which could be handled by administrative arrangements under close judicial supervision. Certain types of offenders might be referred directly to social agencies for non-judicial treatment. Some conduct which we now label criminal might better be removed from the criminal system and dealt with more effectively and appropriately elsewhere. Every possibility must be explored.

Correctional agencies charged with responsibility for those who have been found guilty of a criminal offense face enormously complex problems. Some of the time-honored methods are proving to be inadequate. Many new ideas are being developed and applied, with still uncertain results. We cannot wait until they are certain. We should put to work in the District the most promising attempts to cure the maladjustments which lead to crime. We cannot tolerate an endless, self-defeating cycle of imprisonment, release and re-imprisonment which fails to alter undesirable attitudes and behavior. We must especially find ways to help the first offender avoid a continuing career of crime.

These needs are urgent, and our responses in the District will aid and encourage efforts throughout the nation. It will not do merely to attempt minor changes; the problem is too big and too important to the community. We must seek the broadest and most imaginative improvements in the entire legal and social structure of our criminal law and its administration. To do this, I

shall establish a commission which will concern itself specifically with crime and law enforcement in the District. It will enlist the best advice and assistance available, both in and out of the Federal government, and will work closely with the national panel to be created shortly. Our goal must be no less than the planning and establishment in the District of a model system which will best achieve fair and effective law enforcement.

There are, in addition, opportunities for immediate action. Some control of firearms within the District is urgently needed. Legislation providing for the registration of pistols, which is an appropriate first step, will shortly be transmitted to the Congress by the Commissioners. The Police Department should be enlarged, as I have recommended in the District's budget. Moreover, it should be afforded authority and funds to pay for overtime work, and to employ clerical and other workers to permit officers to use their police training to full advantage. Both would increase its effective strength.

D. *Recreation.* The District has not yet caught up with the needs of its citizens—either young or old—for facilities which permit them to relax and to play. Some areas of the city lack these facilities, particularly areas where incomes are low, and where residents are generally lacking in the resources to enable them to take advantage of recreational facilities elsewhere. The goal must be an adequate system of recreational facilities throughout the District within the next decade.

The John F. Kennedy Playground, largely equipped by private citizens, demonstrates not only the possibilities but also the enthusiastic response of the community to adequate play space. Equally desirable facilities should be provided in other parts of the District, particularly in areas now inadequately served.

E. *Housing and Urban Renewal.* The District, in common with other American cities, suffers badly from a major shortage of housing adequate for its lower income groups. Public housing is being supplied for low-income families displaced by public projects; but non-priority families and large families even with priority are afforded little relief. More public housing is an urgent necessity. Devices such as the housing of large families in individual houses by means of rent subsidies must be continued and expanded. New solutions must be developed and applied.

Equally important are measures to secure decent housing for the families whose incomes are high enough to make them ineligible for public housing, but who cannot find decent, safe and sanitary private accommodations at prices or rents they can afford. There must be more vigorous efforts in the District, both public and private, to take advantage of all the programs now available under the national housing laws.

The District's urban renewal program must make a major effort in the years ahead to provide decent housing for low and moderate income families. The rehabilitation and renewal project now underway in Northwest Urban Renewal Area Project No. 1 may well offer an approach which can provide experience for similar projects elsewhere. There must be vigorous and prompt enforcement of the housing code, particularly in those areas where continuing deterioration may escalate into irrecoverable slums. Too little effort has been exerted to assure that violations are detected and corrected promptly. Both tenants and landlords must be made aware of their responsibilities as well as their rights.

Urban renewal powers must be made available to the District, as they are to other cities, to aid in the development of blighted com-

mercial areas. They are particularly needed in the central city, where the demonstrated interest of the business community insures a fruitful cooperation between public and private efforts.

There is need, too, for a reorganization of the urban renewal and public housing machinery of the District, in order that it may be more responsive to the District's multiple needs. Immediate attention must be given to changes which will focus appropriate responsibility, and commensurate authority, in the District's Board of Commissioners. Some delays are inherent in major urban projects, and no doubt this has been particularly true during the early years of the urban renewal program, but we can no longer afford or tolerate such delays.

F. *Poverty.* The District can and should be a leader and an example to the Nation in the attack on poverty. Already there is a bold beginning, coordinated by the United Planning Organization, and using the combined resources of the Federal and District Governments and generous aid from both the Ford and the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundations. But the war on poverty is not to be won in one cataclysmic battle. It is more a war of attrition—in which there must be no letup of effort. The District must continue to provide training, counseling, employment services and other aid on a coordinated and more intensive basis to those who are now unemployed or so underemployed that they cannot provide support for their families. It must have a minimum wage law expanded to cover men, as well as women and children. It must provide the educational help and other aids which will ensure that the next generation—the potential welfare clients of the 1970's and 1980's—meets the challenge of our new technology and becomes self-supporting. We must break the cycle of poverty and dependency. It can be done. It will, in the long run, be far less expensive than any other course.

III. THE DISTRICT AND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

The District of Columbia is no longer the largest element of the Washington metropolitan region, either in number of residents or in area. Increasingly, the problems of the District blend into and become a part of regional problems. Transportation, water, air pollution, sewage and waste disposal, fire and police protection, recreation, employment, and economic development are only a partial list of matters in which neither the District nor any other part of the area can proceed behind its own jurisdictional curtains.

A. *Transportation.* The most critical of the regional development needs is transportation. Washington is now the only major capital in the western world lacking a rail rapid transit system. There is urgent need to begin the construction of such a system—largely within the District at the beginning, but eventually extending into the suburbs of Maryland and Virginia. I have already transmitted to the Congress proposed authorizing legislation.

The highway program, both within and without the District, must likewise not be allowed to lag. The cooperative efforts of District and Federal agencies through the Policy Advisory Committee to review some elements of the program should be continued. Construction should proceed as rapidly as funds can be made available.

B. *Regional Development.* I have already indicated my hopes that the Potomac River will become a model of beauty and usefulness for the Capital and the Nation. There are, however, many other problems

of the Washington metropolitan area for which long-range metropolitan solutions are necessary. The interest of the Federal Government in the best development of the region is manifest, and its cooperation in resolving regional problems is essential. We must encourage and facilitate local efforts to create effective organs of regional cooperation. In addition, the Federal Government must utilize its own policies and programs to assist the region to develop in a way which will maximize the efficiency and economy of Federal Government operations, and which will permit this region to exemplify to the United States and to the world the best in regional cooperation and metropolitan growth.

IV. WASHINGTON AS A NATIONAL CAPITAL

The District, as the Nation's Capital, must meet the special requirements imposed on the capital city of a great nation. We are committed to preserving and enhancing the great avenues, the great museums and galleries, the great sweep of the Mall.

Legislation is being prepared in connection with the proposals to transform Pennsylvania Avenue from its present shabby state to a new dignity and grandeur. As long as blight and ugliness disfigure any part of this historic link between the Capitol and the White House, it cannot suitably serve as the main ceremonial avenue of the Nation, either to American citizens or to visitors from abroad. The proposal need not be undertaken at once in all of its aspects, but every aid and encouragement should be given to further study and refinement of its details and to the establishment of the creative partnership of Government and private enterprise needed to convert the Avenue into a thoroughfare worthy of the Nation's pride.

There are other areas where needed improvements can also be accelerated. The Washington Monument can be given the setting it deserves as soon as the development of the freeway from the Roosevelt Bridge to the 14th Street Bridge, and the 9th and 14th Street underpasses of the Mall permit the elimination of the 15th Street traffic from near the base of the Monument. The temporary buildings which huddled at its base are already gone, and the plans to improve its immediate surroundings must be pushed forward.

The Lincoln Memorial, long throttled by a circle of heavy automobile traffic, can be freed of its noose as soon as the freeway running beneath its grounds permits the area facing the reflecting pool and the Monument to be reserved for the visitor on foot. The Memorial will not achieve its proper setting, however, until the remaining obsolete and temporary buildings on Constitution Avenue are eliminated.

There are many other projects. Temporary buildings on public space throughout the monumental area must be removed. There is need to carry forward the plans to develop the potential of the Mall, so that it may be a place of life and beauty, of pleasure and relaxation. There is need for a Visitors' Center which will provide perspective and understanding regarding the Federal Government to the myriad students and tourists who come to Washington to see and learn.

There is also urgent need to proceed with the improvement of the central business district in a way which permits full coordination with the progress on Pennsylvania Avenue. The full potential of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the Anacostia River as a major entranceway to the city has not been realized. There is the development of Washington's waterfront in connection

with the new Aquarium. There is the need to identify landmark buildings and places, and to work out means by which to encourage their preservation.

The District presents both a challenge and an opportunity. Here we have natural beauty as well as buildings of historic and architectural value. The great sweep of the Potomac River, Rock Creek Park, and the ring of parks where the old Civil War forts stood make the District a city in a park. In its heart the grandeur of the Mall, the many circles and squares and the great street trees carry natural beauty to everyone.

Today there is new awareness of our urban environment. We can, if we will, make the District the symbol of the best of our aspirations. We can make it a city in which our citizens will live in comfort and safety, and with pride, and in which commerce and industry will flourish. We can make it a capital which its millions of visitors will admire. All this we must do. I am sure the Congress will join me in accepting the challenge.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 15, 1965

NOTE: See also Items 39, 402, 481, 486, 499.

71 Message to the Congress Transmitting Annual Report of the National Science Foundation. *February* 15, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the annual report for Fiscal Year 1964 of the National Science Foundation as required by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950.

At the end of the war the advance of science was a source of pervading pessimism in our land—and around the world. There were fears that the onrush of man's knowledge would outrun man's wisdom and speed humanity toward its own extinction. With the establishment of the NSF, we committed ourselves to the development of peaceful science, and now our times are marked and moved by an optimism and hopefulness rare in all the history of mankind.

At its source much of our optimism flows from the confidence which both the advance and application of scientific knowledge permits. As science has provided us with new insights into man's antecedents, so science also has unlocked for us new visions of man's possibilities. Science has given us new knowledge of matter and of living things, a better understanding of natural processes, new and unexpected glimpses into what we can achieve in the future. The power over nature which science is giving our generation permits us to look forward with hope toward the solution of many age-old problems, if we apply results of the scientific advance well and wisely.

In the gains and change of these post-war years, American science has played a central role. Science has flourished in America as never before. While human knowledge has never known—and must never know—national boundaries, it is a fact that our nation's resources, stability and political purposes have permitted American science to benefit the world to an extent unique in modern times.

A vital factor in our achievements has been our national effort toward understanding, anticipating and supporting the creative force and constructive ends of science dedicated to peace, not conquest—to elevating human life,

not oppressing it. This responsible approach toward science has come broadly, throughout our society, but a key role has been taken by the Federal Government.

While possessed of no special gift of foresight, the Federal Government has taken a forward-looking role, exercising both desirable initiative and appropriate self-restraint. Support for science has come from the Government without thought of making science subservient to the Government. The virtually undisputed leadership held by America today in the realm of science and technology is a conspicuously visible testament to the greater compatibility a free society affords to the spirit of free inquiry.

If balance has been approached in our overall support of our free science, credit is abundantly due the unheralded and frequently underestimated role of the National Science Foundation. Under its first Director, Dr. Alan T. Waterman, and now under the outstanding leadership of Dr. Leland Haworth, whose first annual report I am transmitting, the Foundation has fulfilled many times over the intent and hopes of the Congress which established it at the beginning of the last decade.

Close and understanding accord between science and public affairs is an imperative for free societies today. As I am so acutely aware, no national policy or purpose of the United States is unaffected by the present state or prospective scope of our scientific knowledge.

We look to it——

For the technology and industry which will supply us with new products and new jobs to meet our needs.

For the health programs which will eventually conquer disease and disability.

For the purposeful and useful exploration of the seas around us and the space above us.

And, most especially, for the guidance that will permit us to proceed with greater security and greater confidence toward our goals of peace and justice in a free world.

As no other force has contributed more materially to our effective pursuit of happiness in America, so it is true that no other force is now requiring of us the more careful examination and reexamination of the workings, values and aspirations of our society. Science is changing many of the very premises on which our greatly successful American society has been built over the past two centuries. If we are to strive toward our society's continuing success and further greatness, we must not merely commit ourselves to its support—we must involve ourselves in seeking to understand the profound changes which it promises.

For all that has been wrought in this land, we must understand that these are the infant years of a new age—not the aging days of an old era.

Our wisdom must be always the equal of our knowledge and information. For that reason, I commend to you this report from the National Science Foundation, created and supported by the Congress, and encourage your unchanging steadfastness in support of what is required to assure America's continuing leadership in the science and technology of our times.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
February 15, 1965

NOTE: The report of the National Science Foundation is printed in House Document 89 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

72 Remarks to the Members of the President's Council on Aging. *February* 16, 1965

Mr. Secretary Celebrezze and other Government officials, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. Secretary, I want to thank you for giving me this opportunity to meet with this distinguished and constructive group who have lent their talents to helping us contribute a solution to bring happiness and improvement in health and comfort to some of the finest citizens of our land.

I am somewhat envious of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, really for two reasons. I never quite understand it but he has as his responsibility one of the most satisfying assignments that any man in the world today could have, and that is the improvement of mind and body and the leadership for programs that cover a wide variety of age groups, but which mean much to the happiness of most of the individuals in this country.

He has successfully presented to the Congress the boldest education program that any committee in the Congress has ever given serious consideration to. He has presented it with confidence and with judgment and with competence to the point where it is concluding its hearings already in the first month in both the House and the Senate.

He and some of his rather outstanding associates, Miss Winston, Mr. Cohen, and others, have presented to the Congress a medical care program the like of which our country has never seen before. He and some of his associates have presented a new improvement in our health research and our health facilities that will completely revolutionize our living. And he has done all this in his own quiet and unassuming effective way with a bunch of little feists barking at his heels but never with a moment of irritation—and with rather substantial results.

So I would like to have your job because you must go home satisfied at night that you have done a lot for humanity that day. I'd like to have your record of being able to work with the Congress as you have. Now I realize there are some tough days ahead and I don't want your hat to get too big for you because we have our problems in all the committees.

But I think it is phenomenal that during the month of January you should have made the advances on medical care, on education, on health facilities, on improvement of your personnel as you have done and I am glad to recognize it here this morning. I want to congratulate the members of this Council on Aging and I want to commend them on the high calibre of this fine report.

I have observed that it is organized and presented in such a way that I would hope that most Americans would have a chance to view it. I think our Government has done much in recent years to meet the problems of the aged.

When I came to Washington we were doing nothing. Social security was not even talked about. Old age assistance was not prevalent and it took the combined efforts of President Roosevelt and Huey Long and a good many others to dramatize the situation where we could really have the Government do anything for the aged. Up to that time most of our elections had been run on the basis whether you were wet or dry, prohibitionist or antiprohibitionist, clan or anticlan, or whether you were for the local bridge or against the local bridge. I went through all those as a boy. I never heard of social security unitl I was 21 years old. All I

heard was whether you were wet or dry, whether for the courthouse group or against them.

I am glad that we have reached a point now where we can discuss issues and discuss problems and try to not only discuss them but do something about them.

We have before the Congress some 17 messages and we are going to have some more and they will represent the best thinking in this Government and we hope they will command the best action in the other branch.

We must not assume that we have arrived at a resting point. Medical science and our rising health standards, as we all know, have greatly lengthened the span of life that we'll all live. And now our big assignment is to improve the quality of that life while we do live.

We have a great deal to learn and we have a great deal more to do. There are three items on our agenda this morning.

First, I am directing the Council on Aging to continue its study of the implications of aging for our Nation's economic and social policy. Specifically we want to know more about retraining and developing new skills for older workers. We want to know more about providing retirement income through private and public pension programs. We want to know more about the cost of living in comfort and dignity during old age. We want to know more about the use of leisure time before and after retirement. We want to know more about the role of education in later years. It is not just confined to those under 21.

I hope this council of constructive leaders will continue to spend some of their time studying and researching and thinking about these problems.

Second, I want to call on all Americans to get behind and help us and support prompt enactment of a comprehensive program of hospital care for the aged through social security. We are in the sight of the promised land. We just have two more big mountains to go over. I hope we don't get hung up on them like Bill Douglas did out in New Mexico.

We think people of all ages should be prepared to meet the high cost of illness in their old age and we all know that they are not. There is not a man or woman in this room that doesn't have an uncle or aunt, cousin, or mama or papa that needs this protection. There is no reason why we should continue year after year to talk about it. There is time to do something about it.

President Kennedy and I went into most of the 50 States in 1960 talking about it. I listened to the recordings of my appearances throughout this Nation in 1960 and the deafening applause, if there ever was any deafening applause to anything I said, always came when I talked about a program to provide medical care under social security for the aged. So make no mistake about it. The people are ahead of us in this field. They want this program. They will support this program. They are going to have this program. The question now is just its timing.

Third, I am going to designate the month of May 1965 as Senior Citizens Month. It is a time dedicated to community action on behalf of older Americans. There are now 18 million men and women that are 65 and over in the United States. Every 20 seconds another American joins their ranks. Their hopes and their problems are shared by us all. It is up to us to help them solve them. What we do for them today will enrich our own lives tomorrow and I think will enrich the lives of our children in the decades to come.

I know of nothing more necessary or desirable. I know nothing more rewarding or

satisfying than to be able to participate in the transformation of the dreams that we have had for our fathers and our mothers and our aging into realities. And I think before the leaves turn brown in the fall and before we go back to counsel and consult and exchange views with our constituencies, I hope we can have a book like this filled with achievements and accomplishments. And we can have, as we say in our country, the coonskins on the wall instead of just a lot of conversation about them. And if we do, no group will be more responsible than those of you that are assembled here this morning.

Now finally, I think I have outlined some of my hopes for tomorrow and this land must never be content, this land must never reach the point where we have arrived. This land must always be a land with vision and with hope, and with struggle, and be willing to work and move and fight to improve and to better and to, we hope, ultimately achieve excellence. And when we do, we will find that progress will have moved on and there is still a part of the road to go.

So thank you for coming here. You will have not only the blessings of this administration but you will have the very active understanding and cooperation of this virile young Vice President, and he will be here on the job working with you every minute of the day—north, south, east, and west. I see where he has been down in Georgia this weekend facing the elements and getting heated up for the days ahead. He even burned his overcoat, I think, and if he is not out of the country attending some funeral he will be here working for you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House following the presentation of the annual report of the President's Council on Aging by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, Chairman of the Council. During his remarks he referred to HEW's Commissioner of Welfare, Ellen Winston, member of the executive committee of the President's Council on Aging, and to Wilbur J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Legislation. He also referred to William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who had been trapped by deep snowdrifts for 4 hours the previous night while hiking on the Sandia Mountains in New Mexico.

Senior Citizens Month, 1965, was proclaimed by the President on April 10, 1965 (Proc. 3653; 30 F.R. 5417, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

The 1964 report of the President's Council on Aging is entitled "Action for Older Americans" (Government Printing Office, 71 pp.).

The text of Secretary Celebrezze's presentation remarks was also released.

73 Statement by the President Upon Issuing a New Safety Policy for the Federal Service. *February* 16, 1965

TODAY we open another front in our war on waste—waste of human resources, productive skills, and money.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has alerted me that the incidence of injury to Federal civilian employees is no better today than it was 10 years ago and direct costs to the Government have risen nearly 50 percent.

In the last 7 years alone, over 1,200 workers have lost their lives through job injuries in the civilian service of the United States.

Nearly 300,000 disabling injuries have been sustained by Federal employees.

Over 18,500,000 man-days of potential production have been lost.

Direct costs to the Government in compensation and medical care approached a

quarter of a billion dollars.

Indirect costs of property damage, replacements, and other factors are estimated as being four times as great, making the total cost at least $1¼ billion.

This is inexcusable waste because—*nearly all of these deaths and injuries are preventable.*

As a first step in reducing these needless tragedies and this waste, I am launching Mission SAFETY–70.

Under this mission I am directing the Federal departments and agencies to reduce their injury frequency 30 percent by 1970.

Attainment of this goal would prevent about 45,000 injuries and save us almost a quarter of a billion dollars of direct and indirect costs.

Every life is precious and each must be safeguarded; success in this first step would save approximately 200 lives.

I have twice presented President's Safety Awards to those departments and agencies which have markedly improved their safety performance. So I know some Federal agencies have already enlisted in this war on waste. Last year I said I wanted every Federal administrator to follow their example. I meant every word.

A 30 percent reduction in the frequency of Federal work injuries is attainable. One-half of all our employees now work in agencies whose injury frequency matches the goal which I have set for the Government as a whole. It is time for the agencies with higher-than-average rates to effect significant reductions and for all other agencies to improve further their present performance. No one can relax in the pursuit of safety.

I am today issuing a safety policy for the Federal Government as the Nation's largest employer. This policy will guide Government administrators in the discharge of their responsibilities and in this attainment of the objectives I have set forth.

The Secretary of Labor will report to me periodically on the progress achieved by the various Federal agencies.

NOTE: On the same day the President issued a memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies together with a directive entitled "A Safety Policy for the Federal Service." The memorandum and directive are printed in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 2517) and in the Code of Federal Regulations (3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

74 Letter in Response to Report on Red Cross Disaster Operations in Oregon and California. *February* 16, 1965

[Released February 16, 1965. Dated February 10, 1965]

Dear Bob:

I'm deeply grateful to you for your excellent report on your inspection of Red Cross Disaster Operations in Oregon and Northern California areas recently ravaged by storms and floods.

It is extremely gratifying to know of the wonderful response of both public and private agencies to the needs of the disaster victims. I'm convinced as you are that the courage and strength of the victims and of those who are aiding them will be sufficient to insure rehabilitation of the area.

Congratulations on another job well done.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Robert W. Sarnoff, The American National Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The report of Mr. Sarnoff, cochairman of the 1965 American Red Cross campaign, is in the form of a letter dated February 5. In evaluating the damage in the Northwest disaster, Mr. Sarnoff stated that

a survey indicated there were 38 deaths, approximately 1,400 homes destroyed, nearly 10,700 homes damaged, and some 800 trailers damaged or destroyed. He estimated that 6,000 families would require long-term recovery assistance from the Red Cross and that more than $5 million in emergency relief and family rehabilitation would be spent by the Red Cross in outright grants.

More than 5,000 Red Cross volunteers and 350 staff workers, the report added, had been working to meet the needs of the disaster victims. Pointing out the "overwhelming spirit of cooperation" among the military, public, and private agencies, Mr. Sarnoff's report emphasized that "all combined to render a highly efficient and effective service in a time of great need."

The report was released with the President's letter.

75 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Stepping Up the War on Poverty. *February* 17, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I request the doubling of the War Against Poverty.

In addition I request legislation to improve our ability to conduct that war.

We reaffirm our faith that poverty can be eliminated from this country, and our solemn commitment to prosecute the war against poverty to a successful conclusion. For that struggle is not only for the liberation of those imprisoned in poverty, but for the conscience and the values of a prosperous and free nation.

From the very beginning, this country, the idea of America itself, was the promise that all would have an equal chance to share in the fruits of our society.

As long as children are untrained, men without work, and families shut in gateless poverty, that promise is unkept. New resources and knowledge, our achievements and our growth, have given us the resources to meet this pledge. Not meanly or grudgingly, but in obedience to an old and generous faith, let us make a place for all at the table of American abundance.

Our objective was stated by the Congress in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: "to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone, the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

THE PACE OF PROGRESS

We have already begun to move toward this objective:

Local anti-poverty programs have been approved in 44 of the 50 states, and by June every state will be taking part.

Work is now underway on 53 Job Corps Centers. Seven are already in operation and 15 will be completed each month. Each will be filled with young men or women anxious to learn and work, and to give themselves a new and often unexpected opportunity for a productive life.

We will, this year, provide a school readiness program for 100,000 children about to enter kindergarten. This will help them overcome the handicaps of experience and feeling which flow from poverty and permit them to receive the full advantages of school experience.

By July, 3,500 VISTA Volunteers, aged 18–82, will be working to help their fellow Americans in communities across the country.

25,000 families, eligible for public assistance, are now enrolled in a work-experience program which provides jobs and skills for

the family breadwinners, giving them a new prospect of emerging from a poverty which often reaches back through three generations.

We have established procedures, processed applications, and begun to make loans to thousands of struggling rural families and to small businesses.

In 49 cities and 11 rural communities, Neighborhood Youth Corps have been established. In these Corps, young men and women, between 16–21 can work to keep themselves in school, to return if they have dropped out, or to prepare for permanent jobs.

35,000 college level students can now continue their education through the income provided by part-time jobs. And 35,000 adults will be taught to read and write this year.

THE RISE OF NATIONAL CONCERN

All of these programs—the accomplishments of the first year and the hopes of the future—depend upon the concern and initiative of local communities. It is now clear that the war against poverty has touched the hearts and the sense of duty of the American people. This cause has truly become their cause.

Community action organizations, planning and organizing the local effort to end poverty, have sprung up in communities in every part of the country. Over 5,000 prominent citizens are serving, without pay, on such organizations. National groups, such as the American Bar Association, have pledged their special resources to the plight of the poor. And 75 national organizations have banded together in a Citizens Crusade Against Poverty to begin specific projects.

And the response of the American nation is growing each day.

New community action proposals from local groups are coming in at a rate of 130 a month. We have already received 750 applications.

Applications for the Job Corps are arriving at a rate of nearly 6000 a day.

8,000 men and women have volunteered to serve their fellow citizens in the VISTA program.

We estimate that at least 90,000 adults will be ready to enroll in adult basic education programs during the coming year.

And the same steady rise of interest and hope can be seen in every part of our program. We cannot afford, in conscience or in the national interest, to disappoint these hopes or to waste the valuable resources of human skill and energy which we are now beginning to tap.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Therefore I am requesting the Congress to authorize the continuation of these programs for the next two years, and to authorize and appropriate 1.5 billion dollars to conduct them during the fiscal year.

I am also asking Congress to extend for ten months, to June 30, 1967, the period during which certain programs may be funded with 90 percent federal assistance. If we do not do this, then many communities, especially those in rural or isolated areas and which lack the resources to get underway quickly, will be unable to qualify before the cutoff date.

In addition I recommend transfer of the work-study program to the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as a series of technical amendments.

Last year Congress and my administration took a step unparalleled in the history of any nation. We pledged ourselves to the elimination of poverty in America. That was

our commitment to the people we serve, and it reflected not only our own intentions but the will of the American people. We knew, and said then, that this battle would not be easily or swiftly won. But we began. Today we can take together another step along the path to the fulfillment of the American dream for all our citizens.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

For congressional actions in response to the President's recommendations see Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89–253, 79 Stat. 973) and Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966 (Public Law 89–309, 79 Stat. 1133).

On March 8 the White House made public the following release entitled "Presidential Report to the Nation on Poverty":

More than 3,400 communities have said that they want to set up Project Head Start classes to prepare the children of poverty for school this fall, President Johnson announced today. These requests have been received since the project was launched on February 19, 1965.

The President ordered Sargent Shriver, director of the War on Poverty, to set aside $50 million for the summer effort, three times the amount originally planned.

The President has budgeted $150 million for fiscal 1966 to put Head Start on a year-round basis.

Project Head Start is an eight-week, nationwide, crash program to prepare children whose development has been slowed by poverty to enter school on an equal footing with their more fortunate classmates.

The President said that a million deprived children would be entering school this fall, and noted that "many of them have never looked at a picture book or scribbled with a crayon. When these children enter school they are already a year behind their classmates," the President said. "The purpose of Head Start is to make up that year, to help them get the most out of school."

This announcement was one of the highlights in a progress report on the first five months of the War on Poverty. President Johnson signed the bill financing the federal anti-poverty program last October 7.

In a letter transmitting the report to the President, Shriver said that "your individual crusade has literally become every American's War on Poverty."

Highlights of the report. More than one thousand projects costing $317 million have been announced since the start of the War on Poverty.

Community Action. Ninety percent of the communities of more than 50,000 population and hundreds of rural counties have formed community action organizations. About 1.5 million urban and rural Americans in 46 states will be helped through 192 approved federal grants totalling $36 million.

Education services for young and old, and neighborhood service centers have been the most popular projects with local community action planners. An estimated 60,000 children in San Antonio and Bexar County, Texas, many of them offspring of migrant families, will learn to read and write along with their parents. The youngsters speak Spanish and English but cannot read or write in either language.

Job Corps. More than 140,000 young men and women 16 through 21 have volunteered for the Job Corps. By June 30, twenty to twenty-five thousand young men and women will be in training and the Corps will expand rapidly thereafter.

Of 86 centers announced, eight are in operation, and 46 others are under construction. Some 200 Job Corps enrollees are working with special crews to clean up flood damage in Oregon and northern California. Enrollees include many who had never been to a doctor or dentist, many who had rarely been more than a few miles from home, and some suffering from severe malnutrition.

VISTA. About 9,000 Americans, more than half of them between the ages of 18 and 30, have volunteered for VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), the domestic Peace Corps. Volunteers are already at work, living and working with the poor in 11 urban and 22 rural projects. VISTA expects to have more than 2,000 volunteers in training or working in 218 projects in 40 states. Volunteers now are working among the mountain people of eastern Kentucky, with migrant farm workers in Gridley, California, and with dislocated poverty residents in Hartford, Connecticut.

Neighborhood Youth Corps. Some 15,000 young men and women, 16 through 21, have been enrolled in 40 Neighborhood Youth Corps projects. They receive training and work in full- or part-time jobs that enable them to stay in school, return to school, or improve their chances of getting a job. In all, 113 projects which have been approved will provide work training for 69,000 urban and 7,000 rural young people.

Work study. Forty-three thousand students from needy families are attending classes in over 600 colleges with the help of part-time jobs under the college Work-Study program.

Project Head Start. Project Head Start medical

screening is expected to reveal, among every 100,000 children: 500 cases of tuberculosis, 12,000 children with at least partial blindness and 45,000 others with other eye difficulties requiring professional care, 30,000 partially-deaf children who would fail in school without care, 5,000 cases of nutritional anemia, and 6,000 mentally-retarded tots who can be given special education.

Rural family loans. More than 1,600 low-income rural families in 42 states and Puerto Rico have received loans averaging $1,850 to improve their incomes under the Economic Opportunity Act. The loans total nearly $3 million.

Work experience. About 32,000 unemployed parents of more than 100,000 children, most of them in families on relief, are working in Work-Experience projects that will develop their ability to hold regular jobs. Thirty-six Work-Experience projects in 23 states and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are being financed by $30.5 million in federal anti-poverty funds.

Gratifying support from private sector. Thousands of community leaders from all walks of life are serving in local community action programs, Job Corps community councils in towns near Job Corps centers, Project Head Start committees, recruiting efforts for women's Job Corps centers and VISTA, and in other projects. Thirty-two American business firms have submitted proposals to operate Job Corps urban centers. Spirited competition has resulted in extremely high quality contracts at low cost. Shriver said that the tremendous response to various volunteers and other War on Poverty programs was due in no small part to the donated time and effort of American communications media.

76 Remarks to the National Industrial Conference Board. *February* 17, 1965

Mr. Blough, Mr. Palmer, my fellow countrymen:

I apologize for the delay, but I was having lunch with one of the great Americans, one of the great leaders of our time, my longtime friend, General Eisenhower, and someone brought up the balance-of-payments question. He gave me his views on that question and I received them, and therefore I have been delayed.

This month of February 1965 is an important—and impressive—anniversary for our free economic system.

Four years ago, in February 1961, our economy was in the trough of recession. Our profits were down. Our unemployment was up. Men and machines were falling idle. For the third time in less than a decade, our system seemed to be faltering.

To businessmen and workingmen alike, the question was really whether the new decade was to be the Soaring—or really the Sagging—Sixties.

Today we have the answer.

For 48 consecutive months our economy has soared—as never before in our history.

Our gross national product and personal income have risen one-fourth.

Industrial production is up one-third.

Corporate profits after taxes are up two-thirds.

Our prices remain the most stable prices in the entire Western World.

And the end is not yet in sight.

This is a proud and a very welcome record—a record in which you have given your best to make.

But the age in which we live is a demanding age—and it indulges us little time for self-congratulation.

By the very success of the performance these last 4 years, American business, labor, and government have raised a new and far more exacting standard of performance for the future.

The old rhythm of recessions cannot again be easily excused as either inevitable or unavoidable.

The self-interest of any segment cannot again be justly raised above the responsible

self-restraint of all segments.

We have a partnership for prosperity.

For my part, I intend to do all that I can to keep it.

But this age requires a great deal more of us than just the willingness to cooperate together. Good will and good fellowship are not enough for what lies ahead of us—for we are not moving toward any gentle times.

The drumbeat of history is quickening.

Our generation is being mustered to the stern duty of sterner times.

Over the past 16 months, 55 governments, representing almost half the nations of the earth, have acquired new leadership. We have had nine governments alone in Viet-Nam since I became President.

Onto the horizons of every region in the world have come new facts and new forces and new faces with which the future must reckon fully.

So the world to which we have grown accustomed is today a changing world—unformed, unsettled, still uncertain, moved by new moods as well as moved by new men, influenced for good or evil by the new interpretations of the old dreams.

The season is profound. And let none underestimate it.

But let none here—and certainly none abroad—underestimate the fact of America's own profound change. I regard nothing as more immediately important than for all who share in the decisions of our system to grasp the magnitude of our task and of the change that is coming upon us.

All we have wrought in the 20 years since World War II must be done again—and more—in the 20 years that are ahead.

By 1985, our gross national product must more than double to a rate of $1½ trillion.

In the next 20 years our job supply must increase nearly half again—to 100 million.

Our population in 1985 will exceed 266 million—and three-fourths of that number will be housed, fed, employed, schooled, transported, and protected in fewer than 200 metropolitan cities.

So we shall be not only a highly urbanized people but also the most youthful nation in all the West. Already our average age is dropping 1 year every year. One-fourth of all Americans are in classrooms each school-day.

By 1985, more than half the citizens of this country will be too young to have any memories of the great war or the great depression or the sources of the great debates which so shape and mold the national policies that we adopt.

This season is profound for America.

Our strong and our successful society is moving literally away from the environment which has nurtured us for 188 years and has nurtured those values which have made it strong and successful.

We are thrust into a new environment which our technologies have allowed and have caused us to create. Our challenge is closely akin to that of Americans 100 years ago who carried the values of our society into the new environment of our western frontiers.

We can lose our values, and we will lose our society, in selfishness, in meanness, in callousness, or in ugliness. Or we can enrich and enlarge our values by concerning ourselves generously with the quality and meaning of life in our society.

Well, that is the course that I chose, and I believe it is the choice that you must make, too. Not because you are businessmen but because you are, first of all, responsible and caring Americans.

For nearly a century American politics has been dominated by economic promises—

from "forty acres and a mule" and "the full dinner pail" to "a chicken in every pot" and "full employment."

That thrust remains—and it must remain.

But I believe that in this period of transition and transformation we must be concerned no less with the issues that are reaching the soul and spirit of our people.

We must be concerned with the human mind and its education. We must be concerned with human dignity and its opportunity. We must be concerned with natural beauty and its preservation—all of man's environment and all of man's improvement.

The Great Society is not a welfare state—nor is it a spending state.

Its object is to give the individual identity and purpose and self-esteem—not to impose upon him an oppressive paternalism. Further, the Great Society seeks not to raise the costs of government but to reduce for the individual—and the Nation—the costs of obsolescence, waste, and neglect wherever such may exist in our national life.

This is our great need, and this is one of our principal purposes.

The source of our success as a society has always been invention and innovation. A very large part of the long-run growth of our gross national product, and of the growth in our output per man-hour, has come from technological progress.

Today that characteristic innovation and inventiveness of Americans is too often burdened down and stifled by the weight and waste of the past.

For the past 48 months, the expansion of our economy has been fueled in large measure by lifting the burden of obsolete depreciation schedules, by offering incentives for innovation and incentives for modernization, and, most important, by actually reducing tax rates in order to increase private demand.

We shall continue on this course.

We are asking a $1¾ billion reduction in excise tax rates this year, and that is overdue.

We are studying ways to lift and lighten the burden of archaic regulation of some of our most vital industries.

You of the NICB have worked with us on the study of company depreciation practices. And I believe you know that your work has borne fruit.

I am able to tell you today that your Treasury Department will shortly make public changes in the depreciation procedure which will allow business to receive this year more than $700 million of benefits that would have been lost under the original guideline procedure of the 1962 reform.

The new rules will further encourage business to scrap old equipment and to bring in new. They will further help business to cut costs but to raise efficiency, to hold the line on prices but to keep our expansion growing.

Yes, our challenges are many—on many fronts.

Tests that we face are stern, at home and throughout the world.

We must—and we are determined that we shall—keep the dollar sound and safe.

We must and our friends in Western Europe must make the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations a success. And for our part, we are determined that they shall succeed.

We must—and we are convinced that we can—bring the unemployment rate lower. The current 4.8 percent is good, is an improvement, but it is still too high, for while the rate among white adults is now down to 3.4 percent, it is 7.2 percent for nonwhite adults and 29 percent for nonwhite teenagers.

Unemployment—like employment—must know no color line.

We must face—and we are—the necessity

of bringing the fruits of our technology to middle and smaller contractors in every region and every State.

For us, as for the first Americans, the challenge is to think anew, to act anew, for really we are at the beginning of a new age in this Nation's history.

For this new age—for the continuing strength and success of our system—I attach the utmost importance to trying to maintain a respectful partnership between business and labor and their government.

Those who speak the false fear of Federal paternalism would do well to consider the living fact of Federal partnership. In times of trial, in times of hope, that partnership has imparted a mighty and noble purpose to our free enterprise system that has set to rest for our time and century all doubts as to its viability in a changing world.

The changes that are coming now are many.

We cannot know what will be asked of us ahead.

We can know, and we do know, that whatever its challenges, a responsible society cannot be indifferent to human needs.

Our prosperity and our progress, the prestige our free system enjoys throughout the world—all reflect the victory of the enlightened mind over the mean and the narrow spirit of other times.

So I ask you then, as enlightened men of our times, to join as full partners in all the problems of the Nation, the social problems as well as the economic problems. For we shall be judged not by what we take with us, but by the society that we leave behind us.

I have been talking to you about our social and our economic achievements and hopes here at home.

I should like to end this visit with you with a word on the very serious situation in Viet-Nam, which I know must be on the mind of each of you.

As I have said so many, many times, and other Presidents ahead of me have said, our purpose, our objective there is clear. That purpose and that objective is to join in the defense and protection of freedom of a brave people who are under attack that is controlled and that is directed from outside their country.

We have no ambition there for ourselves. We seek no dominion. We seek no conquest. We seek no wider war. But we must all understand that we will persist in the defense of freedom, and our continuing actions will be those which are justified and those that are made necessary by the continuing aggression of others.

These actions will be measured and fitting and adequate. Our stamina and the stamina of the American people is equal to the task.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke to the National Industrial Conference Board, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the study of business problems, at 2:03 p.m. in the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. His opening words referred to Roger M. Blough, chairman of the board, and H. Bruce Palmer, president.

The changes in depreciation procedure, referred to by the President during his remarks, are printed in a Treasury Department release of February 19. An undated supplementary release (23 pp., processed), containing a more detailed description of the proposals and their effects, was made available by the Office of Information, Department of the Treasury.

The text of brief introductory remarks by Mr. Blough was also released.

77 Remarks to Business and Banking Leaders on the Balance of Payments Problem. *February* 18, 1965

Gentlemen:

I want to welcome you to the White House today and I want to personally thank each of you for taking your time and your money to come here to visit with us about problems that concern your country.

I asked you here today because you are America's leaders in the world of international business and banking. Your country needs your help. I think you all know the tough problems the balance of payments brings us to face. So I hope that you will feel that you can join your Government in a new and I believe a bold attack on this problem.

I want no one to mistake my message. I believe America leads from strength.

Today, as you know so well, our economy is more productive and is more efficient than any economy in the world.

America holds the world's strongest creditor position.

America has the world's most favorable trade position.

America has the world's largest supply of gold.

Along with 4 years of steady expansion, we can take great pride in more stable costs and more stable prices than can any other country.

We take pride in the striking advances in America's ability to meet and beat competition in world markets.

We can take pride in renewed confidence in the dollar, as we have again proved our ability and our resolve to keep it good as gold, at $35 an ounce.

So our economy is strong and our dollar is sound.

Yet we face a problem that we must not ignore. Our cash position has been impaired by 7 straight years of balance-of-payments deficits. Our wealth abroad, however, has grown steadily and this year our balance-of-payments position actually improved although the last quarter did not permit it to improve to the extent that we had anticipated.

You bankers might put it this way: We are highly solvent, but we are not liquid enough. Or some of you business executives might say: our balance sheet is strong, but our current ratio could be better.

This problem is a very stubborn one but it is not staggering and it can be solved. It means wiping out a deficit that is less than one-half of 1 percent of our gross national product.

Problems do not have to be big in order to be serious. President John Adams once wrote his wife, "Those who attend to small expenses are always rich." In terms of our payments deficit, let me recast his advice to read: "Those who ignore small deficits will not remain rich."

Like any good company, our Nation must correct this drain on its cash reserves. We mean to do it without disorder and without prejudice to our Nation's role as leader in the free world.

There are no easy, painless solutions to this problem. A painless program would be a pointless program. But we can correct our external payments deficit without crippling our economy.

The job that we face together requires the best efforts that we can muster.

Secretary McNamara will tell you of the fine progress that has been made by the Defense Department in cutting back military outlays abroad. And despite this fine record I have asked him to redouble his efforts so

that not one unnecessary dollar goes overseas. I think I will ask him to tell you what he has done, what he proposes to do, and then answer any questions that you care to ask him about it. So those of you who want to bring the troops home, those who want to cancel the 6 billion orders he received through his sales office in sales abroad, get your pencils out and prepare your questions and I will see if he can answer them.

Administrator Bell will report to you of the foreign aid administration purchases that are now made here at home. I believe he will tell you that more than 85 cents out of every dollar allotted in foreign aid is purchased here at home. I have asked him to see that no assistance leaves this country in the form of cash that could in any way go in the form of goods or services.

Your Government is doing its utmost to cut back its dollar drain.

We are determined to do what we can to encourage a more favorable dollar balance through constructive steps:

To assist the American businessman to develop even bigger export markets.

To abolish discriminatory freight rates and other obstacles to American exports.

To encourage greater foreign purchases of corporate securities in this country.

To promote more travel in the United States by American and foreign tourists.

Most important—and here Government relies on business and labor—to support the wage-price guideposts and keep American products competitive in world markets.

As you know, our payments problem is not an export problem. As a matter of fact, we have none of the traditional earmarks of the payments problem—trade deficits and inflation. On the contrary, we have a rising trade surplus and we have price stability.

You men deserve a lion's share of the credit for that. You can—and I know that you will—try to cooperate with us in helping to do more. Your great talent for developing markets, meeting consumer needs, promoting sales must, and I hope will, be used to the hilt in trying again this year to boost our exports further.

But to get the whole job done we need to go beyond these efforts. We have to deal head-on with the surging outflow of private capital. Last year it ran more than $2 billion over 1963, and it ran more than $2½ billion over 1960.

And as a result, our rising exports, rising short-term interest rates, and falling defense and aid outflows have not yet cut our deficit enough, although we cut it last year. So we must act and we must act together, we must act promptly, we must act firmly, and we must try to curb this drain.

As the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dillon, will tell you, we have already acted to cut down the flow of dollars to foreign borrowers. I have invoked the Gore amendment to apply the interest equalization tax to bank loans of more than 1 year. And we are asking the Congress to continue the tax and to extend it to nonbank credit of 1 year or more maturity.

We think this will help. But you and I know that it is not enough. Capital will still flow abroad to the advanced countries from your banks and from your businesses unless you stop it.

So I am asking you today to join hands with your Government in a voluntary partnership. I am asking you to show the world that an aroused and a responsible business community in America can close ranks and make a voluntary program work.

I want you to go back to your offices and call to your desk your financial men and your economists and your comptrollers and your vice presidents. And I would hope that you would ask them in a reasonable way to con-

sult with you every time they face a decision that involves sending money abroad. And I count on you just as I am going to count on Bob McNamara and Dave Bell to cut those outflows as much as possible.

I know this will involve some pain. I know it will involve some sacrifices and it will mean passing up some opportunities for additional profits, but in the end I earnestly believe that your country and your industry and your stockholders will be the better for it.

My counselors tell me that $2 billion of American-owned money is held overseas in time-deposits and liquid securities that earn an interest advantage of a fraction of 1 percent. For every million dollars of this drain on your country's balance of payments your company is earning an after-tax return of, at the most, $2,500 a year. I ask you to balance this small gain against your Nation's loss.

Every bank and every company will face choices like this. And I ask you to face even tougher decisions: to postpone, to redirect, or to refinance activities in the developed world in ways that will cut your country's dollar outflows; to speed the return of foreign earnings to this country and to boost our dollar inflows.

I would hope that you would apply this test to your decisions: not simply, "What is my short-run responsibility to my stockholders and my investors?" but, "What is their larger—their longer-range—interest?" and, "What is my country's interest?"

You won't have easy decisions to make. Secretary Dillon, Secretary Connor, and Chairman Martin of the Federal Reserve will offer some targets and some guidelines, some advice and some sympathy, some help and, I hope, some leadership. But the decisions are going to be yours, that you will voluntarily make.

And as you make those hard choices in behalf of your country's well-being, I hope you will remember that you are not acting alone. As President of your country, I pledge you whatever actions prove necessary to keep your country strong and to keep your dollar sound.

Together, I would like to say to the rest of the world and to show the rest of the world that our Government-business partnership in America works. And in spite of some pain and some cost, and some loss in business and some loss in profits, I believe I know you well enough to say that you will feel that you are getting something really invaluable in return.

I believe that you will improve the prospects for your own business future by removing a threat which could block our future expansion.

I believe you will have the satisfaction and the pride of having made a voluntary contribution to increasing the strength of your country.

I have faith in the free enterprise system. I have faith that you can take up this challenge with the same vigor, with the same vision, with the same progressive enlightened self-interest that you have already shown in building the great economy of this Nation and setting the pace that every other country in the world would like to emulate.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, David E. Bell, Administrator, Agency for International Development, Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, and William McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

78 Remarks at the Swearing In of John A. Gronouski as Postmaster General. *February 19, 1965*

General and Mrs. Gronouski, members of their family, members of the Cabinet, ladies and gentlemen:

I delayed coming because I didn't want to compete for the press with the distinguished Foreign Minister of France. But I am informed now that he has gone his way, and even though I am a little late I am happy to be here with you.

The Office of Postmaster General is a very old and a very honored establishment of our executive branch of the Government. Presidents since George Washington have all shown an uncommon interest in their Postmasters General, and so have their Congresses.

I think it was back in 1827 when a Member of Congress explained why the Postmaster General is so important, and I will quote him, General Gronouski. He said, "His functions are as delicate and important as those of any other office of the government, and his patronage probably greater."

Times have changed considerably since then. Our Post Office Department is in the hands today of very dedicated, devoted, and efficient career employees, who handle more mail each year than all of the rest of the postal systems in all the rest of the world. The annual volume of mail has reached 72 billion pieces. In other words, our Post Office delivers the equivalent of one letter every day, 365 days a year, to every man, woman, and child in all the United States.

Managing and directing this vast operation is one of the most important challenges in the Federal Government. I believe, and I think the Congress concurs, that this demanding job is being filled now by one of the outstanding Postmasters General of the modern era.

Other Cabinet officers continue to serve at the pleasure of the President without reappointment being made. But Congress, in its wisdom, has specified that the Postmaster General must serve somewhat at their pleasure too, for a very specified term. I don't know whether the interest of Congress attaches to the "delicacy and importance" of the job, as mentioned in the debates of 1827, or to the "patronage" of the office.

At any rate, I called John Gronouski in the other day and I mentioned to him that the Attorney General had informed me, just after he was confirmed, that the Postmaster General's term had run out.

Well, John took it very calmly. That pipe of his filled my office with a big burst of smoke, and in the spirit of the first Postmaster General, Benjamin Franklin, John said: "I shall never seek, never refuse, nor ever resign an office."

But he added: "Mr. President, I would be honored and quite pleased to keep getting my mail at the same old address."

So, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and with the hearty approval on my part, neither appointment nor confirmation shall stay John Gronouski from the continued accomplishment of his appointed rounds.

I am very pleased that General Gronouski, his entire very fine management team, and his outstanding career servants are all dedicated in the tradition of Benjamin Franklin to thrift and frugality, and to improved service for the American people. I think before I ask him to exercise too much of it though, we will have a little seminar, where he can pick up pointers from the Secretary of Agriculture on how to close research stations; the head of the Veterans Administration on

how to close antiquated hospitals; the Secretary of Defense on what to do with obsolete military bases. Perhaps John can find out what to do with some fourth-class post offices.

We do want to continue to improve the efficiency of our mail service for all the patrons of our postal system, and we do want to operate it with 20th century methods. Over the years I think that we have made very great progress.

It was called to my attention recently that in 1861 a speed record was set in delivering the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln to the west coast. Using pony express, copies of Lincoln's address were delivered from Washington to California in 7 days and 17 hours, by 75 ponies, at a cost of $5 per one-half ounce.

Today, for only 5 cents we can send 3 ounces of Presidential addresses across the country—at about the same rate of speed.

Yesterday, on the eve of the new term, the Postmaster General stated his promise that during his new administration his goal would be to provide overnight mail service to all points in the continental United States.

Well, that is his goal. I am for it. I would only point out that until that promise is fulfilled, I want the press to duly record that it is John Gronouski's promise, not mine. But if it does come to pass, it will be the record of the Johnson administration.

I am so pleased that all of you could come here for this event. I am particularly happy that Mrs. Gronouski, who has done so much to help the Postmaster General arrive where he is today, and their lovely children could be here and witness this ceremony. And I am very grateful to the Members of Congress for indulging me.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:45 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Postmaster General and Mrs. John A. Gronouski. The reference in the second paragraph was to French Foreign Minister Couve de Murville who had met with the President just prior to the swearing-in ceremony.

The text of the remarks by Mr. Gronouski in response to the President was also released.

79 Statement by the President Reporting Progress in the Job Development Program. *February 22, 1965*

THE JOB Development Program is off to a good start.

The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Commerce have reported to me on the first 3 weeks of effort. This period of initiation has provided invaluable experience in marshalling the resources of 10 Federal agencies for job development in service and related industries. As sponsors, contractors, and program administrators, these departments can serve as catalysts for the development of jobs in the private economy.

I am pleased with the interest and receptivity shown by the business community to this program.

There is a vast potential throughout the economy for new jobs and careers in service occupations for many Americans now unemployed and underemployed.

The needs enumerated in my statement of February 1 remain valid.

Basic education and training will often be required to prepare workers for the service jobs that become available.

Information about existing and potential job opportunities remains inadequate.

I have directed the Secretaries who are carrying this program forward to move now from this excellent beginning and to proceed with plans to involve as many private and

public organizations as is fitting. I have asked them to give particular attention to those programs and policies necessary to a longer range and more comprehensive program.

This special effort to stimulate job development in an expanding field can and will pay off.

NOTE: The report of Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Secretary of Commerce John T. Connor, in the form of a memorandum, was also released.

For the President's statement of February 1, see Item 38.

80 Remarks at the University of Kentucky. *February 22, 1965*

Dr. Oswald, Governor Breathitt, Senator Cooper, my dear friends, the former Governors of Kentucky, ladies and gentlemen:

This is the home of Henry Clay. He was not only a brilliant statesman, but he was a man of great wit. One time a fellow Congressman, while giving a long boring speech, turned to Henry Clay and said, "You, sir, speak for this generation but I speak for posterity." Clay quickly replied, "Yes, and you seemed to have resolved to speak until the arrival of your audience."

I come here today to speak not to posterity but to your generation.

In a new and changing world you receive the oldest trust of all. George Washington, in his first Inaugural Address, said: "The destiny of the republican model of government is justly considered . . . as deeply, as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

In the years since he spoke the great experiment has prospered. Where we once stood alone, today the sun never sets on free men, or on men struggling to be free. Even where dictators rule, they often find it necessary to use the language of the rights of man and sometimes find it necessary to modify other dictatorships. For our democracy has proven the most powerful secular idea in the history of man.

But the record of success does not mean that we will continue to be successful. The spread of freedom does not guarantee freedom will continue to flourish. The fact we have grown does not mean we will continue to grow.

As it has come to every generation of Americans, to your hands—to your willingness to work and sacrifice and dare—will be entrusted the fate of the American experiment.

Though the responsibility is the same, your task is different and much more difficult than any that have gone before.

First, your world will be a young person's world. Fifty-five percent of the world's population is under the age of 25. By 1968 the average age of an American citizen will have dropped to 25. Your generation, the younger generation, is the world's majority.

Second, you inherit a world with the greatest of danger, the largest difficulties, and the most promising destiny in history. No longer can we ignore the hopes of the poor and the oppressed. And for the first time we have the power to fulfill those hopes. You may witness a rebirth of hope or the ruin of civilization, you may witness the defeat of misery or the destruction of man. These are choices which you, too, are called upon to make.

Third, as an American citizen today, you are also a citizen of the world. Your cause is truly the cause of all mankind.

We are the children of revolution. The history of America is the history of continuing revolution. That revolution has conquered a continent and it has extended democracy. It has given us unmatched mastery over nature, and it has given us the tools to conquer material wants. It has set the stage for a new order of society—devoted to enriching the life of every human being on a scale never before thought possible. True, these revolutions have been peaceful; but they have shaken the entire globe.

Our struggle against colonial rule is still reshaping continents. Our achievements have lifted the hopes and ambitions of men who live everywhere, lifted him for a better life. Our political ideas have helped to make "freedom" a rallying cry in every corner of the world.

And if the consequences of these forces sometimes cause us difficulty or create danger, then let us not be dismayed. For this is what America is all about; to show the way to the liberation of man from every form of tyranny over his mind, his body, and his spirit.

We cannot, and we will not, withdraw from this world. We are too rich, too powerful, and too important. But most important, we are too concerned.

I do not speak of the grave and immediate issues of foreign policy, although they concern me constantly. I speak of the great transcendent issues which affect the life of nearly every human being on this planet.

We care that men are hungry—not only in Appalachia but in Asia and in Africa and in other spots in the world.

We care that men are oppressed—not only among ourselves but wherever man is unjust to man.

We care that men should govern themselves and shape their own destinies—not only in Kentucky but in every corner of every continent.

We care for peace, not only for ourselves but for every country that is torn by conflict.

George Washington fought for a Declaration of Independence which said "all men are created equal." It did not say "all Americans," or "all Westerners" or "all white men." All are equal in the eyes of God; and in the right to use their talents, and to provide for their families, and to enjoy freedom.

This is our goal in America. This is our concern, not simply as a matter of national interest or national security. It is part of the moral purpose of the American Nation.

So this is the measure of your responsibility. I know that you are willing to accept that responsibility and that you want to share in the life of America. We have always believed that each man could make a difference. This faith in each man's significance is at the root of human dignity. Yet, it is often difficult to see how an individual young person can make a difference in today's world.

Science has shown the complexities of nature to be beyond ordinary understanding. World events—the rise and fall of nations—even survival and death—may seem at times beyond ordinary human control. Enormous factories and great cities seem to exist and grow apart from those who run them and live in them. The old, tried values of family and neighborhood and community are imperiled or eroded. Man himself seems to be in danger; trapped between contending forces of science and growth, increasing numbers and movements that he can barely understand.

Yet this is our world. The discoveries are ours. We raised the cities and we reach for the stars. We unveiled the mysteries

and wove the intricate patterns of today. It is our central task to make this world serve to enrich the dignity and the value of the human being.

We will do this not through riches or position, or power, or comfort. You will find meaning only by sharing in the responsibilities, the dangers, and the passions of your time. A great American told us to ask what we could do for our country. By asking, you will not only help others, you will be giving purpose to your own life.

Think with me today of just how much there is to do about us. You must rebuild the cities of America and you must rescue the countryside from destruction. You must wipe out poverty and you must eliminate racial injustice. You must labor for peace and freedom and an end to misery around the world.

The Great Society will offer you the chance to do this work. It does not promise luxury and comfort and a life of ease. It does promise every American a chance to enrich his spirit and to share in the great common enterprises of our people.

Your energy and your sacrifice are needed. It is our job to tap those resources, and to help provide the chance to serve.

We have already begun.

Thousands of volunteers are needed today for the Peace Corps—to bring hope and the ideals of freedom to the villages and towns of more than half the world. Thirteen thousand young Americans have already accepted this responsibility in 46 countries. In the next 4 years we hope to double the size of this effort.

Five thousand VISTA volunteers are needed this year to enlist in the war against poverty. All our programs for Appalachia will not succeed without the work of individual volunteers that are filled with compassion for their fellows, and a willingness to serve their country.

I am so glad that it seems to me that here at the crossroads of this great university is where education and Appalachia meet.

Twenty thousand women will be needed, this summer, to help prepare deprived young children for success in school.

All of you are needed to organize community action programs—to map the strategy and to carry out the plans for wiping out poverty in each community.

The effort to restore and to protect beauty in America demands the volunteer efforts of private citizens, alert to danger, demanding always that nature be respected.

In every area of national need the story is almost the same. The Great Society cannot be built—either at home or abroad—by government alone. It needs your sacrifice and it needs your effort.

I intend to continue to search for new ways to give all of you a chance to serve your country and your civilization. And I hope to move toward the day when every young American will have the opportunity—and feel the obligation—to give at least a few years of his or her life to the service of others in this Nation and in the world.

And you will bring to this work, not only skills and energy, but the most important ingredient of all: the idealism and the vision of the young. Of course, specific problems demand specific answers. Programs must take into account the realities of power and circumstance. But all the practicality in the world is useless unless it is informed by conviction, by high purposes, and by standards which are never sacrificed to immediate gains. Unless this is done we will be submerged in the day-to-day problems and, having solved them, find that we have really solved nothing.

For only those who dare to fail greatly, can ever achieve much.

So, guided by the great ideals of this country, willing to work and dare to fulfill your dreams, there is really no limit to the expectations of your tomorrow.

If you wish a sheltered and uneventful life, then you are living in the wrong generation. No one can promise you calm, or ease, or undisturbed comfort. But we can promise you this. We can promise enormous challenge and arduous struggle, hard labor and great danger. And with them we can promise you, finally, triumph—triumph over all the enemies of mankind.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:10 p.m. in the Memorial Coliseum of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary celebration of the founding of the university. In his opening words he referred to Dr. John W. Oswald, president of the university, and Governor Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., and Senator John Sherman Cooper, both of Kentucky.

81 Remarks Following a Briefing at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. *February* 25, 1965

I WANT to say a word before we leave. This has been a very thrilling and inspiring experience for me. To be in the company of you men is always stimulating. I feel that the Nation and the peoples of the world have a deep debt to you people who selflessly sacrifice so much in order that we might see so far ahead and build for our future.

I came over here this morning because I wanted to see you before you left. I wanted to review your pictures. But most of all, I wanted to express the appreciation of myself and the Vice President, who is vitally interested in this program as Chairman of the Space Council, but more particularly, the understanding and appreciation of all Americans for this great agency that has just recently been born and has made such a success of the Nation's space program.

I think it is characteristic of NASA and of Jim Webb and of our American science community that you haven't dwelled much on the achievements of last Saturday of Ranger-8. Instead, you have looked ahead to the future and to the great success that you think is down the road, that you can anticipate with the Mariner mission to Mars.

I feel somewhat close to this agency and this program. The Space Act of 1958 was one of the measures that I authored during my 25 years in Congress, and I expect is one of my proudest legislative accomplishments. I think it is really incredible that we have come so far. It was only 7 years ago this month that we were deliberating and debating and still seeking to come to grips with the realities of the space age.

I need not recall some of the comments made during that period about the follies that we were about to embark upon. But from that beginning we have moved in these years to realities of accomplishments far beyond our greatest expectations.

I think a great deal of that is due to the quality and the character and the morale of the people who man the ramparts here in the Space Agency. I doubt that I have ever known a more genuine or competent or dedicated administrator than Jim Webb. How he could come in here with his bare hands and lead this group to the achievements that have come to pass is nothing less than phenomenal.

I remember the morning when he started out in my office with Dr. Dryden and they made a contract that the two of them to-

gether, and later Dr. Schneiderman joined them and others, would see this thing to a conclusion.

I told Dr. Dryden and Mr. Webb as they left the office that I wouldn't be bothering them. I had made a suggestion or two before Mr. Webb had been appointed. But I wouldn't recommend any contractors, I wouldn't suggest any personnel, I wouldn't try to pass any of my kinfolks down the line to him or recommend any brother-in-law. But that if he got in trouble to come to see me, I would be ready and willing. And he hasn't been back.

That is a tribute not only to the personnel that mans this shop but to the Congress and to the scientific community and to the great industrial genius that is America.

Now I want to say a word about the space feats last week, the continuing Mariner probe, the forthcoming Gemini flights. I think they are indications of the rapid advances that we are making and that we are going, in the name of this country, to continue to make in the exploration of space.

Our purpose is not, and I think all of you realize never will be, just national prestige. Our purpose remains firmly fixed on the fixed objective of peace. The frontier of space is a frontier that we believe all mankind can and should explore together for peaceful purposes, and I have enunciated that doctrine in all the forums in which I have been allowed to trespass. This has been and is going to continue to be the policy and the purpose of the United States Government.

Administrator Webb reminded me, as I went down the line and met some of your top officials—that more than three-fifths of the nations of the earth have voluntarily joined us in these endeavors. I hold the hope that some day all mankind may be united in this common exploration of the dominion of the stars.

I was rather surprised yesterday to see the great acceptance of the communications satellite by other nations. We know as the space age develops that it becomes increasingly clear that space technology will serve us in most practical ways. It will improve the quality of life on earth for all humans, regardless of their national origins or their races or their religions.

Our weather forecasting is already better around the world because of our space developments.

It could be better here in Washington. A young man told me this morning, "This is your day, Mr. President. It's going to be 70 and sunshiny." I said, "Where did you get that?" He said, "That's the forecast."

That was about 6:30, and when I got ready to leave my office he said, "Here's you hat and raincoat." I said, "What's happened?" He said, "It's snowing in Johnson City—and it has changed a good deal here since 6:30."

So we still have a good way to go. But we have made great developments in forecasting and our communications between continents will be advanced significantly in the months to come. So the potential is really unlimited in regard to improvements in navigation and map making and many fields. The job that all of you have done deserves the greatest praise, and as your President, I want, on behalf of all the people of America, to express it this morning.

I would also like to mention that the Department of Defense, in cooperation with NASA, has made a very great contribution in this field. One of the things I think that has pleased me most and surprised me the greatest, is that two strong characters like Jim Webb and Bob McNamara could avoid

the fights about billions of dollars and about authority and about power and about areas. It is a tribute to their character and to their dedication, and also to you fellows who work under them who do not promote them and provoke these fights.

I doubt that we have spent but very few hours resolving disagreements between the Administrator of the Space Agency and the Secretary of Defense, and yet I have seen hundreds of reasons why we could have had serious disagreements and had the Government divided among itself.

So I want to say to all of you—well done. You serve freedom and you serve peace and you serve progress. You have served them richly and well. We are proud of you, we are grateful to you, and in the years to come we will come to rely on your devotion and your dedication to duty, and I think you are an example for all the rest of our Government and for public servants everywhere.

Thank you very much.

[At this point James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said, "Mr. President, I simply can't sit here without expressing our deep appreciation for what you have said, and also indicating that I know better than you or anyone how much too generous your remarks are about me personally. . . . All we have done is follow you since you took up this cause and enacted that piece of legislation (the Space Act of 1958), which I said as near to Johnson City as I could, at Rice University just about 10 days ago, that I thought was one of the most far-reaching pieces of legislation ever enacted by which a modern nation would meet the requirements of a modern world." The President's implementation of the act, he concluded, would go down in history.

[The President then resumed speaking.]

I remember in the late fifties when we had a Democratic conference—and the distinguished Vice President, who as you know is Chairman of the Space Council, will remember it—we assembled there to tear each other apart, because Democrats through the years, as Will Rogers said, always had one thing in common—they belonged to no organized party.

But we met there in that conference to tear each other apart, and I talked to them about the future of space. And some sixty of them listened attentively, but most of them were rather addled, and a good many of them scratched their heads and looked at me as if they wondered what had happened—had I gotten a little fuzzy during the fall when I had some hearings on Sputnik? They just wondered if I was all there.

After we left that meeting I spent a good many days, and maybe weeks, exchanging viewpoints with Speaker Rayburn and particularly Majority Leader McCormack at that time, about the commitment that we would make in this field, and the depth of it and the wisdom of it, and the Doubting Thomases we would meet at each corner and how we would resolve them, and how to handle the folks that would make light of it, and so forth. And now as you look back to the late fifties and see here in the middle sixties what this small group of men has done, I think it will be truly one of the most memorable periods of achievement in American political and industrial affairs.

Mr. Vice President, do you want to say anything?

[Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey responded and said he thought the fact that the President was the author of the Space Act and "not only authored it but shepherded it to success and then nourished it to fulfillment" was the real strength of the program. He remarked that the President had told him many times that of all the endeavors in the Government that were "fascinating, interesting, and would have an impact on the future," the space program was it. The President, he added, had admonished him to take a keen interest in it. "Mr. President," he concluded, "lest you have forgotten, I voted for the bill."

[The President then resumed speaking.]

I want Mr. Webb and Dr. Dryden, for whom I have the greatest admiration and deepest affection, to know this. A few years

ago, Jim Webb was practically unheard of in this town. Dr. Dryden was not a familiar name on the tongue of nearly everybody in the country, and Bob NcNamara was a subordinate way down in the bottom of the Defense Department. Out of those departments have come these men who are leading the country today.

I spend a good deal of my day trying to find the Dr. Drydens and the undiscovered Jim Webbs and the unheard-of McNamaras that may be back under that table. If any of you feel like you can qualify, call up, I want to see you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:26 a.m. at the Headquarters Building of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Washington following a briefing by NASA officials on the progress of Mariner 4. During his remarks he referred to Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, Dr. Dan Schneiderman, Mariner '64 project manager, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., and Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense.

On the same day the White House released the questions asked by the President at the briefing, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT. How long did it take to develop the Mariner spacecraft?

A. It took about 3 years of intensive work to develop the Mariner spacecraft.

MR. WEBB. It took longer than that because you had the experience of Ranger behind you. You built on a big platform of experience to do it in 3 years.

A. That is absolutely correct.

THE PRESIDENT. Do you think there is an excellent chance that it will complete its mission?

A. I would like to pass that one to Dan Schneiderman.

DR. SCHNEIDERMAN. Chances are good, but we are all mortal, including machines.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Vice President, do you want to ask something?

THE VICE PRESIDENT. No.

MR. WEBB. Mr. President, I would like to invite you to make any remarks that you would like to make to these distinguished experimenters who have come to Washington. They are the ones who do the science in universities and laboratories. Before that, however, I would just like to say that Dr. Draper, whom you awarded the Medal of Science, even though he is an engineer, is here. He is going to be sworn in as a NASA consultant and will advise us on a number of things. You will see a little bit later this lunar landscape. Dr. Dryden, Schneiderman, and others faced the problem of how to guide ourselves to the moon. We asked him, "Can you make a guidance system whereby we can get a man on the moon and back home?" He thought a while and said, "Yes, I can." I said, "How soon?" He said, "It will be ready when you need it." It is ready and two models are now under test. So Dr. Draper is a distinguished addition to our staff.

THE PRESIDENT. What happens to Mariner after it completes its picture transmission?

A. The Mariner spacecraft after it completes its picture transmission, which will take a few days, as Dr. Schneiderman indicated, will continue to orbit about the sun. In other words, it will be basically a little planet of the sun. We will lose contact with it a month or so after it goes beyond Mars.

THE PRESIDENT. How much money is this costing?

MR. WEBB. Well the program managers know about the money as well as science. Let's ask them.

A. This is one I would like to pass to my deputy.

MR. WEBB. There has to be an administrator even in a science group, you know.

A. The total cost of the program is in the vicinity of 110 to 115 million dollars.

THE PRESIDENT. What is the next step in our planetary exploration?

A. The next step in our planetary exploration is to bring into being a Voyager spacecraft. It will be a larger, more versatile type spacecraft than the Mariner. The agency is going into a study period right now to determine what the Voyager ought to do and to lay the groundwork for making a decision about a year from now as to whether we really should get into the hardware part of the program.

82 Remarks to a Group of Italian Artists. *February 26, 1965*

Mr. Ambassador, Congressman Rooney, ladies and gentlemen:

I am so pleased to welcome you to the White House this morning. I am so happy that you could come and visit our people and our country. I have had many memorable visits in Italy. I have been there some half dozen times and the thing that I could wish most for you would be that you would be received in America with the friendship and hospitality equivalent to that given me when I visited your country.

Your country and mine are fortunate to have the relationship between the United States and Italy in the able and distinguished hands of your great Ambassador.

He told you of the many great and constructive accomplishments and contributions of Americans of Italian descent.

I hope that all of you have observed and have had a chance to meet one of my good friends who is an Italian of American descent—Mr. Jack Valenti. And if you don't think he is familiar with all the attributes and good qualities of the Italians, why you just don't know Valenti.

So we welcome you this morning as a trusted ally and great friend of the American Nation. But as artists I also welcome you as citizens of our common civilization and as men and women trying to express the common experience of the human race.

Before my country was ever born the great artists of your country were creating works which had a profound impact on the life of Western civilization. The modern world was born in Italy and much of American accomplishment is based on the ideas and the creations which have come to us from Italy.

So I am always very glad to meet with and to visit with and to talk with the artists. Two of my favorite paintings which hang in my bedroom at the Ranch are by Antonini and are paintings of the Italian farm boy and Italian farm girl.

It is only the free man who can dare to strike away the bonds of conventions and the claims of the ideology in order to express the world as he sees it. It is only when men and women are free can they shape the intensely personal vision which is the heart of the artistic enterprise. So I am sure that you would agree with me that the artists have a very high personal stake in the defense of freedom.

And so I would remind you that all the rest of us have a very high stake in seeing that you remain free so that we may learn and so we may receive pleasure and so we may be greatly enriched by all you do.

The rebuilding of postwar Italy has truly been a miracle. But it would have been equally a miracle if the arts had not flourished in modern Italy. For your country in good times and in bad has always been among the leaders in creativity and in thought and I want each of you to know how very grateful we are for the rich inheritance that we have received from Italy and how glad we are to see you here, knowing that Italy will continue to enrich the life of man in the future as it has in the past.

I am so happy that Congressman Rooney, who has visited your country many times, too, could be here with me this morning to receive you, because we hope that this trip of yours will be only one of many of your countrymen who come to see our country.

We truly believe that if we can learn to

know each other better we are more likely to live in peace together.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Diplomatic Reception Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Sergio Fenoaltea, Ambassador to the United States from Italy, and John J. Rooney, Representative from New York. During his remarks he referred to Jack Valenti, Special Assistant to the President.

83 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Peace Corps. *February* 26, 1965

[Released February 26, 1965. Dated February 25, 1965]

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

It is my pleasure to transmit legislation to authorize the appropriation of $125.2 million for the Peace Corps in Fiscal Year 1966.

The Peace Corps will, in a few days, reach its fourth anniversary. Since its beginning, on March 1, 1961, the Peace Corps has justified the highest hopes of those who established it. The Congress intended that this new agency would help peoples of interested countries and areas "in meeting their needs for trained manpower, and to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people."

In the early days, the Peace Corps was portrayed by many at home and abroad as an attractive, ever gallant gesture, a token of good will, and the symbol of a friendly America. But the Peace Corps' success has proven to be deeper. The Peace Corps has a fundamental role abroad above and beyond its symbolic value.

A Peace Corps, 10,000 strong, has been working in 46 countries. Volunteers are now in more than 3,000 different locations around the world. In the countryside of the developing world, the most frequently encountered American is a Peace Corps volunteer. In several nations, there are more volunteers than individuals from all other American agencies and services combined.

Our Peace Corps has become important to the worldwide process of developing human resources in building nations. It is helping nations, not by preaching, but by doing, not by words, but by work.

In Africa, the Peace Corps has made an impressive contribution to secondary education. In six African nations, our volunteers make up at least one-third of the degree-holding teachers; they represent 90 per cent of the degree-holding teachers in Malawi; they reach 50,000 Nigerian students each day. In these and other African countries, they have contributed to a great expansion of the school systems—to an increase of tens of thousands of secondary school students.

In India, Peace Corps volunteers are working with Indians to introduce modern commercial poultry production involving improved breeds, poultry care, feeding and marketing development. Production of eggs and poultry has increased manyfold and these new approaches, at present, are being adopted in new areas of the country.

More than 3,700 volunteers in Latin America are engaged in a continental effort in community development, helping to bring the citizens and governments of 17 nations together in self-help programs.

Community development does not produce dramatic statistics. But it does change people, and people change nations.

This essential ingredient of progress—the expansion of the will and capacity of man—is hard to achieve and more difficult to meas-

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ure. It is, nonetheless, basic to development. One encouraging measurement of Peace Corps success in this field has been the emergence of responsive, effective community-development agencies in many Latin American countries. In Colombia, the Government's fledgling agency, "Accion Communal", which had only a limited plan when the first volunteers arrived in 1961, is now firmly established. It is operating vigorous and effective programs in both isolated rural areas and urban slums. In Peru and Bolivia, volunteers are helping to train personnel for those countries' newly organized development agencies. In the Dominican Republic, the Peace Corps was the energizing force behind that country's "Desarrollo Comunidad". Peace Corps participation in El Salvador's "Educational Brigades" has expanded that program from three experimental areas to 18, covering most of that small but significant country.

The task is indeed vast. But in the Peace Corps, we have found a practical way in which Americans—personally, directly, effectively—can play a valuable part. And in doing so, they are encouraging other peoples to mobilize themselves. Over 1,200 university students are now working in the villages of the Andean highlands in a student Peace Corps, known as Cooperacion Popular Universitaria. In Chile, 1,500 students are using their vacations to build schools. India is planning a Development Corps of 5,000 to 10,000 organized along Peace Corps lines. In Thailand, the Voluntary Rural Development Corps awaits final Cabinet approval before beginning its work.

So the Peace Corps can no longer be viewed as just a feather in our Nation's cap. It is an essential part of our democratic program in meeting our world responsibilities and opportunities. It has become a major instrument for economic and social development. And in learning about nation-building, it is providing a corps of dedicated and experienced Americans who, upon their return, will help us continue to strengthen this Nation at home.

The urgent yet prudent requests from host countries for volunteers are growing. There is ample justification and great need to satisfy these requests. To meet these needs we must utilize in the Peace Corps the talents, energy, and enthusiasm of all interested and capable citizens who volunteer in such large numbers.

The requested Peace Corps authorization for Fiscal Year 1966 is an increase of $21.1 million over the amount appropriated by the Congress for Fiscal Year 1965. This increase will enable the Peace Corps to expand from a level of 15,000 by the end of August 1965, to 17,000 volunteers by the end of August 1966.

It is my belief, therefore, that a growing Peace Corps of increasing capabilities and effectiveness is essential. Our responsibilities to ourselves, to our Country, and to the world require no less.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act and to provide authorization for appropriations for the Peace Corps was approved by the President on August 24 (see Item 445).

84 Remarks Recorded for the Opening of the Red Cross Campaign. *February* 28, 1965

My fellow Americans:

The next 31 days have a special significance for us all. The month of March is Red Cross Month—a time when by our support, we give the Red Cross strength for the tasks of the year ahead.

Those tasks which fall to the Red Cross are numerous and many—at home and all around the world.

In other lands—and in our own land—the Red Cross is going to be called upon to help many of the members of our peacetime Armed Forces when help means the most.

The national organization and its 3,500 chapters will respond to both emergency and long-range recovery needs of the victims of 12,000 to 14,000 disasters this year alone.

The Red Cross will supply half of all the blood that is used by our doctors and our hospitals for patients—both civilian and military.

It will carry on the programs that have helped to save countless lives by teaching more than 50 million Americans the skills of first aid and water safety, since the beginning of the program.

Also, through our public and private schools, the Red Cross will offer more than 18 million youths the opportunity to learn the value of community service by participating in it, side by side with adults.

Every day we receive the benefits of these community services that are rendered by the faithful and the unselfish work of millions of Red Cross volunteers.

We need our Red Cross.

Our Red Cross needs us.

Our strength and support assures the strength and success of the Red Cross as it works for us all.

So, as President of the United States of America and as Honorary Chairman of the American Red Cross, it is my great privilege to proclaim the month of March as Red Cross Month.

This year I ask and I urge each of you to join up, to join in the support that your Red Cross needs—and do it in every way that you can. Your help now can keep the Red Cross ready to answer the calls for help whenever and wherever they are heard.

I know Americans will respond to this urgent and deserving need.

NOTE: The President had designated March 1965 as Red Cross Month on January 28 (Proclamation 3636; 30 F.R. 1109; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.). His remarks were filmed and recorded in advance for broadcast at the opening of the campaign.

85 Letters in Response to a Report on Equal Opportunity in Federal Farm Programs. *February* 28, 1965

[Released February 28, 1965. Dated February 27, 1965]

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate the thoughtful and detailed study which the Commission on Civil Rights has given to racial discrimination in Federal programs of importance to the rural population of our nation. The difficulties faced by many of our rural and farm families are of great concern to the Administration and we recognize that these problems are even more burdensome for those who suffer from

the wasteful and divisive practices of racial discrimination. It must be our goal to eradicate these twin evils.

The Commission's recommendations for changes in the Department of Agriculture programs will, I know, have the immediate attention of the Department, and I have asked the Secretary to report to me on this matter within thirty days. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to the Secretary.

I hope you will convey to the other members of the Commission my appreciation for this timely and constructive report. As we proceed in implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, I am confident the assistance and wise counsel of the Commission will continue to make a strong and positive contribution to eliminating discrimination in this country.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable John A. Hannah, Chairman, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C.]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Acting under its statutory authority, the Commission on Civil Rights, in seeking to determine whether all our citizens are being afforded equal protection of the laws, has appraised several important programs of the Department of Agriculture. I understand that you and the other officials of the Department furnished valuable assistance to the Commission in its study and the Department cooperated fully. I am confident that the close-working relationship developed between these two agencies will prove to be most helpful.

The Commission's report points out that 98% of all Negro farm operators in the United States are located in southern states and thus the Commission centered its attention in those areas. Based on its study and review of the material available to it, the Commission concluded that Negro families have not participated equally in those programs designed to assist our rural population. These programs so essential to our continued welfare and economic growth must reach all in our rural areas if they are to be effective in lifting those areas to full economic self-sufficiency.

Under your strong leadership, the Department has developed new and improved methods of promoting the economic growth and well-being of our rural areas. The new emphasis which the Civil Rights Act of 1964 gives to equal treatment for all persons provides the basis for assuring that the benefits of these efforts will be available to all. Equality of opportunity is essential if we are to achieve the rural renaissance which you so vigorously champion.

In sending this report to you, I am confident it will have your personal attention for I am well aware of your personal commitment to the elimination of racial discrimination. The Commission's recommendations deserve prompt attention and are phrased in an affirmative spirit which I know characterizes your own approach. I hope I may receive within thirty days a report on the recommendations of the Commission and the actions taken or contemplated by the Department.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, transmitted to the President on February 27, 1965, is entitled "Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs: An Appraisal of Services Rendered by Agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture" (Government Printing Office, 136 pp.).

86 Statement by the President on the Neighborhood Youth Corps. *February* 28, 1965

AFTER ONLY 14 weeks of operation the Neighborhood Youth Corps now has more than 565 proposals from local communities to aid over 200,000 boys and girls.

More proposals are arriving daily.

The initial target of 150,000 enrollees will be reached in the initial stage of the Youth Corps program.

Fifteen new projects being announced by Secretary Wirtz today bring to 93 the total of Youth Corps projects that are operating or will soon be operating in 37 States, providing work experience and opportunity for over 65,000 enrollees.

This is truly an impressive beginning.

It has been the policy of this Government to maintain the maximum of efficiency in its operations so as to invest in the improvement of the lives of all of our citizens. The Youth Corps is an investment in hope and opportunity.

The American people have made the war against poverty their personal battle. This is additional evidence that our towns and cities intend to win that war.

NOTE: The statement was made public as part of a White House release which also included the text of a memorandum to the President from Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, reporting on the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Secretary Wirtz' announcement of the 15 new Neighborhood Youth Corps projects was released by the U.S. Department of Labor on the same day (USDL release—6523).

87 Message to the Chancellor of Austria on the Death of President Schaerf. *March* 1, 1965

[Released March 1, 1965. Dated February 28, 1965]

His Excellency
Josef Klaus
Chancellor of Austria

The people of the United States share your sorrow over the death of your beloved President. They join Mrs. Johnson and me in extending deepest sympathy to your Government, the Austrian people and President Schaerf's family. He will always be remembered as a gallant fighter for the freedom and dignity of man.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

88 Remarks to the Winners of the Science Talent Search. *March* 1, 1965

Dr. Hornig, Senator Bayh, winners of the Science Talent Search, and particularly my good friend Dr. Carmichael, Dr. Seaborg, Dr. Davis, and Mr. McFeatters:

I am very proud to welcome you to the White House this morning. I hope I spend some time with you.

My daughter Luci is very interested in science—not political science either, although she adapts herself where necessary to it. She has just been admitted to Georgetown to enter nursing school there, and she is very attracted by that possibility. When I told her this morning that I was going to meet

with you today, she congratulated me. I have forgotten just how she put it but she said something like this: "Daddy, there is just nothing more 'in' than brains." Now, do you all understand what she is talking about?

So we here in the White House do have the highest regard for brains and talent, and especially in science. Dr. Seaborg, one of the most noted scientists in the world, is head of our Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Hornig, one of the great men in science, is my Science Adviser and one of the most stimulating persons that I have come in contact with.

Back in World War I, a representative of the American Chemical Society called on the Secretary of War and offered the services of the Nation's chemists. The Secretary thanked him and asked him to return the next day. When he did, the Secretary of War expressed appreciation for the offer but that it was unnecessary. He had looked into the matter and he had found that the War Department already had a scientist.

So you can see what has happened from World War I to the present day. I do want you to know though that the White House today already has a chemist. Dr. Hornig is one of the most distinguished. But both he and I—and many others in your Government—are very anxious to produce all the scientists that we possibly can in this country.

The first President to live in the White House was John Adams. His wife used to hang the family washing in the East Room. John Adams once made this observation: "While all other sciences have advanced, that of government is at a standstill: little better understood, little better practiced now, than three or four thousand years ago."

I mention this because I deeply believe it is imperative for political science and physical science to advance together and to grow together, and to have mutual understanding of each other.

The politician who closes his mind to science is a disservice to his people and to his time. The same is true of the scientist who closes his mind to politics.

Some of the most interesting meetings I had during this last campaign, during this last summer, were with some of the most distinguished scientists of this age. So the end of both politics and science must be the same—to serve humanity.

In your careers as scientists, I think you will share in shaping and reshaping our world today into a new world tomorrow. Before you are as old as I am, we shall observe in 1992 the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas. The discoveries in which you will participate, however, will extend the horizons and frontiers of man much more than the discovery that Columbus made, because by 1992 the knowledge of man will have multiplied more than threefold. The test and trial for your generation will be not quantity, but will be the quality of the wisdom with which your knowledge is used.

By 1992, distances on earth will have lost all meaning. Man will be moving purposefully among the planets; man will be farming the beds of the sea. He will be inhabiting the reaches of the Arctic and the Antarctic. He will be tilling the deserts and he will be taming the jungles.

So think about what an exciting age that you are living in and is just around the corner. Think about the promise that is vast and that is bright. Think about your participation in it, and realize that the prospect for you is neither soft nor easy. Your generation will be tried and will be tested more

than any other generation to preserve on earth those qualities which make human life worth living.

We must defend freedom not only against enemies without, but against enemies within. An understanding of science alone will be no more adequate training for your tests than would be a knowledge of politics alone.

Some of the great Presidents who have lived in this house have found that misunderstanding in this country and problems that arose in this country, and leadership in this country, caused them really more troubles than leadership in the world. That was true of Woodrow Wilson, that was true of Franklin D. Roosevelt, that was true of Harry S. Truman. That was even true of Dwight D. Eisenhower, although I did all I could to minimize any of the great differences.

Sometimes though we do find that our own people must endure tests and must be tried and must defend freedom, not only against enemies without, but against folks who don't understand within.

So an understanding of science alone will be no more adequate training for your tests than would be this politics that I talked about. If the future demands depth in your knowledge, it will require breadth in your understanding.

I have not the slightest doubt that some of the wars which we have engaged in have been brought about because of a lack of understanding, and not just among other nations but among ourselves, among our own people, and the fact that we conveyed impressions to others which they accepted and acted upon which were not really representative of the views of our country.

The Kaiser may not have thought that sinking the Lusitania would bring us into war immediately. After Munich and Chamberlain's experience and some of our performance in this country, Hitler undoubtedly thought that he could move as he did without interference. The Japanese had questions about what we would do at Pearl Harbor.

So that is why today we are concerning ourselves with the education of all of our people and hoping that they will understand. I watch with the utmost eagerness every indication of understanding of our people or lack of understanding, as measured by various yardsticks.

I believe that every American boy and girl must be able to receive all the education they can absorb. I think that is important—every boy and girl in this country receives all that they can absorb, whatever their birth, wherever they live, whatever the income of their parents, regardless of what side of the tracks they live on.

Tomorrow we hope to indelibly impress upon the minds of everybody in this country, by a vote from the House committee, that education is the first priority of our country and is the first priority of your Capital and is the first priority of your President.

Likewise, peace is our first pursuit. I pray every night and a good many times during the day that when you have reached that year 1992, you will be able to look back over your lives and have no recollections of war—not remember two of them as I do—but that the only memories you will have will be of peace on earth, good will toward men. And that must be our purpose, that must be our objective, and that must be the pledge of my generation and yours.

I think as a result of your experiences and your dedication and your diligence and what is going to come out of the efforts that you make, that that just may be possible; that when you sit in your rocking chair talking

about what used to be in 1992, that you can say: "Well, I was at the White House and I talked to the President. He remembered a good many combats, a few offensives that he engaged in, and he remembered two wars. But I have lived my life and I haven't known any."

If I could have my wish this morning, that would be my wish. I think that you young people perhaps hold that within your grasp.

I remember in World War II they told us that these beardless youngsters couldn't equal the task of the 50,000 planes a year that President Roosevelt had promised. But the scientists and the workmen produced the planes, the beardless youngsters learned how to fly them, and our peace was preserved.

What we pray today is that we won't have to fly those planes—we'll have them, we'll be prepared; we won't have to call those youngsters out of the high schools and the colleges—but rather than yield our liberty, we will; and that finally, in the end of your career, in the twilight, that you can sit there and reminisce and say: "I knew only peace in my time."

Thank you very much.

I would be glad for the members of this group to come into the office and just visit individually with me a little bit if you would like.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:57 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology, Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana, Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of Science Service, Dr. Glen T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, and Dale McFeatters, Vice President for Information Services, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

The group included 40 high school seniors from 21 States who were winners in the Science Talent Search, sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Science Service. They were in Washington to attend the Science Talent Institute, held February 24–March 1, and to receive the Westinghouse science scholarships and awards.

89 Remarks Before the National Conference on Educational Legislation. *March* 1, 1965

Commissioner Keppel, President Edinger, Dr. Carr, Dr. McKay, my fellow educators:

"Human history," H. G. Wells once wrote, "becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe." You and I cannot be indifferent to the outcome of that race. We care deeply about the winner. Because we do care so deeply about the winner, that is why we are all in the East Room of the White House today.

I don't think that I need to tell you how important to the outcome of that race is the education legislation that is now before the Congress. I hope that it is important enough that most of you have studied it in detail. I hope that you understand that it represents the very best thinking that the leading educators of this country can produce.

Way back last summer I asked some of the most outstanding educational minds in this Nation to tackle this problem. I gave them a single instruction: find out how we can best invest each education dollar so that it will do the most good. Your support and the support of every leading education group proves that they did their job better than I had hoped, because for the first time we have succeeded in finding goals which unite us rather than divide us.

The experts spent a great deal of time and study working out a formula which would

be fair to every State and fair to every county and fair to every child, and would put the education dollar where that dollar is needed most, now.

We decided that our first job was to help the schools serving the children from the very lowest income groups. Those families constitute the number one burden, the number one burden in this Nation on the school systems.

We know that they cannot bear their share of the taxes to help pay for their education. And unless those children get a good education we know that they become dropouts and they become delinquents and they become taxeaters instead of taxpayers. We know that they will join the unemployed. That is why we put top priority on breaking the vicious cycle that today threatens the future of 5 million children in this great land of opportunity which we talk about so much.

The Johnson administration's continuing concern is for improved educational opportunity for all children in this land.

Now you can keep your blood pressure down if you want to. You can sit in your rocking chair and talk about the days that have gone by if you choose. But as far as I am concerned, I am going to use every rostrum and every forum and every searchlight that I can to tell the people of this country and their elected representatives that we can no longer afford overcrowded classrooms and half-day sessions. We just must not, we just cannot afford the great waste that comes from the neglect of a single child.

We have made an important beginning, but we must not waiver now that the prospect of success is so close. As I said in my educational message to the Congress—and I hope you will bear with me if I quote a bit of it:

"Nothing matters more to the future of our country. Not our military preparedness—we spend over 50 billion a year for that; armed power is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace. Not our productive economy, for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower. Not our democratic system of government, for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant."

I don't know how the final record will look. But I do know that I am proud of this democracy and I do genuinely believe that education is its guardian and is its steward, and that a trained mind is the best possible insurance premium we can buy to preserve our freedoms and our liberties and to keep us from being slaves.

I have said this before and I am not going to bore those of you that may have read it or heard it by any long statements on it, but I came from a family that is interested in public life and in education. My mother was a teacher and my father was a teacher. My great grandfather, my mother's grandfather, was the second president of Baylor University when it was located down at Washington on the Brazos. In 1857 he brought General Houston—Sam Houston—into the Baptist Church and General Houston made him a loan of $300 at 8 percent interest. And so 4 or 5 years later he sent him the note and asked him to renew it because there hadn't been anything paid on it. That's the problem teachers had in those days.

I left college as a sophomore to become the principal of a six-teacher school and I drew the magnificent, munificent salary of $125 a month!

Now we are entrusting the future of the world to people who are prepared and trained and capable of earning $125 a month—at least we were then. We have improved the situation some now.

I don't know what will be written about

my administration—nothing really seems to go right from early in the morning till late at night. And if they do and something someone approves of almost accidentally, they say—but don't expect me to tell you. I may have to say something about Secretary McNamara or Secretary Rusk some day on the floor.

On the other hand, I rather think that there is less to divide us now than there has been at any time since I have been in Washington, and I have been here 34 years. I believe there is really more to unite us now. Whether we are Republicans or Democrats or what-nots, independents, we all love what that flag stands for and we love the system that is provided for us.

We may become slightly intemperate at times and intolerant of others that may not agree with us. I try never to be. I don't know of anything that I have said about an individual since I have been President. Sometimes late at night when I am tired and I read what someone has said about me during the day, I am inclined to respond.

But I would hope that it would be said of this decade, if not of this administration, so far as the ancient enemies of mankind are concerned—and those ancient enemies are ignorance, illiteracy, ill health, and disease—I hope you will help me. I hope you will pledge me. I hope you will get up out of that chair and go do something about it in your own way. I hope that you will have it written for your children and your grandchildren to see, when they take the roster that is here today: so far as those ancient enemies are concerned—ignorance—we came, we saw, we conquered!

The education bill we picked out can be improved. The T-Model Ford could be improved and has been. The first train that ran from Fredericksburg, a little town I lived close to, went to San Antonio—it has been improved a great deal. But I remember the story that they told about it the day it took off—from one of the founding fathers. He said, "Well, they will never get her started, and if they do they will never get her stopped."

Now we have people that could improve this or that. When I was a boy growing up we never had these issues of our relations with other nations so much. We didn't wake up with Viet-Nam and have Cyprus for lunch and the Congo for dinner. All we knew, because the folks that kind of molded the opinion and contributed to the political atmosphere, they kept us debating whether we were wet or dry, whether we were prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists! And the fact that one teacher had seven grades to teach in a school that was falling down and a lady that was underpaid—I had my teacher. I sent her money to come here from California the other day for my inauguration, because she held me in her lap when I was 4 years old, and she taught seven grades (we have baby sitters to do that now). But we debated whether we were wet or dry! Later when I was in high school and college we talked about whether we were Klan or anti-Klan—and we chased them all around the country back and forth.

I am glad in our time we are talking about how to improve the soul and improve the mind and improve the body and to live and learn and expand and wipe away all of these ancient curses. Why, if we could find the answer to heart disease and to strokes and to cancer we'd save 32 billion a year and this whole education bill hasn't got but a billion two hundred million.

Now some of them are going to say if it is a billion two hundred million this year, it will be more next year. Well, it will be! Because I am not going to be proud to be

President of the richest nation in the world when there are hundreds of thousands and millions of children that can't read and write. I am not going to be proud of a nation where disease is still rampant and many children live out a crippled life because they don't have adequate medical care in time.

We are going to improve our education. We are going to improve our medicine and our medical care. We are going to improve the economic condition of our people. We are going to live under the Golden Rule: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. And if you go take a trip with me to the slums of this city, or if you go to my hometown and walk 6 blocks from the capitol of the State of Texas, you will see what I am talking about.

I went there one day—on Christmas when my wife and children were away and I couldn't be with them—and I saw 119 people using a single outdoor toilet in the center of a metropolitan area. I saw 119 people drinking water from a hydrant that was located centrally. I walked into their little hovels and I saw a father dying with tuberculosis and three or four little children there around him that were out of school because they didn't have clothes to wear and food to eat and taking the tuberculosis very likely that their daddy had.

That is something we can't be proud of and that is something your teachers can't be proud of.

I remember I asked my teachers, in my first year of teaching, to get out and have supervised play activity. I had a little Mexican school. And what they'd all do was go to the bathroom and smoke during recess. And I said: "You take the north corner. And you take the south one. And you take the east one. And you take the west one. And let's have volleyball!" And I took my own first pay check and bought a volleyball for them and bought a playground softball for them and had some dancing for them out there and some musical instruments to entertain them during recess—these poor people that lived down on the border of Texas. I never have understood it, but the Mexican people have been voting for me ever since. They understand!

Finally one day after I came in one Saturday morning, the school superintendent (he was a Mr. Donaho, he lives down in Floresville, Texas, now; he's retired) he came to me and said I am in trouble. He said, "Every one of your teachers struck on you." And I said, "What is the matter?" "Well," he said, "they don't like that supervised play activity." (One of them was the sister of the mayor, another one was the sister of the postmaster and they kind of had it pretty good—very influential friends around town. One of them was the daughter of one of the important men, one of the bankers.) And he said, "They called on me while you were off supervising the football team for the high school yesterday. They called on me and they said they had struck." I said, "What did they say?" And he said, "The leading lady that was spokesman for them said 'Our traces are down and we have balked.' "

Well, there was a lady in town who was on the schoolboard that had been to Randolph Macon; she was a graduate and she had married one of the local fellows (he had gone up east a little way from Texas a little while and they met and married) and she was on the schoolboard. And she said, "Well, they don't like to go through these recess and hot lunch hours supervising these children. They just let them fight all the time. They have had nothing to play with and they just let them fight." "But," she said, "you just accept every one of their resignations and go

back to that teachers college you came from and hire you five more that *will* come here and supervise." So she made a motion to that effect and the board voted with me. And the teachers were called in and they said, well, we misunderstood what they said to begin with!

But we taught them to sing and we organized a band and I had a debating team (although I couldn't quite understand them, they couldn't talk English and I couldn't talk Spanish)—we debated whether the jury system would be allowed to stand in this country. And we had the best baseball team; we beat the other school. And as a result that whole area there, I think I was a—I saw a television show the other night. One of my pupils was on it (What's My Line? or something) and he was a prominent Mexican merchant that was up in New York who was there. I saw one the other day that was an engineer out here in the Army—little children that came from the poorest families, their daddy didn't earn $30 a month.

Now we've got poverty to do something about, and we're *doing* something about it—a billion two this year. We got education to do something about, and we're *doing* something about it in this new bill—a billion two this year. We got disease and we are doing something about it. And we are taking some of that money that we have been putting into tanks and bombs and putting it into minds and stomachs and hearts—and of course "they" are going to find something wrong with the formula! And "they" are going to try to bring up the old wet and dry fight, or the old church and state fight or some other old fight that will prejudice you until your children grow up in ignorance.

Well, the time has come when we no longer are going to listen to those who oppose for opposition sake. We are living in the 20th century. And don't ask a fellow about his own plan—they all got these excuses they will produce another plan and they will offer another amendment and they will try to defeat it this way or defeat it that way. I guess they will be like the old man, "You'll never get her started or if you do, you'll never get her stopped."

But we have television in this country. We have an informed press in this country. We have an informed citizenship in this country and most of the representatives of those people want informed minds in this country and want to train those minds while they can. And they are going to get a chance tomorrow when they vote that bill out of the Committee and I hope next week when they pass it.

Now I am going along back to some more problems—but I want to say this to you. Some of you have very distinguished careers. No man has contributed more to the advancement of his country than this man Keppel over here who came down here and took a tough, mean, thankless job where he just gets booted all day long. But he has got something that all the gold in the world won't buy: When he goes home at night to see his little children he has got the satisfaction of knowing that he has moved an inch or two forward that day and he's prepared his country a little better and he's got a program they may adopt.

And when you go back home, those of you that have families, children (those of you that don't you have mothers and fathers, those of you that don't have either have kinfolks). And I think that you can truly say in the years to come, that on this day of February (the 29th, is it? March the 1st? On this day, March the 1st, Monday, is it?), on this day March the 1st, I sat in the White House at 6:10 and along with my colleagues from all

over the Nation, I participated in the meeting and in the conference that gave America leadership in preparing the minds of her little ones. And we inaugurated, we were there to see this first train run that would never get started, and if it did we'd never get it stopped.

Well, we are going to get it started, but we are not ever going to stop it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Francis Keppel, Commissioner of Education, and the following officials of the National Education Association: Dr. Lois V. Edinger, President, Dr. William G. Carr, Executive Secretary, and Dr. Robert E. McKay, Chairman of the Legislative Commission. During the course of his remarks he referred to W. T. Donaho, former Superintendent of the Cotulla (Tex.) Public Schools.

About 200 officials of the National Education Association attended the conference.

90 Special Message to the Congress on the Nation's Cities. *March* 2, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

Throughout man's history, the city* has been at the center of civilization. It is at the center of our own society.

Over seventy percent of our population—135 million Americans—live in urban areas. A half century from now 320 million of our 400 million Americans will live in such areas. And our largest cities will receive the greatest impact of growth.

Numbers alone do not make this an urban nation. Finance and culture, commerce and government make their home in the city and draw their vitality from it. Within the borders of our urban centers can be found the most impressive achievements of man's skill and the highest expressions of man's spirit, as well as the worst examples of degradation and cruelty and misery to be found in modern America.

The city is not an assembly of shops and buildings. It is not a collection of goods and services. It is a community for the enrichment of the life of man. It is a place for the satisfaction of man's most urgent needs and his highest aspirations. It is an instrument for the advance of civilization. Our task is to put the highest concerns of our people at the center of urban growth and activity. It is to create and preserve the sense of community with others which gives us significance and security, a sense of belonging and of sharing in the common life.

Aristotle said: "Men come together in cities in order to live. They remain together in order to live the good life."

The modern city can be the most ruthless enemy of the good life, or it can be its servant. The choice is up to this generation of Americans. For this is truly the time of decision for the American city.

In our time, two giant and dangerous forces are converging on our cities: the forces of growth and of decay.

Between today and the year 2000, more than 80 percent of our population increase will occur in urban areas. During the next fifteen years, thirty million people will be added to our cities—equivalent to the combined population of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Baltimore. Each year, in the coming generation, we will add the equivalent of 15 cities of 200,000 each.

Already old cities are tending to combine into huge clusters. The strip of land from southern New Hampshire to northern Vir-

*In this message the word city is used to mean the entire urban area—the central city and its suburbs. [Ed. note: Footnote in original.]

ginia contains 21 percent of America's population in 1.8 percent of its areas. Along the West Coast, the Great Lakes, and the Gulf of Mexico, other urban giants are merging and growing.

Our new city dwellers will need homes and schools and public services. By 1975 we will need over two million new homes a year. We will need schools for 10 million additional children, welfare and health facilities for 5 million more people over the age of sixty, transportation facilities for the daily movement of 200 million people and more than 80 million automobiles.

In the remainder of this century—in less than forty years—urban population will double, city land will double, and we will have to build in our cities as much as all that we have built since the first colonist arrived on these shores. It is as if we had forty years to rebuild the entire urban United States.

Yet these new overwhelming pressures are being visited upon cities already in distress. We have over nine million homes, most of them in cities, which are run down or deteriorating; over four million do not have running water or even plumbing. Many of our central cities are in need of major surgery to overcome decay. New suburban sprawl reaches out into the countryside, as the process of urbanization consumes a million acres a year. The old, the poor, the discriminated against are increasingly concentrated in central city ghettos; while others move to the suburbs leaving the central city to battle against immense odds.

Physical decay, from obsolescent schools to polluted water and air, helps breed social decay. It casts a pall of ugliness and despair on the spirits of the people. And this is reflected in rising crime rates, school drop-outs, delinquency and social disorganization.

Our cities are making a valiant effort to combat the mounting dangers to the good life. Between 1954 and 1963 per capita municipal tax revenues increased by 43%, and local government indebtedness increased by 119%. City officials with inadequate resources, limited authority, too few trained people, and often with too little public support, have, in many cases, waged a heroic battle to improve the life of the people they serve.

But we must do far more as a nation if we are to deal effectively with one of the most critical domestic problems of the United States.

Let us be clear about the core of this problem. The problem is people and the quality of the lives they lead. We want to build not just housing units, but neighborhoods; not just to construct schools, but to educate children; not just to raise income but to create beauty and end the poisoning of our environment. We must extend the range of choices available to all our people so that all, and not just the fortunate, can have access to decent homes and schools, to recreation and to culture. We must work to overcome the forces which divide our people and erode the vitality which comes from the partnership of those with diverse incomes and interests and backgrounds.

The problems of the city are problems of housing and education. They involve increasing employment and ending poverty. They call for beauty and nature, recreation and an end to racial discrimination. They are, in large measure, the problems of American society itself. They call for a generosity of vision, a breadth of approach, a magnitude of effort which we have not yet brought to bear on the American city.

Whatever the scale of its programs, the federal government will only be able to do a small part of what is required. The vast bulk of resources and energy, of talent and toil, will have to come from state and local governments, private interests and individual citizens. But the federal government does have a responsibility. It must help to meet the most urgent national needs; in housing, in education, in health and many other areas. It must also be sure that its efforts serve as a catalyst and as a lever to help and guide state and local governments toward meeting their problems.

We must also recognize that this message, and the program it proposes, does not fully meet the problems of the city. In part, this is because many other programs, such as those for education and health, are dealt with separately. But it is also because we do not have all the answers. In the last few years there has been an enormous growth of interest and knowledge and intellectual ferment. We need more thought and wisdom and knowledge as we painfully struggle to identify the ills, the dangers and the cures for the American city. We need to reshape, at every level of government, our approach to problems which are often different than we thought and larger than we had imagined.

I want to begin that process today.

We begin with the awareness that the city, possessed of its own inexorable vitality, has ignored the classic jurisdictions of municipalities and counties and states. That organic unit we call the city spreads across the countryside, enveloping towns, building vast new suburbs, destroying trees and streams. Access to suburbs has changed the character of the central city. The jobs and income of suburbanites may depend upon the opportunities for work and learning offered by the central city. Polluted air and water do not respect the jurisdictions of mayors and city councils, or even of Governors. Wealthy suburbs often form an enclave whereby the well-to-do and the talented can escape from the problems of their neighbors, thus impoverishing the ability of the city to deal with its problems.

The interests and needs of many of the communities which make up the modern city often seem to be in conflict. But they all have an overriding interest in improving the quality of life of their people. And they have an overriding interest in enriching the quality of American civilization. These interests will only be served by looking at the metropolitan area as a whole, and planning and working for its development.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

To give greater force and effectiveness to our effort in the cities *I ask the Congress to establish a Department of Housing and Urban Development.*

Our urban problems are of a scope and magnitude that demand representation at the highest level of government. The Housing and Home Finance Agency was created two decades ago. It has taken on many new programs. Others are proposed in this message. Much of our hopes for American progress will depend on the effectiveness with which these programs are carried forward. These problems are already in the front rank of national concern and interest. They deserve to be in the front rank of government as well.

The new Department will consist of all the present programs of HHFA. In addition it will be primarily responsible for federal participation in metropolitan area thinking and planning. This new department will provide a focal point for thought

and innovation and imagination about the problems of our cities. It will cooperate with other federal agencies, including those responsible for programs providing essential education, health, employment and social services. And it will work to strengthen the constructive relationships between nation, state and city—the creative federalism—which is essential to progress. This partnership will demand the leadership of mayors, Governors and state legislatures.

INCENTIVES TO METROPOLITAN AREA COOPERATION

The federal government cannot, and should not, require the communities which make up a metropolitan area to cooperate against their will in the solution of their problems. But we can offer incentives to metropolitan area planning and cooperation. We can help those who want to make the effort but lack the trained personnel and other necessary resources. And the new Department should have regional representatives in our metropolitan areas to assist, where assistance is requested, in the development of metropolitan area plans.

We already have federal programs in which assistance depends upon the completion of soundly conceived metropolitan area plans, such as the mass transportation program passed by the 88th Congress. This program strikes at the heart of one of our most critical and urgent needs—a transportation system which can relieve congestion and make it possible for people to travel with comparative ease to places of work, learning and pleasure.

I am proposing other programs which will also require sound, long-range development programs as a condition of federal assistance. Wherever it can be done without leaving vital needs unmet, existing programs will also be keyed to planning requirements.

Among the most vital needs of our metropolitan areas is the requirement for basic community facilities—for water and sewage. Many existing systems are obsolete or need major rehabilitation. And population growth will require a vastly increased effort in years ahead.

These basic facilities, by their very nature, require cooperation among adjacent communities. *I propose a program of matching grants to local governments for building new basic community facilities with an appropriation of 100 million dollars for fiscal 1966.* These grants will be contingent upon comprehensive, areawide planning for future growth; and will be made only for projects consistent with such planning.

One of the greatest handicaps to sound programs for future needs is the difficulty of obtaining desirable land for public buildings and other facilities. As growth is foreseen it should be possible to acquire land in advance of its actual use. Thus, when the need arises, the land will be there. *I recommend a federal program for financial assistance to help in this advance acquisition of land.* Federal grants would be made available to cover the interest charges for five years on loans obtained by public bodies. Thus we will cover the costs during the period before the facilities are constructed.

Last year alone one million acres were urbanized. As our cities spread, far too often we create the ugliness and waste which we call urban sprawl. At times we find we have built new slum areas in our suburbs. Some of our programs are designed to stem this tide by helping city governments to plan their growth. But we must continue to depend upon the private developer and lender for most of our construction. And they sometimes lack the economic resources to ensure high standards of development. *I*

therefore recommend a program of federally insured private loans, backed by Federal Mortgage purchases where necessary, to finance the acquisition and development of land for entire new communities and planned subdivisions.

This program should enable us to help build better suburbs. And it will also make it easier to finance the construction of brand new communities on the rim of the city. Often such communities can help break the pattern of central city ghettos by providing low and moderate income housing in suburban areas.

This program will be complemented with a program of federal financial assistance to state land development agencies. Under this program public bodies would acquire land, install basic facilities, and then re-sell the improved land to private builders for the construction of suburbs or new communities.

All of these programs would be dependent upon the existence of area-wide planning for growth to which the aided developments must conform. They are designed to stimulate the farsighted planning for future growth which is necessary if we are to prevent sprawl and new slums, and to create standards which will guarantee a decent environment for our future city dwellers whatever their race or income. In addition, these programs should enable us to build better suburbs, since it will be possible to acquire land and improve it before the imminent approach of the city has sent costs skyrocketing upward.

RESOURCES FOR PLANNING

To plan for the growth and development of an entire metropolitan area takes a wide range of skills and a large number of trained people. These vital human resources are in short supply. They are beyond the command of many of our cities. To help meet this need *I propose to establish an Institute of Urban Development as part of the new department.*

This Institute will help support training of local officials in a wide range of administrative and program skills. It will administer grants to states and cities for studies and the other basic work which are the foundation of long-term programs. And it will support research aimed especially at reducing the costs of building and home construction through the development of new technology.

TEMPORARY NATIONAL COMMISSION

Good planning for our metropolitan areas will take not only determination, the spirit of cooperation and added resources. It will also take knowledge, more knowledge than we have now. *We need to study the structure of building codes across the country:* their impact on housing costs, how building codes can be simplified and made more uniform, and how housing codes might be more effectively enforced to help eliminate slums.

Zoning regulations also affect both the cost and pattern of development. We must better learn how zoning can be made consistent with sound urban development.

Few factors have greater impact on cost, on land speculation and on the ability of private enterprise to respond to the public interest, than *local and federal tax policies.* These too must be examined to determine how they can best serve the public interest.

Finally, *we must begin to develop better and more realistic standards for suburban development.* Even where local authorities wish to prevent sprawl and blight, to preserve natural beauty and ensure decent, durable housing they find it difficult to know

what standards should be expected of private builders. We must examine what kind of standards are both economically feasible and will provide liveable suburbs.

To examine all these problems *I recommend the establishment of a Temporary National Commission on Codes, Zoning, Taxation and Development Standards.* I predict that the body masked by such an unwieldy name may emerge with ideas and instruments for a revolutionary improvement in the quality of the American city.

This entire range of programs is designed to help us begin to think and act across historic boundaries to enrich the life of the people of our metropolitan areas. We do not believe such planning is a cure-all or a panacea. It can sometimes be a slender reed. It must be flexible and open to change. And we cannot wait for completed plans before trying to meet urgent needs in many areas. But it will teach us to think on a scale as large as the problem itself, and act to prepare for the future as well as to repair the past.

I hope that, as time goes by, more and more of our federal programs can be brought into harmony with metropolitan area programs. For in this approach lies one of our brightest hopes for the effective use of local as well as federal resources in improving the American City.

THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

We owe the quality of American housing to the initiative and vitality of our private housing industry. It has provided the homes which have made most of our citizens the best housed people in the world. Our federal housing programs are designed to work in support of private effort, and to meet the critical needs which can only be met through government action.

After World War II we worked to revitalize the housing market and provide homes for a growing number of our people. This effort has been successful far beyond our initial hopes. However, the problem now has a different shape. It is not enough simply to build more and more units of housing. We must build neighborhoods and communities. This means combining construction with social services and community facilities. It means to build so that people can live in attractive surroundings sharing a strong sense of community.

To meet new objectives we must work to re-direct, modernize and streamline our housing programs. I will ask the Congress to begin the process this year, while continuing those programs which are providing necessary assistance.

We hope to achieve a large increase of homes for low and moderate income families—those in greatest need of assistance—through an array of old and new instruments designed to work together toward a single goal.

—To insist on stricter enforcement of housing codes by communities receiving federal aid, thus mounting an intensified attack on slums.

But such insistence is not realistic, and often not desirable, unless we can provide realistic alternatives to slum housing. We will do this by:

—providing rent supplements for families across a wide range of lower and moderate income brackets so they can afford decent housing.

—providing rent supplement assistance to those forced out of their homes by code enforcement and all forms of federally assisted government action, from highways to urban renewal.

—using both urban renewal funds and public housing funds to rehabilitate exist-

ing housing and make it available to low and moderate income families. There is no reason to tear down and rebuild if existing housing can be improved and made desirable.

—emphasizing residential construction and rehabilitation on a neighborhood-wide scale in the urban renewal program.

These instruments, combined with existing public housing and direct loan programs, will greatly strengthen our existing effort. *They should offer direct assistance to the housing of one million families over the next four years.* Moreover they will immensely add to our flexibility in the process of building neighborhoods.

RENT SUPPLEMENTS

The most crucial new instrument in our effort to improve the American city is the rent supplement.

Up to now government programs for low and moderate income families have concentrated on either direct financing of construction; or on making below-the-market-rate loans to private builders. *We now propose to add to these programs through direct payment of a portion of the rent of needy individuals and families.*

The homes themselves will be built by private builders, with Federal Housing Administration insurance, and, where necessary, mortgage purchases by the Federal National Mortgage Association. The major federal assistance will be the rent supplement payment for each eligible family.

This approach has immense potential advantages over low-interest loan programs:

First, its flexibility will allow us to help people across a much broader range of income than has hitherto been possible. And it will therefore make it possible significantly to increase the supply of housing available to those of moderate income.

Second, the payment can be keyed to the income of the family. Those with lower incomes will receive a greater supplement. Under present direct loan programs the amount of the subsidy is the same for all who live in a federally assisted development regardless of individual need.

Third, the amount of assistance can be reduced as family income rises. It can be ended completely when income reaches an adequate level. Thus we will not end up, as is sometimes the case, helping those who no longer need help.

Fourth, it will be unnecessary to evict from their homes those whose income has risen above the point of need. This will eliminate what is often a great personal hardship.

Fifth, since the supplement is flexible it will permit us to encourage housing in which families of different incomes, and in different age groups, can live together. It will make it unnecessary for the government to assist and even require the segregation by income level which detracts from the variety and quality of urban life.

In the long run this may prove the most effective instrument of our new housing policy. In order to give it a fair chance we are limiting it to carefully designed categories of need.

—in a program of rental and cooperative housing for those low and moderate income families displaced by government action or now living in substandard housing. The subsidy will help them pay rent or meet payments on a federally insured mortgage.

—in a program of home ownership for those displaced or living in substandard housing who display a capacity for increasing income and eventually owning their own home.

—in a program to provide a broader range of housing for the elderly with inadequate

incomes. The existing direct loan program for the elderly will continue at its existing level with the funds already provided by the Congress. I intend to ensure a steadily increasing supply of federally assisted housing for older Americans.

On this basis our rent supplement program should finance more than 500,000 homes over the next four years, while improving our ability to make these homes serve the social needs of those who live in them. If it works as well as we expect, it should be possible to phase out most of our existing programs of low-interest loans.

REHABILITATION

We have concentrated almost all our past effort on building new units, when it is often possible to improve, rebuild and rehabilitate existing homes with less cost and less human dislocation. Even some areas now classed as slums can be made decent places to live with intensive rehabilitation. In this way it may often be possible to meet our housing objectives without tearing people away from their familiar neighborhoods and friends. Sometimes the same objective can be achieved by helping local authorities to lease standard homes for low rent families.

I recommend a change in the public housing formula so that we can more readily use public housing funds to acquire and rehabilitate existing dwellings—and to permit local authorities to lease standard housing for low-rent families. This will assist particularly in providing housing for large families.

I recommend the use of urban renewal funds to permit low-income homeowners to repair their homes and non-profit sponsors to rehabilitate and operate homes for low-income families at rents they can afford.

I have recommended the appropriation of funds for low-interest rehabilitation loans under urban renewal, designed to help rescue our existing housing from blight and decay.

EXISTING PROGRAMS

I ask Congress to continue, on a modified basis, the existing housing programs which have proven their ability to meet important needs. But I also wish to state my intention to reduce or eliminate these programs whenever new and more flexible instruments have shown they can do a better job.

The public housing program should be continued with an authorization ample enough to permit an increase in the number of new units as well as to conduct a program of rehabilitation.

I ask the continuation, at the rate of 40,000 *additional units for fiscal 1966, of the program of below market interest rate mortgage purchases for housing for moderate income families.* At the same time we must recognize that the benefits of this program are decreasing as the rising costs of federal borrowing narrows the difference between the interest we ask and that demanded in the private market.

I urge continued support for our college housing program which is struggling to keep up with the needs of a rising volume of students.

I ask that our urban renewal program be increased to a level of 750 million dollars a year by 1968. This program has done much to help our cities. But we have also learned, through hard experience, that there is more to eliminating slums and building neighborhoods than knocking down old buildings and putting up new ones.

Through using funds for rebuilding existing housing and by providing more and better assistance to families forced out by urban renewal, we can make this program

better serve the people it is meant to help. We will continue to use urban renewal to help revitalize the business and industrial districts which are the economic base of the central city. *But this program should be more and more concentrated on the development of residential areas* so that all our tools—from the poverty program, to education and construction—can be used together to create meaningful and liveable communities within the city.

To accomplish this purpose cities must develop long-range programs which take into account human as well as construction needs. *Therefore I recommend that every city of 50,000 or larger develop a Community Renewal Program as a condition of federal help for urban renewal.* These programs will provide an orderly schedule and pattern for development of areas of blight and decay—combining social and educational services with the planning of physical construction.

NEIGHBORHOOD FACILITIES

A community must offer added dimensions to the possibilities of daily life. It must meet the individual's most pressing needs and provide places for recreation and for meeting with neighbors. *I therefore recommend a new program of matching grants to help local governments build multipurpose neighborhood centers for health and recreation and community activity.* Related to our housing programs these centers can help urban renewal and public housing meet the goal of creating a meaningful community.

At the same time these centers must not be isolated expressions of interest. They should be a part of an overall program for improving the life of people in disadvantaged areas. Therefore, I am recommending that in cities participating in the War Against Poverty these grants be made only when they are consistent with an approved community action program.

BEAUTIFYING THE CITY

In my message on natural beauty I pointed out that much of the effort of the new conservation would be directed toward the city. *I recommend changes in the open space program, broadening its authority to help local governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks and squares, malls and playgrounds. In addition I recommend special grants to cities for landscaping, the planting of trees, the improvement of city parks and other measures to bring beauty and nature to the city dweller.*

But beauty is not simply a matter of trees and parks. The attractiveness of our cities depends upon the design and architecture of buildings and blocks and entire urban neighborhoods. I intend to take further steps to ensure that federal construction does not contribute to drab and ugly architecture. But in this field, as in so many others, most of our hopes rest on the concern and work of local governments and private citizens.

CONCLUSION

This message can only deal with a fragment of the effort increasingly directed toward improving the quality of life in the American city. The creation of jobs, the war against poverty, support for education and health, programs for natural beauty and anti-pollution are all part of an effort to build the great cities which are at the foundation of our hopes for a Great Society.

Nor can we forget that most of our programs are designed to help all the people,

in every part of the country. We do not intend to forget or neglect those who live on the farms, in villages, and in small towns. Coordinated with the Department of Agriculture, the programs I have outlined above can do much to meet rural America's need for housing and the development of better communities.

Many of these programs are intended to help the poor and those stripped of opportunity. But our goal is more ambitious than that. It is nothing less than to improve the quality of life for every American. In this quest the future of the American city will play the most vital role. There are a few whose affluence enables them to move through the city guarded and masked from the realities of the life around them. But they are few indeed. For the rest of us the quality and condition of our lives is inexorably fixed by the nature of the community in which we live. Slums and ugliness, crime and congestion, growth and decay inevitably touch the life of all. Those who would like to enjoy the lovely parks of some of our great cities soon realize that neither wealth nor position fully protects them against the failures of society. Even among strangers, we are neighbors.

We are still only groping toward solution. The next decade should be a time of experimentation. Our cities will not settle into a drab uniformity directed from a single center. Each will choose its own course of development—whether it is to unite communities or build entirely new metropolitan areas. We will seek new ways to structure our suburbs and our transportation; new techniques for introducing beauty and improving homes. This is an effort which must command the most talented and trained of our people, and call upon administrators and officials to act with generosity of vision and spaciousness of imagination.

I believe today's proposals are an important start along that road. They should help us to look upon the city as it really is: a vast and myriad complex of homes and communities, people and their needs, hopes and frustrations. It can liberate the expectations of men, or it can crush them in body and spirit.

For underneath all the rest, at the very bottom of all we do, is the effort to protect, under the conditions of the modern world, values as old as this nation and the civilization from which it comes. We work in our cities to satisfy our needs for shelter and work and the ability to command a satisfying way of life. We wish to create a city where men and women can feed the hunger of the spirit for beauty and have access to the best of man's work; where education and the richness of diversity expands our horizons and extends our expectations. But we also look for something more.

The American city should be a collection of communities where every member has a right to belong. It should be a place where every man feels safe on his streets and in the house of his friends. It should be a place where each individual's dignity and self-respect is strengthened by the respect and affection of his neighbors. It should be a place where each of us can find the satisfaction and warmth which comes only from being a member of the community of man. This is what man sought at the dawn of civilization. It is what we seek today.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 2, 1965

NOTE: For remarks upon signing related legislation, see Items 415, 503.

91 Remarks at the Federal Woman's Award Ceremony. *March 2, 1965*

Ladies and gentlemen:

I am very proud and pleased to welcome you ladies to the White House this morning.

You illuminate your surroundings not only with your talent—but with your beauty as well.

Our country has come a long way since the first woman government employee was appointed postmaster at Baltimore in 1773. She was Mary Goddard.

Miss Goddard faced rather formidable opposition. At that time, no less a person than Thomas Jefferson was saying, and I quote: "The appointment of a woman to office is an innovation for which the public is not yet prepared."

Today we can safely say that attitudes have changed among the public, and I believe among the Presidents.

More than 600,000 women are employed today by the Federal Government—in four-fifths of the job classifications. More women than men are engaged in personnel administration, in accounting, in budgeting, in mathematics, in statistics, and in several other fields.

At no time in the history of this Nation have there been so many women holding so many positions in the highest grades of the Civil Service—at salaries of $10,000 or more. And in just a little over a year that I have been President I have promoted more than 2,000 women drawing more than $10,000 per year, and I have made almost a hundred Presidential appointments to women.

So I am especially proud of your record. I believe it is true that there is no more accurate measure of a society than its attitude toward women. So in welcoming women to offices of highest public trust, we do far more than just honor an individual woman—we honor ourselves and we also keep a trust with society.

All Americans together constitute barely 6 percent of the entire world's population. So the challenges that we face require the commitment and require the participation of that full 6 percent, and that includes all the women.

The women of America represent a reservoir of talent that is still underused. It is too often underpaid, and almost always underpromoted.

The Federal Government is our Nation's biggest employer. I believe it should also be the Nation's best employer. I hope that we can set an outstanding and inspiring example for all employers by entrusting top positions to women of top potential.

There is one example from the past that I never forget. On the first civil service examination that was ever given, the highest score was made by a woman—and she got the second job.

The day is past in private employment, as in public employment, when discrimination against able women can be condoned. I wouldn't think of trying it for a moment, but if I did I would have to move my cot into the Cabinet Room instead of going back to the Mansion.

Equal pay for equal work is important—although my wife doesn't get it; she has to work for nothing—but more important is equal opportunity and equal recognition for equal, and sometimes quite superior, ability. And both of us are doing our best to see that the Government recognizes superior ability in whatever sex, whatever race,

whatever region may be involved.

So as winners of these awards for outstanding service, you six women have proved your superior abilities. You have done so in difficult and you have done so in trying tests. I admire your talent but I admire more your perseverance and your patience and your pioneering.

By these awards I hope that we may emphasize that there is no more appreciative employer than your Federal Government. Your success will encourage more and more young women to seek careers in the Federal Service.

A few months ago I thought that if the Civil Service Commission was capable of selecting hundreds of thousands of employees for our Government it could make a decided contribution to helping the President select a few dozen. So I asked the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission to set up some conferences with me where I could outline the people that we needed, and one of the great sources of strength I have had has come from the very able Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

He told me Sunday, I believe it was, that in the dozens of people that we had selected he had been able, I believe, to get about 60 percent of them from the career service. These are 60 percent of the people from the career service that have been promoted to Presidential appointees.

I was talking the other day about what happens right in the service that we don't know about. I haven't met you women before. I didn't know, for instance, that Jim Webb, who now directs this great scientific adventure, the Space Agency, could have been located—if any of you people had been wanting to see him—as an assistant clerk in the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives many years ago, later over here in the State Department, and later in the Budget Bureau.

Also that Jack Connor, the new Secretary of Commerce, who became one of the Nation's outstanding managerial persons and now heads the Commerce Department, was for a while an assistant to an assistant of Jim Forrestal's and worked for the War Production Board.

Also that the former President of the Ford Motor Company left a job in the Pentagon as Director of Statistics to draw $540,000 a year from Ford—and he is now Secretary of Defense.

So all of these people are around us, and some day one of those great industrial enterprises will be led by some of you women.

Mrs. Mary Bunting is blazing the trail now in one of our new scientific fields—the former President of Radcliff. When I first suggested her name there were 10 people told me all the reasons why I shouldn't even talk to her and why she couldn't serve and why she wouldn't serve, and all those things. I said, "I need you. Please come help me." And she is here today and she is making a great success of her work.

So to Katie and Esther and the rest of you that help me in finding good women, I want to express my gratitude and I want to encourage more and more women to seek careers in the Federal Service.

You have earned these awards. You have earned the thanks and gratitude of all Americans—and as a man who lives in a family where I am outnumbered three to one by women, I congratulate each of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:22 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to James E. Webb, Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, James Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, 1945–1947, and later Secretary of Defense, and Robert S. McNamara, Secre-

tary of Defense. He also referred to Mrs. Mary I. Bunting, member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mrs. Katie S. Louchheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Community Advisory Services and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Woman's Award, and Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Standards and Chairman of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests.

The recipients of the Federal Woman's Award were: Ann Z. Caracristi, Senior Intelligence Research Analyst, National Security Agency, Dr. Elizabeth B. Drewry, Director of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Mrs. Dorothy Morrow Gilford, Director of Mathematical Sciences Division, Office of Naval Research, Carol C. Laise, Deputy Director, Office of South Asian Affairs, Department of State, Dr. Sarah E. Stewart, Head of the Human Virus Studies Section, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, and Dr. Penelope Hartland Thunberg, Deputy Chief, International Division, Office of Research and Reports, Central Intelligence Agency.

92 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting the National Oceanographic Program. *March 2, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am very happy to transmit to the Congress my oceanographic program for fiscal year 1966.

For tens of thousands of years—ever since man has possessed the power to sense and reason—he has been aware of the seas around him. This awareness has varied from disdain to superstition, as man alternately sailed and fished the sea on the one hand, and worshipped it on the other.

But never until recently did man seek great understanding of the oceans, because he saw little necessity. There was always a new frontier, an unexplored land, unexploited territory.

Now our view of the seas has had to undergo a drastic change. We have always considered them as barriers to invasion; we now must see them as links, not only between peoples, but to a vast new untapped resource.

It is becoming increasingly clear that there are large mineral deposits under the oceans. But before this treasure becomes useful we must first locate it and develop the technology to recover it economically. We must also learn much more about marine biology if we are to tap the great potential food resources of the seas.

Our oceanographic research fleet is now the finest and best equipped in the world. Since the turn of the decade, our nation has been engaged in a program of building for oceanic development. We have designed and constructed the first new ships for oceanography, which, together with our conversions, have added 42 hulls, more than doubling the fleet size.

We have added several new laboratories and supporting activities, fitted out with modern instrumentation. Classrooms in over fifty colleges and universities throughout our land are occupied by over triple their former numbers of students—who in a real sense represent our greatest resource of all.

The challenge now is to expand our utilization of these resources. Our ship construction program is nearly complete so that although the Federal budget of $141 million in oceanography is only 2% greater than requested last year, it includes a significantly greater proportion for research and oceanic surveys than in previous years. I believe that the total amount is an absolute minimum if our nation is to use its capabilities well and to progress toward its objectives

in oceanography.

We are looking forward to a period where our investment in ocean research may bear fruit in terms of faster and more comfortable transportation, more highly developed exploitation of our marine mineral and fisheries resources, increased pollution control, more accurate prediction of storms and tides that endanger life and property, and the strengthening of our national defense.

I especially invite your attention to the manner in which the individual Federal agencies' programs have been blended toward the attainment of common goals. I consider this coordination, achieved under the guidance of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, to be essential if we are to exploit the seas in an effective manner.

However, it is just as essential that the Congress view this program as a unified thrust seaward. I therefore urgently recommend that when the various committees of the Congress review their portions of this program they keep its entirety in mind. We will all thus be enabled to see, together, that this important aspect of our national interest proceeds toward fulfillment.

Sincerely yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The letter was made public as part of a White House release announcing the President's transmittal to Congress of a document entitled "National Oceanographic Program, Fiscal Year 1966." The document was prepared by the Interagency Committee on Oceanography of the Federal Council for Science and Technology (Government Printing Office, 73 pp.).

The White House release stated that the Federal Council for Science and Technology was composed of officials of policy rank from eight departments and agencies having major interest in research and development, together with official observers from three other agencies. Donald F. Hornig, Director, Office of Science and Technology, served as Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Robert W. Morse, as Chairman of the Council's Interagency Committee on Oceanography. The Foreword to the National Oceanographic Program document points out that it is one of several Government-wide programs planned and coordinated by the President, with the advice and assistance of the Office of Science and Technology.

93 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on Government Use of Automatic Data Processing Equipment. *March* 2, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

The use of automatic data processing equipment during the past ten years has contributed significantly to increased effectiveness and rising productivity in governmental operations. The electronic computer has enabled the Government to carry out programs which otherwise would have been impossible. Better and more economical services to the public have been achieved through the use of this equipment.

Government policies with respect to the acquisition and use of automatic data processing equipment have been a matter of interest to a number of congressional committees. In 1963, in response to a congressional request, President Kennedy directed the Bureau of the Budget to undertake a comprehensive review of this subject and to prepare a report to the Congress. This study is now complete. The suggestions for improvement outlined in the enclosed report have my approval.

I have requested the Director of the Bu-

reau of the Budget to work with the interested committees of the Congress and with the executive agencies concerned to assure the most economical and effective use of this highly important area of management.

The Bureau of the Budget at an early date will set forth, in a Circular, specific Government-wide responsibilities of the Bureau of the Budget, General Services Administration, Department of Commerce, and Civil Service Commission, to carry out the recommendations contained in the report.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives. The letter was made public as part of a White House release announcing the President's transmittal to Congress of the "Report to the President on the Management of Automatic Data Processing in the Federal Government." The report, summarized in the release, was prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. It is printed in Senate Document 15 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

On March 6 the Bureau of the Budget issued a 5-page circular (Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–71) to the heads of executive departments and agencies, entitled "Responsibilities for the administration and management of automatic data processing activities."

94 Remarks at the Unveiling of a Portrait of Abraham Ribicoff. *March 3, 1965*

Secretary Celebrezze, Senator Ribicoff and Mrs. Ribicoff, members of the Cabinet, ladies and gentlemen:

One day not so long ago, I was asked by one of my assistants if I would like to attend a hanging.

I was understandably hestitant. But I did inquire who was to be the honoree.

I was told that they were going to hang a United States Senator, my old and good and warm friend of many years, Abe Ribicoff.

I said—with caution befitting a former Senator—"You better doublecheck that. It is just possible they got the wrong man."

But all of us who know him, have served with him and cherish him as a friend, know that Abe Ribicoff has never been and will never be the "wrong man" for any honor or trust that is bestowed upon him.

I am very proud to be able to be at this "hanging" of his portrait in this vital department of the United States Government.

The work of this great department is concerned with the very foundation of our entire society:

With education on which our free society stands.

With health on which so much of the happiness of our people rests.

With welfare, which is the mirror of what we think of ourselves and our fellow man.

Since its inception this Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has been a demanding challenge. The size and complexities of the task here are enormous. It is to say what is already widely recognized that the organizational structure is less perfect than we might desire. But from the beginning, under Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, HEW has had uncommonly strong leadership at the top, as it does today under my good friend, the able Secretary, Secretary Celebrezze.

I looked last night, the last thing I did before I went to sleep, I looked at the 104-odd bills that have been drafted and are to be translated into legislation for this admin-

istration, and I believe by far the highest number that have been prepared and scheduled and presented and held hearings on, were those handled by Secretary Celebrezze.

I notice that he was appearing yesterday on four alone. I don't know how he came out on those four, but I did read something about the education bill being voted out 23 to 8 and that made us all very proud.

So long as this department exists, the tenure of our honoree today, Abe Ribicoff as Secretary, is going to be remembered as a landmark, because he charted a course of vision and courage which we still follow. We followed it on education as I said, yesterday. We follow it on consumer protection. We follow it on prevention of water and air pollution, on health insurance for the aged, and constructive welfare services, and other measures.

When Congress did not immediately accept all of these measures, the Secretary, I guess, decided the best way to lick them was to join them. So he decided he would become a Senator. And Connecticut gave him a vote as well as a voice and the entire Nation is grateful.

I doubt that Senator Ribicoff feels as Abraham Lincoln did when he once said: "Being elected to Congress—though I am very grateful to our friends for having done it—has not pleased me as much as I had expected."

The Senator from Connecticut has much to be pleased about since he returned to the Halls of Congress. In less than 3 years since he entered the Senate, we have had the Ribicoff-Mills Mental Retardation Planning Act; the Ribicoff Pesticide Control Act; the Ribicoff-Roberts Clean Air Act.

Now this year the Senator has been named Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization. I am hopeful that we can look to his talents and insights to help accomplish so many of the reforms that have long been overdue in the executive branch.

Oliver Cromwell once told his portrait painter to "use all your skill to paint my picture truly like me and not to flatter me at all—otherwise I will never pay one farthing for it."

I haven't seen this portrait, but I know that the truth about Abe Ribicoff, whether of his countenance or career, is more flattering than the publicity other men might buy.

I am very honored and very proud to come here and be with you this morning to unveil this painting of the newsboy from Hartford who rose to be Congressman, Governor, Cabinet member, and a Senator of the United States—Abe Ribicoff.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:54 a.m. in the auditorium at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In his opening words he referred to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, Senator Abraham Ribicoff, who served as Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1961–1962, and Mrs. Ribicoff. During his remarks he referred to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1953–1955.

95 Remarks at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology. *March* 3, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

This morning I found a moment to do something that I enjoy doing: to visit with the people that are working with the health, education, and welfare of our Nation, and to come back to this handsome, new museum, this great building I dedicated last year; this Museum of History and Technology of the

Smithsonian Institution, which contains so many treasures of the American heritage.

Some of my most pleasant service in public life was as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Smithsonian Institution.

I think it particularly appropriate today to point out that it was just 34 years ago—on March 3, 1931—that Congress made "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem of the United States.

And here, for all of us to see, is the flag which flew through the bombardment of Baltimore in the War of 1812 and moved Francis Scott Key to write the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Looking at this famous flag, I have a very special feeling, as all of us do whenever we see the Stars and Stripes. The American flag may be only a piece of bunting, sewn by human hands, but it symbolizes the very meaning of this great Nation—our determination to go on developing a free society with abundant opportunities for every citizen and to keep extended the hand of friendship to all peoples everywhere.

Of course an American's spine tingles when he looks at the Stars and Stripes, and when the music begins and "The Star-Spangled Banner" fills the air, there is no one, child or adult or even President, who doesn't feel that same special thrill.

I defy anyone to look at that flag above me and not feel in his bones and in his heart an inexpressible pride and excitement.

Over the years a number of Americans have complained that "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not the easiest song to sing. I must admit that I have had a little trouble with a few parts of it myself. But the sentiments attached to that sturdy old song are overwhelming for all of us. What can say better what we feel than Francis Scott Key's verse:

"O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,
Between their loved home and war's desolation;
. . . . conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust.'
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We have so much to be proud of, so much to be thankful for, so much to preserve and so much to protect. And I know that each of you, each of us in our own way is going to be true to that trust as long as we are permitted to be here.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology in commemoration of the 34th anniversary of the designation by Congress of "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the United States national

96 Statement by the President on the Observance of International Cooperation Year. *March* 4, 1965

ON October 2, I proclaimed this 20th anniversary year of the birth of the United Nations as International Cooperation Year in the United States.

I am highly pleased by the extent of voluntary support being given to this observance by citizens throughout the country. Mr. Benjamin's progress report this morning was inspiring. I believe Americans today fully recognize that international cooperation is the one sure way toward peace. The depth of such citizen support is a source of

strength for all of this Nation's policies and purposes.

Over the two decades since San Francisco, we have taken long strides toward organizing common enterprises across national frontiers—at both governmental and private levels. I believe it is time now to take stock of what we have accomplished and what we have learned—and look ahead to identify the purposes and aims of our continuing efforts in this century.

This is not a job for Government to do alone. Citizen participation and understanding is the sure base on which we build.

I am hopeful that the White House Conference on International Cooperation which I have called for November 29 to December 1, can be a landmark session. I hope the conference and the preliminary discussions leading toward it can be a source of new and thoughtful evaluations of what we can do in every major field of international cooperation.

NOTE: In the opening paragraph the President referred to Proclamation 3620 (29 F.R. 13627; 3 CFR, 1964 Supp., p. 76). Later in the statement he referred to Robert S. Benjamin, Chairman, National Citizens Commission for International Cooperation Year.

97 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on High-Speed Interurban Ground Transportation. *March* 4, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am pleased to transmit to Congress proposed legislation for high-speed ground transportation research and development. This legislation will help us to bring scientific and technical talent to bear on an increasingly important area of transportation not previously subject to intensive, continuing inquiry.

The life of every citizen is influenced by transportation service. This vast economic activity not only absorbs one out of every five GNP dollars; it shapes the environment in which we live and work. Advances in our transportation system must constantly be made if we are to continue to enjoy growth and prosperity—and if America is to be a liveable Nation.

The last three decades have produced great technological achievements in air and highway transportation. Commercial planes today fly three times as fast as they did in the 1930s. Automobiles speed along modern highways at greatly reduced travel time. The progress of our rail transportation system, unfortunately, has not matched these strides.

I believe the power of science and technology, demonstrated so well in the evolution of air and highway travel, can be utilized in the solution of other transportation problems, especially rail transportation.

Striking advances in intercity ground transportation—advances in speed, reliability, comfort, and convenience—are needed *and* possible. In the last 50 years, intercity freight tonnage has risen four times, and passenger travel has increased 25-fold. In 1960 Americans travelled over 600 billion passenger miles, exclusive of local movement. That figure will more than double by 1980.

We face an imminent need for improved intercity transportation in the densely-populated area along the East Coast—between Washington and Boston—where travel is expected to increase by 150% to 200% between 1960 and 1980. Freight shipments during

the same period may nearly double. Other such "corridors" can be identified throughout the Nation. Advances in the transportation of goods and people safely, reliably and economically in one densely populated area will be directly applicable to other regions.

It is clear that we should explore the feasibility of an improved ground transportation system for such heavily travelled corridors. The program outlined by the Secretary of Commerce calls for research on materials, aerodynamics, vehicle power and control, and guideways. Information requirements for regional studies and evaluations are to be defined and the necessary data collected. We must learn about travel needs and preferences, in part through the use of large-scale demonstration projects. New methods of analyzing the problem will be developed to give adequate consideration to the large number of regional and local characteristics which influence the performance, acceptability, and cost of all kinds of systems.

The task is large and complex. Evolutionary improvement in the existing railroad system must be compared to much more radical and longer term developments. Systems proposed must be compatible with urban transportation plans. The research and development activity will require the services of many outstanding scientists, engineers, administrators and business executives. But I know that we will find the skills in industry, in the universities, and in government—both national and local—to do the job. The consequences of beginning now will be vital, for experience has demonstrated to us that dollars spent in sound research and development produce benefits many times over.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the draft bill and the following statement were released with the President's letter.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE TO UNDERTAKE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN HIGH-SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

"The purpose of the proposed legislation is to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to carry out activities relating to the development of high-speed ground transportation, thereby contributing to the improvement of the national transportation system.

"Efficient surface transportation has always been a vital force in promoting the economic growth of our Nation. The President has emphasized that we must improve ways of transporting people and goods safely, reliably, and economically over relatively short distances in densely populated areas.

"The Northeast Corridor and other densely populated areas face critical inter-city transportation problems which require the application of advanced technology to ground transportation systems. The proposed legislation would authorize research and development activities which could be expected to result in the development of more efficient and economical inter-city transportation systems. It should be emphasized that the proposed legislation is not limited to a consideration of the transportation needs of the Northeast Corridor, nor should it be regarded as being for the sole benefit of one particular region of the Nation. On the contrary, the activities to be conducted would be beneficial for the Nation as a whole, and would assist during the coming years in the solution of the transportation problems of densely populated regions in the Nation.

"The proposed legislation is not designed to benefit or to concentrate solely on one particular type of transportation. Wholly new kinds of vehicles, guideways and operational and control systems may evolve from concentrated technological research in high-speed ground transportation. Such results can be foreseen within the scope of present and foreseeable technology. A new high-speed ground transportation system would differ radically from passenger trains and railways as we know them today.

"The research and development activity which would be carried out under the proposed legislation would be accomplished in cooperation with all relevant elements of our present transportation system, whether privately or publicly owned and operated.

"Initial demonstration projects utilizing present railroad technology would be conducted with Federal participation. Such projects would involve relatively low cost improvements in present rail service, for the purpose of measuring market response to higher rail speeds, variation in fares, greater travel comfort and convenience, and more frequent service.

"In order to determine the demand for transportation and to evaluate the relative economic efficiency of different systems, section 2 of the proposed legislation would authorize the collection of transportation data and statistics. This data is essential in arriving at sound policy decisions in the future regarding high-speed ground transportation as well as other decisions on the improvement of the national transportation system. Present statistical programs do not fully meet these needs. For example, origin and destination data on travel and more complete and accurate information on travel patterns during periods of peak use are needed. Also needed are standard statistical definitions and location codes.

"It is anticipated that work performed during the next three years will be sufficient to permit decisions to be made concerning future activities in high-speed ground transportation. Clearly there will continue to be need for carrying on fundamental research and development in ground transportation systems as well as to continue collection of adequate transportation statistics. There may also be a basis for pioneering development of new ground transportation systems in the Northeast Corridor and in other areas of the Nation."

A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation was approved by the President on September 30 (see Item 536).

98 Remarks at the Swearing In of Buford Ellington as Director, Office of Emergency Planning. *March* 4, 1965

Governor, Catherine, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

This is a very proud occasion for me. There are few men in public life for whom I have such respect, admiration, and affection as I have for Buford Ellington. Ever since I became President I have wanted to have him as part of my administration, and it is very gratifying to me this morning to have him here now.

There is another story about this occasion I think I should tell, because we don't want any secrets around the White House. This ceremony represents an exercise in emergency planning—by me and not Buford.

The background is this. That doesn't mean this is a backgrounder. That is on the record.

I was so proud to have the Governor aboard I spent several days congratulating myself to all who would listen. And finally, several nights ago, I told Buford I wanted to make a speech about him when he had a swearing-in ceremony in a week or so—and Buford looked a little ill. He went ahead and finished his supper and after he completed his dessert he looked up at me and said, "Mr. President, I have already been sworn in and I'm on the job."

Well, knowing that everybody sends out invitations and has relatives and friends, their Senators, Congressmen, and others present for such an event, I asked him why he didn't invite me. He said, well, he didn't invite anybody. He just got himself sworn in without any fuss or feathers. Then he explained that always since he had been in public life he had tried to follow a personal policy as laid down by Thomas Jefferson. Thomas Jefferson said: "My great wish is to go in a strict but silent performance of my duty, to avoid attracting notice and to keep my name out of the newspapers."

I told him right away that he could have his policy but we had to have a different one, and that we just couldn't have the same. So we declared Buford Ellington's lack of publicity on his swearing in to be a disaster and we proceeded to do some emergency planning of our own—and this is the result.

Seriously, over the years of our Nation's history the Governors of the States have produced much of the leadership that America has followed. At this period of our history the governorships are being revitalized by a new breed of men—men that are close to the people, men that are close to their problems, men that are deeply and responsibly involved in finding answers to the Nation's needs.

I believe that Governor Ellington is a member of that generation. As a great Governor of the great State of Tennessee he proved himself to be an outstanding representative of the modern responsible legislator and statehouse leader.

The office in which he will now serve can be, and I would like for it to be, a vital point of contact between the Federal and the State governments. I spend a good deal of time talking to the distinguished Vice President about how we can see that the Federal Government and its activities are more closely coordinated with the activities of the States and the activities of the cities.

In the year 2000, 80 percent of our people are going to be living in the cities. The Vice President, as the able and outstanding distinguished mayor of Minneapolis, has agreed to assume another responsibility and try to be the administration's point of contact with the mayors of the United States. And working with Governor Ellington, we are going to try to have the cities and the Governors work more closely with us—the choice of the people in those two places of both parties.

We are planning very shortly, at the suggestion of Governor Ellington, to have the Governors come to Washington to talk to them about the various problems that face us—the problems of the cities, the problems of transportation, the problems of pollution and the problems of crime, the problems of civil rights, the problems of economics and how to maintain the economy, problems of our relations with other nations.

We think that we not only can give them some information that we have collected here and is made available to us from day to day, but they may be able to counsel with us and perhaps all of us can have a better understanding of how to give the taxpayer his dollar's worth.

I hope that these relations can be marked by new respect and a new understanding, by an absence of bipartisanship—by effective devotion to the needs of the people that transcends political boundaries. For the task of advancing Federal-State relations to a new level of constructiveness, I think that Governor Ellington is well suited.

Chester Arthur once listed the characteristics of a model public servant, and among them he named these: probity, industry, good judgment, good habits, good temper, vision, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self-reliance, manly deference to superior officers, and manly considerations for inferiors.

In the many years that I have observed Governor Ellington I know of few men who measure so highly by that list as he does. I think that we are fortunate and I know that I am fortunate to have him here to serve in these times. He will sit with our Cabinet regularly, he will sit with our National Security Council on the most serious problems of the day, but most important, he will sit with his friends in the Cabinet and the White House and give them the benefit of a mature and seasoned and I think, generally speaking, very wise judgment on the problems of the day.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words "Governor, Catherine" referred to Buford Ellington, former Governor of Tennessee, and his wife Catherine.

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99 Statement by the President on His Annual Manpower Report. *March* 4, 1965

MUCH REMAINS to be done, especially in four critical areas:

—persistent unemployment among the disadvantaged;

—problems of young jobseekers;

—growth of labor force in categories already experiencing high unemployment; and

—rising demand in service fields.

These challenges to an active, aggressive manpower policy can be met by a continuation of the efforts of 1964 and their enlargement and improvement where necessary:

—economic expansion and prosperity must be sustained and strengthened;

—the education program now before the Congress must continue to have the highest priority;

—the war on poverty must be redoubled and funds made available to enroll 600,000 disadvantaged young persons in work and training programs;

—the Manpower Development and Training Act should be made permanent and improved as a durable instrument for salvaging careers and opening employment doors;

—the job development program in the service industries must be pushed forward;

—the Area Redevelopment Act must be improved; the Appalachian program must be passed. Both are vital to prevent permanent community blight;

—the public employment service must be underwritten in larger measure;

—minimum wage and overtime protection must be extended to additional millions of workers; and

—the unemployment insurance system must be brought up to date.

It is my hope that these programs will be implemented without delay. Their success can move us closer to our manpower goal: that no human talent shall go to waste; that every American shall have full and equal opportunity to develop himself to the limit of his abilities.

NOTE: The statement was made public as part of a White House release announcing that the President would transmit to Congress his annual Manpower Report (see Item 100) and the report of the Secretary of Labor on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training.

The reports, combined in one volume and dated March 1965, were published by the Government Printing Office (xvii, 276 pp.).

100 Annual Message to the Congress: The Manpower Report of the President. *March* 5, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I report on a year of progress toward an active manpower policy.

We have raised employment and lowered unemployment through programs

—to stimulate more employment opportunities.

—to upgrade the skills and adaptability of our work force.

—and to link the two—jobs and men—more effectively.

Much remains to be done. We are still far from the goals of the Great Society.

Each individual must have a fair chance to develop his abilities and to engage in productive and rewarding activity. In the Great Society, all men must have the self-respect and economic security that flow from

full use of their talents.

Remarkable advances of science must be directed to permit increasing freedom of choice in shaping the character and quality of our world. We have the potential in terms of manpower and material resources to apply new knowledge and techniques to insure that the life of all Americans—at home and at work—can be more creative, more productive, and more satisfying. Although we may not fully realize our goal of "human work for human beings" in our lifetime, we can make dramatic progress toward that goal in this generation.

Manpower problems are many and ever-changing. But several are paramount—and call for the highest priorities in manpower policy.

The number one problem is still unemployment. Despite recent improvements, unemployment and underemployment are intolerably high, particularly for those lacking education, skills, or opportunity because of poverty and discrimination.

A second problem relates to the needs of the great number of new young jobseekers. An unprecedented increase is occurring at a time when the rate of youth unemployment is already three times greater than adult unemployment.

A third major problem concerns rapid change that burdens many workers and communities, even while benefiting the economy generally. Technological change can be the key to ever-greater prosperity and individual opportunity. But it also brings the growth of new demands and the decline of old ones, readjustments in government programs, migration of people from rural to urban areas, and other changes that require difficult adjustments.

A fourth problem concerns jobs that remain undeveloped. Despite high levels of unemployment and vast numbers of new workers and workers being released from outmoded work, the desires and needs of many consumers, businesses, and communities for additional services are not being adequately met.

These are the immediate challenges for an affirmative manpower policy:

—to open the way to employment for the undereducated and poverty-stricken.

—to provide our young people with opportunities for education, training, and constructive work experience needed for satisfying adult worklife.

—to ease the sting of change for displaced workers and disrupted communities.

—to develop and fill jobs, especially in the service occupations, to satisfy unmet needs in business, at home, and in the community.

We can and shall meet these challenges. But while I focus here on Federal Government activities, success can come only through cooperation and hard work at all levels of government and by all sectors of our society.

Many policies are involved. Economic policy will have to promote necessary overall economic growth. Policy making related to scientific, social welfare, health, education, and other fields will have to recognize manpower implications and objectives.

The Challenges

Some of these challenges are not new. And we have responded to them already. Our progress to date provides a firm foundation for an increased effort in the future.

In 1964—as reflected in the accompanying manpower report from the Secretary of Labor—more men were working, producing greater abundance at higher wages and profits, than ever before in history. Employment was up more than a million and

one half over the previous year, the largest increase since the 1959 recovery from recession. There are now more than 70 million Americans engaged in civilian work.

Last year we also cut into the waste of our manpower. Unemployment was reduced by 300,000, to the lowest percentage of our work force during the last 7 years. Long-term unemployment also decreased, as did the number of people working part time who wished to work full time.

UNEMPLOYMENT

But these lower unemployment levels do not indicate that we have eliminated waste of manpower and the hardship that accompanies such waste. In an average week during 1964, almost 3.9 million jobless persons sought and failed to find employment. Another 2.5 million who wanted full-time jobs could only find part-time work.

Many of our men and women on farms, though technically classified as employed, are underemployed. They are working at unacceptably low incomes, as are millions of other workers throughout the economy.

In 1964, the unemployment rate was reduced to 5.2 percent of the labor force; at the beginning of 1965, it stood at just under 5 percent. But it still is considerably higher than it had been in earlier post-World War II years.

The major problems of unemployment do not show up in these aggregate national figures. They show up in the sharp differences in unemployment rates between the undereducated and the highly educated, the unskilled and the skilled, the nonwhite and the white, and the young and the adult workers.

Workers who did not complete high school have unemployment rates nearly twice as high as those with more education, and five times as high as those who have gone through college.

Laborers and many types of semiskilled manual workers are unemployed at rates of two to three times the average for skilled and technical groups.

Unemployment of nonwhites, at nearly 10 percent, is more than twice as prevalent as for whites.

The unemployment rate for teenagers is almost 15 percent—over three times that for all adults and over five times as high as for married men. Nonwhite teenagers are unemployed at a shocking rate of over 25 percent.

Other concentrations of unemployment provide cause for alarm:

—jobless workers over the age of 45 remain unemployed far longer than do younger persons; more than 35 percent of the jobless in this age group remain unemployed 15 or more weeks.

—in some areas, joblessness and gross underemployment blight the lives of a quarter of the residents.

There is no simple solution, no single means of providing employment opportunities for all these disadvantaged Americans. For many, greater economic growth will create new opportunities. For many others who are chronically unemployed, or underemployed, there must be special assistance to overcome handicaps barring the way to employment.

YOUNG WORKERS

A recent study has indicated some of the handicaps compounding employment difficulties for young people out of school.

The first handicap is lack of a basic education. There are about 7 million young people between the ages of 16 and 21 who are out of school. Of these, 3 million dropped

out before finishing high school; 1 million completed only elementary school or less.

One out of every four dropouts in the labor force could not find employment—twice the unemployment rate of the high school graduates.

A second handicap is lack of skills or work experience. About 65 percent of the dropouts and 40 percent of the graduates had no work experience during the years they were in school. Nine dropouts out of every ten reported no job training after leaving school. High school graduates, on the other hand, were three times as likely to enter an occupational training program.

A third handicap is poverty: 4 dropouts out of every 10 still living at home were in families with less than $3,000 annual income; only 2 high school graduates of every 10 came from such low-income families.

A fourth handicap is lack of knowledge of training and jobs that are available. Of every 10 high school dropouts, 8 reported that they had never been counseled by a school official or by a public employment office about job training or the kind of work to look for. Even among high school graduates, less than half reported that they had received occupational guidance.

A final handicap is the sharp increase in the number of new young jobseekers—crowding into a work force already containing high teenage unemployment.

CHANGE: MANPOWER RESOURCES

In 1965, the number of 18- and 19-year-old workers is expected to increase by 500,000—twice the increase of last year. Succeeding waves of new young workers will swell the 18-to-24-year-old work force by more than 3 million in the next 5 years, an increase two-thirds higher than in the past 5 years.

But the increase in the size of the work force will not be confined to young ages alone. Overall, the labor force is expected to grow by 7½ million workers in the next 5 years—50 percent greater than in the last 5 years.

There will be many more workers in those categories confronted by major employment difficulties—particularly nonwhites and older workers.

Negroes presently constitute only 10 percent of the work-age population, but they may account for 18 percent of the coming manpower increase. In the next 5 years, almost a million and a half nonwhites will be added to the work force; less than 800,000 were added during the last 5 years. The marked increase of nonwhites in the labor force will intensify the need for eliminating discrimination in employment, training, and education opportunities.

The increase of men age 55 or older in the labor force will require more attention to solving problems of discrimination against older workers. It will raise the importance of retraining and reemploying those with substantial but outmoded skills.

CHANGE: REQUIREMENTS

In our dynamic economy, occupational demands change continually: New skills are needed; old ones become outmoded; individual companies and industries often contract or expand rapidly. As a result, there are always some workers seeking new employment and some employers seeking new workers. Fluctuations in area growth rates and patterns often lead workers to relocate in order to find or fill job needs.

Too often this change requires workers to undergo dislocation, joblessness, or underemployment. It requires employers to experience unfilled job needs. These burdens and wastes can be minimized substantially

by improving the mechanisms for anticipating and aiding needed adjustment to change.

We cannot pinpoint the timing, magnitude and location of specific changes, but we can interpret broad underlying trends. We can do much to prepare to meet these trends more effectively.

We know that the growth of technology will change the content of many jobs and intensify the need for adaptation and retraining. But the impact of technology on total employment is not foreordained. That remains for us to shape and determine. New technology will not soon curtail need for human labor. Its impact varies by industry, expanding manpower requirements in many industries even while contracting in others.

We know too that we must have large quantities of highly trained manpower in many professional and technical fields if we are to obtain the rate and types of growth we seek for the future. We are now giving more attention to preparing for manpower requirements that will result from major public programs recommended this year.

In the long run, the need for semiskilled production workers and for many types of unskilled workers will continue to shrink in relation to demand in other occupational fields.

Here, we can learn from the experience of 1964. This was the best year for economic and employment growth in this decade; there was a marked increase in the employment of semiskilled production workers and even a small increase in employment of laborers.

But this upturn did not change the long-term trend: most of the employment rise and the greatest rates of increase in 1964 were not in goods-production industries, but in trade, services, and State and local government activities. The sharpest upturns in demand continued to be in clerical, professional, and technical occupations.

Demand for agricultural workers will continue to decline, releasing farm manpower for other sectors of the economy. During World War II, one worker of every six in the Nation was employed on the farm. Today only 1 worker in 16 is so employed. The skills required for farm employment are becoming less manual and more mechanical, scientific, technical, and managerial.

In many service fields, there is high and rising demand as consumers spend a growing proportion of rising incomes for various services. But this demand often remains unfulfilled for lack of qualified workers.

Demand for repair services, home maintenance, and hospital and other community services, for example, often goes unmet because trained workers and efficient firms to provide these services are in short supply.

The service industries provide new challenges for the development of new business enterprises and jobs to put to rewarding use more of the manpower no longer needed for industrial and farm production.

Actions Started

Our general progress is no accident. Purposeful action is paying off and building the base for further advance.

The tax cut of 1964 met an immediate and vital objective: it helped generate more jobs. It rapidly spurred consumer and business demand and, in turn, expansion of employment to produce for that demand. It was the prime new moving force in last year's substantial employment upturn. My economic report outlines more specifically how it and other economic policies will continue to buttress general growth.

Many other actions have been initiated to

meet many and varying manpower needs, but three efforts have been in the forefront in tackling the major challenges:

—the strengthening of education.

—the opening of the war on poverty.

—the start of the major program for training the unemployed and underemployed.

First, the education measures enacted by the last Congress are aiding a long-needed substantial expansion of both college education and vocational education. The principal focus of the legislation enacted thus far has been on

—construction of facilities needed for universities, colleges, community colleges, technical and vocational schools.

—increasing and improving training for specific professions, most notably undermanned medical, dental, nursing and other health professions, and specialized teaching fields.

—support for more students to continue higher education through loans and fellowships.

—expansion and modernization of vocational education at the high school and post-high school levels, particularly in fields with expanding manpower requirements.

These steps will provide many long-run returns, but immediate values too are evident. More young people are being encouraged to pursue higher education rather than become part of a large undertrained young labor force seeking full-time employment. And more employment opportunities are being generated by higher education's expanding demand for construction, service, and supply activities.

In the longer run, these education programs will better equip our youth for the challenge of constructively shaping and adapting to future economic change. And they will help to develop the increased numbers of better prepared professional, technical, and other highly trained manpower required by an advancing society.

Second, under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the war on poverty puts high priority on providing useful work experience, education, and skill development for disadvantaged youth and undereducated, jobless adults. Programs are moving ahead to establish

—rural conservation centers and urban residential centers to provide work experience and training away from home for young people who now live in environments which severely hamper their opportunities.

—work experience and training opportunities in public and nonprofit agencies to help potential or actual high school dropouts to continue or resume education to increase their employability.

—work opportunities to help needy college students earn their way through college.

—community action programs which seek, through locally conceived actions ranging from preschool programs for needy children to new types of work programs, to bring in more of those still left out of our record prosperity.

—basic education and literacy training for the uneducated.

—work experience projects to help adults on public assistance pave their way to self-support.

And third, training and retraining for the unemployed and underemployed under the Manpower Development and Training Act is providing another practical tool, in cooperation with the conventional education system and vocational schooling, to adapt skills of the labor force to changing needs.

This program is designed to equip unemployed workers, as well as underemployed farm workers, with specific occupational training required for available jobs. It is

giving thousands of jobless workers a new lease on working life—and is meeting employer demand for qualified manpower.

It is heightening awareness of workers and employers to values of occupational training. It is leading to new training techniques. And, utilizing the initiative of local groups, it is building in every State and hundreds of communities a base of retraining knowledge and experience to meet better the challenge of shifts in skill requirements.

In recent months more of the training opportunities are reaching the young, the nonwhites, the poorly educated, and the long-term unemployed—those with the greatest unemployment difficulties.

Beyond these three basic efforts, I want to summarize briefly other important actions newly initiated to meet today's and tomorrow's manpower challenges.

Equal employment opportunity. One way of getting at the employment difficulties afflicting much of the Negro population and other minority groups is to eliminate the discrimination which has excluded too many from the general progress. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has established as the law of the land that racial and other discrimination in employment shall not blemish the future as it has the past.

Youth services. We are developing additional ways of reaching constructively many of the urban and rural young people who need jobs, training, additional education, and other assistance to become self-supporting adults and contributing members of society.

Youth Opportunity Centers are being set up, as part of the Federal-State employment service system and youth programs in community action organizations aided by the Office of Economic Opportunity, to assist large numbers not now adequately being reached. Through special services established in or near disadvantaged neighborhoods, they will provide these young people with counseling, testing, information, and appropriate referral to training programs and placement services.

Apprenticeship information centers have been established in nine cities to work with labor and management in assisting young people to take advantage of opportunities for training as craftsmen. Particular emphasis is being placed on opportunities for minority youth.

Young men are being given Selective Service examinations at the earliest opportunity in order to identify as soon as possible educational or physical deficiencies which would disqualify them for military service. Those who cannot meet the minimum military requirements are being offered aid by the public employment service and other agencies in obtaining education, rehabilitation assistance, job training, job finding, and other needed services.

Appraisal of policies. To evaluate the broad currents of change and help determine how to meet them in a coordinated manner, there have been established

—a Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress. Its 14 distinguished members, drawn from outside the Government, will examine our technological course, its likely impact on our way of life, and means of channeling technical progress toward meeting unfilled needs of our people. It is to present its report and recommendations by next January.

—the President's Committee on Manpower, composed of principal Federal executives. It is providing a continuing assessment of the interrelation of Federal programs and the country's manpower resources and requirements.

—an Interagency Committee on Education, composed of representatives of Federal agencies with major education activities.

It is serving to review and coordinate Federal policies and programs affecting education.

Communities with major shutdowns. Change can also come when a community is hit by shutdown of a major plant or facility. Experience in many communities has demonstrated that normal mechanisms cannot cope with such economic reversal expeditiously—and we should not rely on time alone to heal economic sores. I have set up a Presidential Task Force on Community Assistance to offer assistance.

On request from a stricken or threatened community, the task force will help draw on the knowledge and resources of Federal agencies to supplement those of local representatives to meet the economic disaster, much as is done when natural catastrophe now strikes an area.

Unfilled manpower requirements. To overcome and prevent unemployment, we must improve information on current and prospective manpower needs. A new program for identifying job vacancies has been started. Pilot surveys have been initiated in 16 major communities to collect information on the extent and nature of unfilled job openings by occupation, so that steps can be taken more effectively to match unemployed workers and vacant jobs.

Farm labor. Another measure to match our needs and our manpower stems from termination of the legislation which had authorized temporary importation of Mexican farm workers. To help employers make the transition to employment of American workers, a major recruiting effort is underway to attract unemployed American workers to fill seasonal farm jobs, at wage levels and working conditions consistent with American standards.

In another notable action, the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act will provide needed protection for domestic migrant farm workers by requiring crew leaders to observe certain minimum standards.

Federal Government as employer. It is my intention to have the employment policies of the Executive Branch of the Government set a constructive example for all employers. I am glad to report that in the past year

—operating effectiveness has been improved, without unreasonable burdens on individual employees. Employees facing displacement are helped to adjust by retraining, by transfer and relocation assistance, and by the use of attrition and phasing out rather than abrupt closedown of activities no longer needed.

—a new manpower analysis program is assessing Federal staffing needs as a basis for efficient program planning and management. The first analysis and projection have been completed for major white-collar occupations.

—fair employment programs are opening better opportunities for qualified Negroes; they have progressed in larger numbers than ever before into middle and upper salary levels of Federal service.

—qualified women have moved into higher level positions at an accelerated pace.

—productive employment opportunity in Federal service is being offered by a new program for mentally retarded persons, as an extension of the long-standing program for employing handicapped persons.

Actions Needed

Our progress is cause for pride, but not for pause. Affirmative policy recognizes that vast tasks remain undone.

Far too many Americans still are unemployed and underemployed. Far too many lack skills or assistance needed to enter

rewarding employment. Far too many are overwhelmed by change instead of being enabled to ride it to new heights. They are unable to contribute or to share adequately in our unexcelled general prosperity.

And far too many children and young adults are headed for similar underachievement—and waste of their potential contribution to a better society—if we do not do better by them.

We must open opportunity, genuine opportunity for each of them—opportunity to learn and opportunity to earn in keeping with all their potential. Only then can we truly say and truly know that the Great Society is within our reach.

Our economic policies have a vital role in this task. The 1966 Federal budget provides for new tax changes and expenditure programs which will help fortify the stimulus to economic growth and employment provided by last year's tax legislation.

As my economic message sets forth, revision of excise taxes and increases in social security benefits this year will bolster needed current and future job growth. So will the change in depreciation rules being made this year to avert an increase in business taxes.

But, as I have also emphasized, fiscal and monetary steps to achieve the full measure of needed growth may encounter problems of inflationary pressures before unemployment targets are reached.

This makes it even more essential that we intensify efforts to improve the caliber of our work force and the effectiveness of our mechanisms for helping match jobs and men.

As we open up new demand and opportunity for work, we must be able to respond by having workers move into such jobs without delay—so that we can move on to full employment without inflation or adverse balance of payments effects.

Active manpower policy to upgrade the capacities of the work force and to improve means of bringing workers and jobs together is therefore needed to supplement economic policy to achieve economic growth.

This is why, along with my fiscal program, I have recommended that we build our manpower programs. I urge that we now

—increase investment in education to build basic abilities for all.

—enlarge occupational training opportunities for the poor, the young, the unemployed, and the underemployed.

—broaden job development activities to provide new jobs to meet unmet needs.

—improve assistance and protection for those bypassed or left behind in the general prosperity.

Details of most of the recommendations have already been presented to the Congress. In brief summary:

Education has immediate high priority. Many manpower difficulties can be traced to educational deficiencies.

Today's and tomorrow's world of work puts a premium on capacity for skill development—and for redevelopment to meet increasingly frequent changes throughout life. Education is the prime developer of such capacity, as well as of ability to use leisure time enjoyably and to attain a higher level of life generally.

The educational program I have urged will bring better education to those who need it most. It will improve our educational methods and resources. It will provide greater opportunity for learning at every age level. And it will help ensure availability of the highly trained talent needed to spur and sustain broad national advance.

The war on poverty must now be enlarged. Its beginnings have stirred hope and effort.

For the next year I have asked for funds

which would permit some 600,000 needy youngsters and adults to be enrolled in the work experience and training programs initiated under the Economic Opportunity Act.

I seek also to help some 300 cities and rural localities mobilize community action antipoverty programs, particularly for children and youth. These efforts would seek in new ways to combat economic and social handicaps which contribute to manpower waste and poverty.

Manpower training must be strengthened. Several major changes are now warranted in the Manpower Development and Training Act.

The feasibility and value of public investment in skill training for the unemployed and underemployed have become apparent. This act need no longer be considered temporary. I have asked that it be put on a continuing basis.

The States were to meet a third of training costs under the act next year. I am asking that this be modified to permit the Federal share to be up to 90 percent, so that the program can be carried forward without disruption.

I have urged also that we strengthen authority to experiment with and demonstrate new ways of surmounting barriers to skill development for the unemployed and underemployed, lengthen the maximum period of training allowances and liberalize allowance practices, and extend pilot efforts to aid unemployed workers through geographic relocation.

I have requested too that we enlarge investment in manpower research, including the establishment of regional manpower research centers, to develop the new knowledge and techniques needed to improve our manpower programs and to train more manpower specialists.

Job-development activities must also be increased. I have recommended expanded efforts under the Manpower Act to help develop many service employment opportunities now wasted because of lack of trained workers and lack of managerial skills necessary to provide such services efficiently.

Our people seek improved services—in home and equipment maintenance and repair, in the hospitals, in our eating places, and in a wide range of personal services. But a large part of such demand remains unmet.

My recommendations seek to tap these areas of job opportunity by offering assistance to the business community and to unemployed workers to take the organizational and training steps necessary to make these potential opportunities materialize into fruitful employment and service.

Area and regional recovery programs are also needed to overcome adverse effects of geographic shifts. Additional job-creating efforts must be focused in areas lagging behind in employment opportunity. This requires comprehensive action to revitalize major regions hampered by large concentrations of poverty and joblessness.

I propose that we strengthen and improve programs initiated under the Area Redevelopment Act.

The Appalachian redevelopment program will inaugurate a farsighted development effort in this hard-hit region.

Employment services must be improved to strengthen national ability to adapt to changing manpower needs. I have recommended increases in budget to strengthen the present Federal-State employment service system's ability to provide information, counseling, recruiting, placement and other assistance required for more effective bringing together of workers and employers.

Minimum wage and overtime protection should be extended to protect the unpro-

tected. I will propose extension of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act for this vital purpose.

Unemployment insurance has to be modernized. Present benefit coverage and levels do not adequately ease the financial blow of job loss. The changes I will propose are needed to better sustain the income of workers during the gaps between jobs and to add to the stability of the economy.

Other recommended programs of major new economic and social action are also directly relevant to our manpower concerns. Improvements recommended in public assistance, social insurance, and medical care programs will contribute to the employability of many of our people.

The reforms I have requested in immigration policy will base admission to this country chiefly on skills and talent rather than place of origin. Such change would be both true to our ideals and advantageous to our need for trained manpower.

And more broadly, I have asked that we undertake programs to rebuild our cities and conserve our countryside, to provide areas for recreation, to modernize mass transit systems, to improve our health, to control pollution.

Each has many manpower implications—but above all each will help build the Great Society and, in so doing, will open vast new opportunities to utilize our growing manpower constructively.

Conclusion

Much that I have reported and recommended here has a short-term focus, and necessarily so if today's actions are to meet immediate challenges.

But beyond seeking to master the current challenges, the directions charted here will move us further toward a vision, newly sensed, even if not yet wholly perceived.

That vision is a new relationship between man and work—to be made possible by advances in man's power to develop and apply his capacities and new technological capabilities.

In the Great Society, work shall be an outlet for man's interests and desires. Each individual shall have full opportunity to use his capacities in employment which satisfies personally and contributes generally to the quality of the Nation's life.

That is the future to which we reach, the goal to which active manpower policy must evolve along with companion policies.

The way there is hardly clear. But we should not underestimate our potential for a rapid pace, lest we fall short of the attainable: seeking little, we will get little and deserve little.

We will have to try, adapt, try anew, and adapt again, but always on to this goal, always on until what is now too often only a dream—that no human talent shall go to waste, that each man shall have full opportunity to be all he can be—can become a reality for all.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Note: The President's third report under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and the Secretary of Labor's Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training as required by section 104 of that act, were transmitted to Congress March 5, 1965, and published in one volume by the Government Printing Office (xvii, 276 pp.).

For the President's remarks upon signing the Manpower Act of 1965, see Item 207.

101 Excerpt From a Letter Thanking Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr., for a Plate Originally Part of the Lincoln Dinner Service. *March* 6, 1965

THE WHITE HOUSE today acquired a Lincoln dinner plate which has been missing since the days of President Theodore Roosevelt.

The Haviland china dish is the gift of Nicholas G. Morgan, Sr., an 80-year-old attorney of Salt Lake City and a former secretary of William Howard Taft when he was Secretary of War.

President Johnson received the plate in the mail today and in a letter of acknowledgment to Mr. Morgan said:

"The story you tell of the way that the china found its way into your hands is an interesting one and it is a generous act indeed for you to return it to the White House so that all of us now, and in future generations, can enjoy it.

"It would be most appropriate for it to be replaced in the collection on the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's Second Inauguration and that is being done today.

"Mrs. Johnson joins me in warm appreciation for making possible this restoration of part of our national heritage. We are particularly pleased that you are doing this in connection with that fine gentleman, President David O. McKay."

Mr. Morgan wrote President Johnson last week, enclosing a photograph of a three-shelf china cabinet in the White House, displaying the Haviland china of the Lincoln Administration.

"You will note," wrote Mr. Morgan to the President, "that in the lower, left-hand corner on the bottom shelf, that a plate is missing. I have that plate."

He explained how the china piece came into his possession. During Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, Mr. Morgan's uncle, James Morgan, who for many years was editor of the Boston Globe, was visiting the White House and commented on the beauty of the dishes, adding: "My wife certainly would be thrilled to own one of those plates."

President Roosevelt, wrote Mr. Morgan, stepped over to the cabinet, took out a plate from the lower left-hand corner, and presented it to Mr. Morgan.

"After Uncle James' death," said Mr. Morgan, "his widow, Aunt Helen, presented the plate to me and now, President Johnson, I am sending to you by mail the long lost Lincoln dinner plate. This is the result of your kindness to our beloved President David O. McKay."

The distinctive features of the Lincoln dishes, imported from the Haviland firm at Limoges, France, are the deep borders of royal purple and the inset of the American Eagle, wings spread and resting on the U.S. Shield.

NOTE: The reference to President David O. McKay was to the president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

102 Special Message to the Congress on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. *March* 8, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

Crime has become a malignant enemy in America's midst.

Since 1940 the crime rate in this country has doubled. It has increased five times as fast as our population since 1958.

In dollars the cost of crime runs to tens of billions annually. The human costs are simply not measurable.

The problems run deep and will not yield to quick and easy answers. We must identify and eliminate the causes of criminal activity whether they lie in the environment around us or deep in the nature of individual men. This is a major purpose of all we are doing in combatting poverty and improving education, health, welfare, housing, and recreation.

All these are vital, but they are not enough. Crime will not wait while we pull it up by the roots. *We must arrest and reverse the trend toward lawlessness.*

This active combat against crime calls for a fair and efficient system of law enforcement to deal with those who break our laws. It means giving new priority to the methods and institutions of law enforcement:

—to our police, who are our front line, both offensive and defensive, in the fight against crime. There is a great need not only for improved training of policemen but for all people to learn about, to understand, and to assist the policeman in his work.

—to our courts, traditionally the symbol and guardian of our cherished freedoms. Local criminal courts are so overloaded that their functioning is impeded and their effectiveness weakened. More courts and judges is one answer, but every possibility of improvement must be explored.

—to our correctional agencies. We cannot tolerate an endless, self-defeating cycle of imprisonment, release, and reimprisonment which fails to alter undesirable attitudes and behavior. We must find ways to help the first offender avoid a continuing career of crime.

No right is more elemental to our society than the right to personal security and no right needs more urgent protection.

Our streets must be safe. Our homes and places of business must be secure. Experience and wisdom dictate that one of the most legitimate functions of government is the preservation of law and order.

Our system rejects the concept of a national police force. The protection responsibilities lie primarily with state and local governments.

That is right and proper.

Yet, crime is no longer merely a local problem. Every city, every state is troubled by the same hard statistical—and human—facts. The extent and seriousness of the problem have made it of great national concern.

Crime is as old as history. It is hardly new to America. But in our increasingly mobile, urban society, crime problems are not only greater, they are immensely more complex.

We have not stood idly by in the face of these problems. Many cities and states, as well as the federal government, have developed new programs reflecting their growing concern.

Yet the crime rate continues to increase.

The time has come *now,* to check that growth—to contain its spread—and to reduce its toll of lives and property.

I believe the way to do so is to give new recognition to the fact that crime *is* a national problem—and to intensify our crime prevention and crime-fighting *at all levels of government.*

The Role of the Individual

The starting point for such efforts is the individual citizen. Law enforcement cannot succeed without the sustained—and informed—interest of all citizens.

It is not enough to reflect our concern over the rise in crime by seeking out single an-

swers or simple answers. They do not exist. The people will get observance of the law and enforcement of the law if they want it, insist on it, and participate in it.

It has been said, for example, that the fault lies with courts which "coddle criminals," or, on the other hand, that police officers do not observe the rights of the individual.

There *is* misunderstanding at times between law enforcement officers and some courts. We need to think less, however, about taking sides in such controversies and more about our common objective: law enforcement which is both *fair* and *effective*. We are not prepared in our democratic system to pay for improved law enforcement by unreasonable limitations on the individual protections which ennoble our system. Yet there is the undoubted necessity that society be protected from the criminal and that the rights of society be recognized along with the rights of the individual.

As Mr. Justice Frankfurter once said, "A democratic society, in which respect for the dignity of all men is central, naturally guards against the misuse of the law enforcement process."

It has been said that the fault lies in poor living conditions, limited education, and the denial of opportunity.

Plainly, laws are less likely to command the respect of those forced to live at the margins of our society. Stability and order have little meaning and small advantage to those who exist in poverty, hopelessness, and despair.

The long-run solution to the view of crime is jobs, education and hope. This is a goal to which this country is now committed. But we should remember that not all crime is committed by those who are impoverished or those denied equal opportunity. In any event, we cannot postpone our responsibilities to act against crimes committed today.

It has also been said that the fault lies in a deep moral decay, particularly among the young; that juvenile delinquency and high crime rates among younger adults have their origins in this decay.

In our increasingly complex society, it is becoming harder to perceive and maintain clear moral values. But the great majority of our young people lead law-abiding, creative lives. We need only look to the spirit which characterizes our youth today—the spirit of the Peace Corps, of VISTA, of commitment to the well-being and welfare of society. While crime by young people in our society is of very serious concern, it involves only a small proportion of our youth.

We must, in short, understand that the reasons for the growth of crime are many and complicated. We must accept hard facts at every turn. But like the related problems of poverty and of education, we must face them squarely if we are to succeed. *And we must succeed.*

Thus, while recognizing that the basic responsibility rests on local authorities, we must also recognize the burdens they now bear. To assist them in bearing these burdens successfully, I propose:

—increased federal law enforcement efforts;

—assistance to local law enforcement efforts;

—a comprehensive, penetrating analysis of the origins and nature of crime in modern America.

Federal Law Enforcement Efforts

The average citizen is most directly concerned with what is called "crime in the streets". Crime of this kind—robberies, muggings, housebreakings—are the primary law enforcement responsibility of state and

local governments. When criminals cross state lines, however, federal enforcement is also available. Thus, federal, state and local investigators may all join to pursue the bank robber, the kidnapper or the auto thief. Federal assistance in these activities has been and can continue to be helpful.

In some areas, however, the Federal Government has a special responsibility—organized crime, narcotic and drug control, regulation of gun sales, and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia.

1. *Organized Crime.*

Organized crime is a cancer in the city. It has become an entrenched national industry. It embraces gambling, narcotics, stock and bankruptcy fraud, usurious loans, or corruption of public officials or labor-management relations.

Racketeering feeds on itself. Illegal gambling, for example, channels enormous profits to other criminal arenas. The citizen is the loser.

Organized crime also breeds lesser crime. The police in our large cities know from daily experience how much street crime results, for example, from narcotics addiction.

Perhaps the most alarming aspect of organized crime, however, is that it erodes respect for the law. Corrupting a public official may lend respectability to the racketeer, as it destroys the underpinning of law enforcement in a community.

Since 1961, the federal government has responded to this challenge in force. We have secured new legislative authority. We have achieved new levels of cooperation among the 26 different federal law enforcement agencies. We have achieved new prosecutive energy. *The result has been a tenfold increase in racketeering convictions.*

But this accomplishment represents a mere beginning. Much remains to be done.

Consequently, I am calling on the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the other heads of the federal law enforcement arms to enlarge their energetic effort against organized crime. *The Department of Justice will submit legislative proposals to the Congress to strengthen and expand these efforts generally.*

I urge the prompt enactment of these measures.

2. *Drug Control.*

The return of narcotic and marihuana users to useful, productive lives is of obvious benefit to them and to society at large. But at the same time, it is essential to assure adequate protection of the general public.

To meet these objectives, the President's Advisory Commission on Narcotic and Drug Abuse recommended enactment of a federal civil commitment statute to provide an alternative means of dealing with those narcotic and marihuana users likely to respond to treatment and achieve rehabilitation. The Commission also recommended that those penalty provisions of the federal narcotics and marihuana laws requiring mandatory minimum sentences and precluding probation or parole be applied restrictively in order to provide a greater incentive for rehabilitation.

The Justice Department will shortly submit proposals for a federal civil commitment statute to the Congress and for limiting the coverage of the mandatory minimum penalty sentences. The proposals will seek to the fullest extent consistent with the public safety to give offenders a maximum opportunity for return to a normal life.

Increasing illegal sales of psychotoxic drugs, such as barbiturates and amphetamines, must be controlled. These sedatives and stimulants, taken so easily in pill form, have been termed the "dangerous drugs"—

and with good reason. Senseless killings, robberies, and auto accidents have resulted from the radical personality changes induced by the indiscriminate use of these drugs. Because they are less expensive and more available than narcotics, these drugs appeal to a much broader cross-section of our population, particularly the young.

Our existing legal weapons are inadequate. *I therefore urge the Congress to enact legislation to control the abuse of these dangerous drugs without constricting their legitimate medical uses.*

3. *Firearms Control.*

Drugs are, of course, only one cause of the rise in violent crime in the United States. Another significant factor is the ease with which any person can acquire firearms. Lee Oswald sent for and received a rifle through the United States mail. I believe that the people of the United States have learned, through the recent tragic loss of President Kennedy the need for strengthened control.

Here the Federal Government's jurisdiction is limited. State and local action will be necessary. But at minimum, we must make effective local regulation of firearms possible by increasing Federal control over interstate shipment of firearms. In addition, limits must be imposed on the importation into this country of surplus military weapons and other used firearms.

I am proposing draft legislation to accomplish these aims. *It would amend the Federal Firearms Act to prohibit firearms shipments in interstate commerce except among importers, manufacturers and dealers licensed by the Treasury Department.*

Mail-order sales to individuals would thus stop. The legislation would also strengthen the present statutory standards for Treasury Department licenses and prohibit licensees from selling firearms to persons under 21 years of age (or under 18 in the case of rifles and shotguns). Other provisions of this legislation are designed to make it feasible for the States to impose effective controls over firearms within their own boundaries. I urge the Governors of our states and mayors and other local public officials to review their existing legislation in this critical field with a view to keeping lethal weapons out of the wrong hands.

I recommend this legislation to the Congress as a sensible use of Federal authority to assist local authorities in coping with an undeniable menace to law and order and to the lives of innocent people.

4. *District of Columbia.*

A fourth opportunity for federal leadership is the nation's capital. As I said in my special message on the District of Columbia, we must improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice in the District. Washington shares with our large cities the special and acute problems associated with rapid urban population growth.

Both in its own right and as a model for other cities, Washington can and should be a focus for intensive efforts in crime prevention, the detection and prosecution of crimes, rehabilitation, and related activities.

To assist in this effort, I will shortly appoint the commission to which I referred in my message on the District of Columbia.

ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Whatever we may do to strengthen federal law enforcement, the principal enforcement responsibility still rests on state and local governments—and that has become a very large burden indeed.

The cost of operating our police departments has risen by 50 percent in the last five years alone. Yet our law enforcement and

corrections personnel are overworked. Our courts are overcrowded. Our penal and rehabilitative facilities and programs are understaffed or underdeveloped. To meet their large and growing burdens, state and local law enforcement agencies must have additional training and technical assistance from the Federal Government.

Federal assistance has long been provided in various forms to local law enforcement. Because of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's early recognition of the need for such assistance, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has provided a number of valuable services to state and local police organizations. It assists them with training activities and the FBI National Academy in Washington gives comprehensive instructions to state and local career law enforcement officers each year. The Federal Government also provides support for short-term vocational training for police officers and more extensive training in related fields through the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Treasury Department provides instruction for narcotics enforcement personnel through the Bureau of Narcotics Training School.

The Federal Government has been giving active support to juvenile delinquency control efforts. Under the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act, programs have been developed to provide new approaches to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and to train needed personnel. Under this act important studies have shed new light on the complex causes of delinquency.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will shortly submit requests for urgently needed additional appropriations in this field. *I support these proposals and request the Congress to act on them favorably and rapidly.*

These are present and continuing endeavors. But we must do more. I believe a major opportunity lies in the development and testing of experimental methods of crime control. To this end, *I am proposing the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. This legislation would authorize the Attorney General to assist state, local and private groups to improve and strengthen crime control programs and make generally available information as to their effectiveness.*

This Act would bolster present training programs for local law enforcement personnel and would support the development of new training methods. Fighting crime effectively under modern conditions requires professional police who are expertly trained in a variety of skills. The Federal Government now provides financial assistance for research and training in other professions—science, mathematics, foreign languages, medicine, nursing. Trained, professional law enforcement personnel are fully as essential to the preservation of our national health and strength—and no less deserving of increased federal support.

This legislation would also authorize federal support for the development of improved methods of enforcing criminal laws and administering justice. For example, experiments might be undertaken with different kinds and intensity of police coverage in high crime districts in order to learn more about the effective allocation of manpower. The effectiveness of different communication and alarm systems might be studied. By pilot projects in the administration of justice, we may find ways of making the judicial process fairer and speedier and the correctional process more effective.

The dissemination of information about projects supported under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act will be of substantial value to other communities in designing their own crime control programs.

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

The proposals which I have discussed are promising immediate approaches to a number of the specific problems of controlling crime. In the longer run we must also deepen our understanding of the causes of crime and of how our society should respond to the challenge of our present levels of crime. Only with such understanding can we undertake more fundamental, far-reaching and imaginative programs.

As the first step, I am establishing the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The Commission will be composed of men and women of distinction who share my belief that we need to know far more about the prevention and control of crime. I will ask the Commission to make a comprehensive report to me by the summer of 1966 and to make interim reports when early action on the basis of its recommendations may be possible.

No agency of government has ever in our history undertaken to probe so fully and deeply into the problems of crime in our nation. I do not underestimate the difficulty of the assignment. But the very difficulty which these problems present and the staggering cost of inaction make it imperative that this task be undertaken.

It is of the utmost importance that the people of this country understand what is at stake in controlling crime and its effects. I believe therefore that the Commission should disseminate information on its work and findings and build a broad base of public support for constructive action.

Typical of the examples of important and troubling questions on which I believe the Commission can furnish guidance are——

(1) *How can law enforcement be organized to meet present needs?*

In too many instances present divisions of responsibility for law enforcement reflect unexamined precedent rather than practical organization. In addition to exploring improved law enforcement and correctional techniques, the Commission can be helpful in suggesting possible reorganization of law enforcement functions and methods of achieving greater cooperation where there are separate responsibilities.

(2) *What steps can be taken to create greater understanding by those involved in the administration of justice at the state and local level of the efforts of federal courts to ensure protection of individual rights?*

The Commission should seek understanding of the needs of those responsible for carrying out our criminal laws and the relationship to these needs of the historic protections our Nation has accorded to the accused. The Commission may well serve as a bridge of understanding among all those involved in the fair and effective administration of criminal justice.

(3) *Through what kinds of programs can the Federal Government be most effective in assisting state and local enforcement?*

The Commission can recommend new and imaginative ways in which the Federal Government can render assistance—without infringing on the primary responsibility of states and localities.

(4) *Is the nation as a whole providing adequate education and training opportunities for those who administer the criminal laws?*

The Commission should evaluate the programs and institutions now available for law enforcement officers, correctional personnel and both prosecution and defense attorneys and make recommendations on necessary additions.

(5) *What correctional programs are most promising in preventing a first offense from*

leading to a career in crime?

A large proportion of serious crimes is committed by persons who are previous offenders. Thus, reducing the total volume of crime is, to a large extent, a problem of reducing the rate of recidivism. The first offender's initial contact with our correctional system is often a turning point in his life. The Commission should consider how we can best insure that his first contact will be his last.

(6) *What steps can be taken to increase public respect for law and law enforcement officers?*

In a free land, order can never be achieved by police action alone, no matter how efficient. There must be a high level of voluntary observance of the law and cooperation with public authorities. Citizens too often shun their duty to report crimes, summon assistance, or cooperate with law enforcement in other ways. In the light of recent examples of what happens when private citizens remain bystanders at tragedy, I hope the Commission will suggest means of improving public attitudes toward the individual's sense of responsibility to his community and to his neighbor.

These questions only illustrate those which this Commission must put to itself. It must also

—consider the problem of making our streets, homes and places of business safer;

—inquire into the special problems of juvenile crime;

—examine the administration of justice in our shockingly overcrowded lower courts through which so many citizens are herded wholesale;

—explore the means by which organized crime can be arrested by Federal and local authorities.

In its task, the Commission will not be working alone. In addition to its own staff and subpanels of experts in various fields and disciplines, it will have the close cooperation and support of representatives of the Federal Government.

I have directed the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to work closely with the Commission and to assist it in every possible way. Because of the importance of the Attorney General's responsibilities within the Federal Government for these problems—ranging from investigation and enforcement through administration of the Federal prison system—I anticipate that the Department of Justice and especially its newly created Office of Criminal Justice should take a particularly active role in assisting the work of the Commission.

The Commission also will work closely with representatives of state and local government; with such groups as the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, state and local bar groups and appropriate law enforcement organizations; and with universities and other institutions and individuals engaged in important work in the social sciences, mental health and related areas.

The task before the Commission is one of consummate difficulty and complexity. But it could scarcely be more important. I hope and expect that its work will be a landmark to follow for many years to come.

Conclusion

This message recognizes that crime is a national problem.

That recognition does not carry with it any threat to the basic prerogatives of state and local governments. It means, rather, that the Federal Government will henceforth

take a more meaningful role in meeting the whole spectrum of problems posed by crime.

It means that the Federal Government will seek to exercise leadership and to assist local authorities in meeting their responsibilities.

It means that we will make a national effort to resolve the problems of law enforcement and the administration of justice—and to direct the attention of the Nation to the problems of crime and the steps that must be taken to meet them.

This effort will involve great difficulties. It will not produce dramatic, visible results overnight. But it is an effort we must begin now.

I ask the help of Congress. I believe that these actions and proposals are soundly based and give promise of meeting urgent needs of a growing nation. I commend them to the American people and to the Congress and urge their prompt enactment.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 8, 1965

NOTE: See also Items 382 and 526.

103 Remarks Upon Signing the Appalachia Bill. *March 9, 1965*

OVER the past 15 months it has been my privilege to receive from the Congress a rare number of unusually significant legislative measures. This measure today may well outlive many others in its lasting contribution to the well-being of our Nation.

The objectives of this Appalachian bill are important. But the origins of the measure are equally important. Originated by the Governors of the Appalachian States, formed in close cooperation with the Federal Executive, approved and enacted by the Congress of all the people, this is the truest example of creative federalism in our times. But it is more.

This legislation marks the end of an era of partisan cynicism towards human want and misery. The dole is dead. The pork barrel is gone. Federal and State, liberal and conservative, Democrat and Republican, Americans of these times are concerned with the outcome of the next generation, not the next election. That is what the provisions of this legislation clearly reflect.

It is fitting that such landmark legislation should be identified with the Appalachia region of our Nation. In our history no region has contributed more to the shaping of our destiny.

The Appalachian Ranges were the first challenge and the first test to the settlers of this seaboard. Through the Cumberland Gap Americans found their way to the promise and the plenty of a continent that is united.

It is not too much to suggest that today we may again find our way to new promise and new fulfillment by taking up the human challenge of modern Appalachia.

A great President, Theodore Roosevelt, once said, "It is not what we have that will make us a great nation, it is the way that we use it."

We have much in Appalachia. The area is larger than all but one of the 48 contiguous States, a State which modesty impells me not to identify by name. Only two States of the Union have larger populations. Yet the nearly 17 million Appalachian residents, more numerous than residents of New Eng-

land or the farm States or the mountain States, lag far behind in their participation in our prosperity.

Our national per capita income has reached $2,300. In Appalachia it is estimated near $1,400. Family poverty is half again higher than the national ratio. So also is the percentage of persons over 25 with less than a fifth grade education.

The percentage of Appalachia's population receiving some form of Federal assistance is 45 percent above the rest of the country. The 10 year cost of such assistance would amount to almost $5 billion. These are the facts of our challenge, and also of our opportunity.

America today has many responsibilities, more diverse, more far flung, more vital to all mankind than any other nation has ever in history willingly assumed. Wherever we have our commitments, whether to the old and the strong or to the young and the weak, we shall match our words with deeds. But we recognize realistically that our strength abroad rests upon our strength at home. And that is why we must and we do labor in unity to perform together tasks that have been too long neglected in every region east and west, north and south.

This Nation is committed not only to human freedom but also to human dignity and decency. That is not a Federal commitment alone but a compact of our States as well. I believe it is the will of the American people that this commitment shall be fulfilled in all regions and flouted in none.

The bill that I will now sign will work no miracles overnight. Whether it works at all depends not upon the Federal Government alone but the States and the local governments as well.

I am so proud that so many of the Governors and State officials from the States concerned could be here this morning, to join their able Senators and Congressmen who helped make this legislation possible at this ceremony. But I sign this bill in the belief that we can and that we shall add strength for all America by renewing the strength of this old and this honored region of Appalachia.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:02 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

As enacted, the bill (S. 3) is Public Law 89–4 (79 Stat. 5).

On March 25 the President issued Executive Order 11209 "Establishing the Federal Development Committee for Appalachia and Prescribing Other Arrangements for Coordination With the Appalachian Regional Commission" (30 F.R. 3909; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

104 Statement by the President on the Situation in Selma, Alabama. *March 9, 1965*

EVER SINCE the events of Sunday afternoon in Selma, Ala., the administration has been in close touch with the situation and has made every effort to prevent a repetition. I am certain Americans everywhere join in deploring the brutality with which a number of Negro citizens of Alabama were treated when they sought to dramatize their deep and sincere interest in attaining the precious right to vote.

The best legal talent in the Federal Government is engaged in preparing legislation which will secure that right for every American. I expect to complete work on my recommendations by this weekend and shall dispatch a special message to Congress as

soon as the drafting of the legislation is finished.

Federal officials have been sent to Selma and are supplying up-to-the-minute reports on developments there.

The Federal District Court in Alabama has before it a request to enjoin State officials from interfering with the right of Alabama citizens to walk from Selma to Montgomery in order to focus attention on their efforts to secure the right to register and vote. I have directed the Justice Department to enter the case as a "friend of the court" so that it can present its recommendations and otherwise assist the court in every manner in resolving the legal issues involved in the case.

We will continue our efforts to work with the individuals involved to relieve tensions and to make it possible for every citizen to vote. I urge all who are in positions of leadership and capable of influencing the conduct of others to approach this tense situation with calmness, reasonableness, and respect for law and order.

NOTE: For the President's special message to Congress, see Item 108; for his letter transmitting draft legislation on voting rights, see Item 109. See also Item 106 [1].

105 Statement by the President on the Proposed National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. *March* 10, 1965

AT THE REQUEST of the subcommittee chairmen, I have today transmitted the administration's recommendations for a National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities to the Special Subcommittee on Labor of the House of Representatives, and the Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities of the Senate.

In the State of the Union address I said, "We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the Nation's imagination and understanding."

These recommendations are designed to secure such recognition and encouragement for those who extend the frontiers of understanding in the arts and in humanistic studies.

The humanities are an effort to explore the nature of man's culture and to deepen understanding of the sources and goals of human activity. Our recommendations recognize this effort as a central part of the American national purpose, and provide modest support to those whose work offers promise of extending the boundaries of understanding.

Pursuit of artistic achievement, and making the fruits of that achievement available to all its people, is also among the hallmarks of a Great Society.

We fully recognize that no government can call artistic excellence into existence. It must flow from the quality of the society and the good fortune of the Nation. Nor should any government seek to restrict the freedom of the artist to pursue his calling in his own way. Freedom is an essential condition for the artist, and in proportion as freedom is diminished so is the prospect of artistic achievement.

But government can seek to create conditions under which the arts can flourish; through recognition of achievements, through helping those who seek to enlarge creative understanding, through increasing the access of our people to the works of our artists, and through recognizing the arts as part of the pursuit of American greatness.

That is the goal of this legislation.

In so doing we follow the example of many other nations where government sym-

pathy and support have helped to shape great and influential artistic traditions.

This Congress will consider many programs which will leave an enduring mark on American life. But it may well be that passage of this legislation, modest as it is, will help secure for this Congress a sure and honored place in the story of the advance of our civilization.

NOTE: An act to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities was approved by the President on September 29, 1965 (Public Law 89–209, 79 Stat. 845).

106 The President's News Conference of *March* 13, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

EVENTS IN SELMA, ALA.

[1.] This March week has brought a very deep and painful challenge to the unending search for American freedom.

That challenge is not yet over, but before it is ended, every resource of this Government will be directed to insuring justice for all men of all races, in Alabama and everywhere in this land. That is the meaning of the oath that I swore before Almighty God when I took the office of the Presidency. That is what I believe in with all of my heart. That is what the people of this country demand.

Last Sunday a group of Negro Americans in Selma, Alabama, attempted peacefully to protest the denial of the most basic political right of all—the right to vote. They were attacked and some were brutally beaten.

From that moment until this, we have acted effectively to protect the constitutional rights of the citizens of Selma, and to prevent further violence and lawlessness in this country wherever it occurred.

More than 70 United States Government officials, including FBI agents, including Justice Department lawyers, Governor Collins,[1] the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. John Doar, whom I asked to go to Selma, have been continuously present in Selma. They have all been working to keep the peace and to enforce the law.

At all times the full power of the Federal Government has been ready to protect the people of Selma against further lawlessness.

But the final answer to this problem will be found not in armed confrontation, but in the process of law. We have acted to bring this conflict from the streets to the courtroom. Your Government, at my direction, asked the Federal court in Alabama to order the law officials of Alabama not to interfere with American citizens who are peacefully demonstrating for their constitutional rights.

When the court has made its order, it must be obeyed.

THE VOTING RIGHTS BILL

The events of last Sunday cannot and will not be repeated, but the demonstrations in Selma have a much larger meaning. They are a protest against a deep and very unjust flaw in American democracy itself.

[1] LeRoy Collins, Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Commerce, and former Governor of Florida.

Ninety-five years ago our Constitution was amended to require that no American be denied the right to vote because of race or color. Almost a century later, many Americans are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes.

Therefore, this Monday I will send to the Congress a request for legislation to carry out the amendment of the Constitution.

Wherever there is discrimination, this law will strike down all restrictions used to deny the people the right to vote. It will establish a simple, uniform standard which cannot be used, however ingenuous the effort, to flaunt our Constitution. If State officials refuse to cooperate, then citizens will be registered by Federal officials.

This law is not an effort to punish or coerce anyone. Its object is one which no American in his heart can truly reject. It is to give all our people the right to choose their leaders; to deny this right, I think, is to deny democracy itself.

What happened in Selma was an American tragedy. The blows that were received, the blood that was shed, the life of the good man that was lost, must strengthen the determination of each of us to bring full and equal and exact justice to all of our people.

This is not just the policy of your Government or your President. It is in the heart and the purpose and the meaning of America itself.

We all know how complex and how difficult it is to bring about basic social change in a democracy, but this complexity must not obscure the clear and simple moral issues.

It is wrong to do violence to peaceful citizens in the streets of their town. It is wrong to deny Americans the right to vote. It is wrong to deny any person full equality because of the color of his skin.

The promise of America is a simple promise: Every person shall share in the blessings of this land. And they shall share on the basis of their merits as a person. They shall not be judged by their color or by their beliefs, or by their religion, or by where they were born, or the neighborhood in which they live.

All my life I have seen America move closer toward that goal, and every step of the way has brought enlarged opportunity and more happiness for all of our people.

Those who do injustice are as surely the victims of their own acts as the people that they wrong. They scar their own lives and they scar the communities in which they live. By turning from hatred to understanding they can insure a richer and fuller life for themselves, as well as for their fellows. For if we put aside disorder and violence, if we put aside hatred and lawlessness, we can provide for all our people great opportunity almost beyond our imagination.

We will continue this battle for human dignity. We will apply all the resources of this great and powerful Government to this task. We ask that all of our citizens unite in this hour of trial. We will not be moved by anyone or anything from the path of justice.

In this task we will seek the help of the divine power which surpasses the petty barriers between man and man, and people and people. Under His guidance we can seek the Biblical promise: "I shall light a candle of understanding in thine heart which shall not be put out." And we will follow that light until all of us have bowed to the command: "Let there be no strife between me and thee, for we be brethren."

Meeting With Governor Wallace

I met today with Governor Wallace of Alabama to discuss very thoroughly the situation that exists in that State.

The Governor expressed his concern that the demonstrations which have taken place are a threat to the peace and security of the people of Alabama. I expressed my own concern about the need for remedying those grievances which lead to the demonstrations by people who feel their rights have been denied.

I said that those Negro citizens of Alabama who have systematically been denied the right to register and to participate in the choice of those who govern them should be provided the opportunity of directing national attention to their plight. They feel that they are being denied a very precious right. And I understand their concern.

In his telegram last night to me, Governor Wallace expressed his belief that all eligible citizens are entitled to exercise their right to vote. He repeated that belief today, and he stated that he is against any discrimination in that regard.

I am firmly convinced, as I said to the Governor a few moments ago, that when all of the eligible Negroes of Alabama have been registered, the economic and the social injustices they have experienced throughout will be righted, and the demonstrations, I believe, will stop.

I advised the Governor of my intention to press with all the vigor at my command to assure that every citizen of this country is given the right to participate in his Government at every level through the complete voting process.

The Governor's expressed interest in law and order met with a warm response. We are a Nation that is governed by laws, and our procedures for enacting and amending and repealing these laws must prevail.

I told the Governor that we believe in maintaining law and order in every county and in every precinct in this land. If State and local authorities are unable to function, the Federal Government will completely meet its responsibilities.

I told the Governor that the brutality in Selma last Sunday just must not be repeated. He agreed that he abhored brutality and regretted any instance in which any American citizen met with violence.

As the Governor had indicated his desire to take actions to remedy the existing situation in Alabama which caused people to demonstrate, I respectfully suggested to him that he consider the following actions which I believed and the Attorney General and others familiar with the matter, and associated with me, believed would be highly constructive at this stage of the game.

First, I urged that the Governor publicly declare his support for universal suffrage in the State of Alabama, and the United States of America.

Second, I urged him to assure that the right of peaceful assembly will be permitted in Alabama so long as law and order is maintained.

Third, I expressed the hope that the Governor would call a biracial meeting when he returns to Alabama, to seek greater cooperation and to ask for greater unity among Americans of both races.

I asked the Governor for his cooperation and I expressed my appreciation for his coming to Washington to discuss this problem.

Questions

THE RIGHT TO DEMONSTRATE

Q. Mr. President, against the background of what you said, and aside from the situation in Selma, I wonder if you could tell us your general philosophy, your belief in how demonstrators in other parts of the country should conduct themselves? For example, how do you feel about the demonstrations

that are going on outside the White House right now, or in other parts, in other cities of the United States, and in front of Federal buildings?

THE PRESIDENT. I tried to cover that in my statement, but I believe in the right of peaceful assembly. I believe that people have the right to demonstrate. I think that you must be concerned with the rights of others.

I do not think a person, as has been said, has the right to holler "fire" in a crowded theater. But I think that people should have the right to peacefully assemble, to picket, to demonstrate their views, and to do anything they can to bring those views to the attention of people, provided they do not violate laws themselves, and provided they conduct themselves as they should.

GOVERNOR WALLACE

Q. Mr. President, did Governor Wallace indicate, sir, at all, an area of understanding and cooperation and acceptance of some of your suggestions to solve this violence there?

THE PRESIDENT. I will have to let the Governor speak for himself. He is going to appear tomorrow. We spoke very frankly and very forthrightly. We exchanged views—and we are not in agreement on a good many things. I am hopeful that the visit will be helpful and I did my best to make my viewpoint clear.

Q. Mr. President, I was going to ask you how the Governor reacted.

THE PRESIDENT. The Governor had his share of the conversation. He told me of the problems that he had in Alabama, the fears that he entertained, and he expressed the hope that I could do something to help bring the demonstrations to an end.

I told him very frankly that I thought our problem, which I had been working on for several weeks now, was to face up to the cause of the demonstration and remove the cause of the demonstration, and that I hoped if he would give assurance that people would be protected in their demonstrations in Alabama, he would give assurance that he would try to improve the voting situation in Alabama, if I could submit my message to the Congress and get prompt action on it that would insure the right of the people of Alabama to vote, that I thought that we could improve the demonstration situation.

Q. Mr. President, a two-part question on the same subject:

Can you tell us what your thinking is if Governor Wallace would not accept any or all of your suggestions; and secondly, in announcing from Montgomery that he had asked to see you, he indicated that he was concerned about a threat throughout the country. Do you share that concern?

THE PRESIDENT. I am deeply concerned that our citizens anywhere should be discriminated against and should be denied their constitutional rights.

I have plotted my course. I have stated my views. I have made clear, whether the Governor agrees or not, that law and order will prevail in Alabama, that people will be—their rights to peacefully assemble will be preserved, and that their constitutional rights will be protected.

GROWING MODERATION IN THE SOUTH

Q. Mr. President, some of the clergymen who came out yesterday reported that you had detected a resurgence of a moderate spirit among the whites in the South. Can you tell us what evidence you have seen of that, and perhaps anything that is being done to encourage it?

THE PRESIDENT. The presence of a good many people from the South in Selma, the presence of some of the ministers from the

South here, the messages that I have received from the citizens of that area, the support that the businessmen and the clergy and the labor people have given the Civil Rights Act and its enforcement, have all given me strength and comfort and encouragement.

REMOVAL OF DEPENDENTS FROM VIET-NAM

[2.] Q. Mr. President, I would like to turn to the other problem that has occupied so much of your hours in Viet-Nam. About 5 weeks ago, when you felt it necessary to give an order that our wives and children of our men in Viet-Nam be withdrawn, a high officer said to me, "Give us a year and they will be back." I have two questions:

First, would you like to see the wives and children of our civilian and military officers in Viet-Nam go back; and secondly, do you think that a year is a good prognostication?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I do not think that I can be much of a prophet in either respect. First, I do not think that Saigon is the place for the wives and children of our military people at the moment, or else I wouldn't ask for them to come out. If the situation changes, and conditions are different, I will pass on them in the light of those changes.

I think that anyone that makes a prophecy now as to what the situation will be a year from now would have to be a big guesser.

THE OTEPKA CASE

[3.] Q. Mr. President, sir, I would like to change the subject to another matter. Mr. Otto Otepka, a top security officer in the State Department, faces dismissal for answering the questions of some Members of Congress who were investigating the security of the United States. I would like to know if you can't stop this dismissal.

THE PRESIDENT. I have had some conversations with Secretary Rusk concerning that case, and I have complete confidence in the manner in which he will handle it.

U.S. POLICY IN VIET-NAM

[4.] Q. Mr. President, in the last 5 weeks the American participation in the situation in South Viet-Nam has undergone certain changes. Could you give us your view of any benefits that have accrued to us, or your view of the situation over the past 5 weeks in South Viet-Nam?

THE PRESIDENT. I think we have a very difficult situation there as a result of the instability of the governments and the frequent changes of them. I would not say it has improved in the last 5 weeks.

I would say that our policy there is the policy that was established by President Eisenhower, as I have stated, since I have been President, 46 different times, the policy carried on by President Kennedy, and the policy that we are now carrying on. I have stated it as recently as February 17th in some detail and prior to that, in my last press conference, on February 4th.[2] Although the incidents have changed, in some instances the equipment has changed, in some instances the tactics and perhaps the strategy in a decision or two has changed.

Our policy is still the same, and that is to any armed attack, our forces will reply. To any in southeast Asia who ask our help in defending their freedom, we are going to give it, and that means we are going to continue to give it. In that region there is nothing that we covet, there is nothing we seek, there is no territory or no military position or no political ambition. Our one desire and our one determination is that the

[2] Items 76 and 46.

people of southeast Asia be left in peace to work out their own destinies in their own way.

USE OF TROOPS IN ALABAMA

[5.] Q. Mr. President, there was a report published this morning that some Federal troops had already been alerted, at your direction, for a possible move into Alabama. Can you confirm this report?

THE PRESIDENT. I would say that the FBI officials, the marshals in the general area, the United States forces, including the Armed Forces, were ready to carry out any instructions that the President gave them, and the President was prepared to give them any instructions that were necessary and justified and wise.

NEGOTIATION ON VIET-NAM

[6.] Q. Mr. President, I wonder if you could tell us your reaction to the pressures that have been mounting around the world for you to negotiate the situation in Viet-Nam. Could you explain to us under what conditions you might be willing to negotiate a settlement there?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, since the Geneva conference of 1962, as has been stated before, the United States has been in rather active and continuous consultation. We have talked to other governments about the great danger that we could foresee in this aggression in southeast Asia. We have discussed it in the United Nations. We have discussed it in NATO. We have discussed it in the SEATO councils. On innumerable occasions we have discussed it directly through diplomatic channels. We have had direct discussions with almost every signatory of the 1954 and the 1962 pacts.

We have not had any indication, and as the Secretary of State said the other day, what is still missing is any indication—any indication—from anyone that Hanoi is prepared or willing or ready to stop doing what it is doing against its neighbors. I think that the absence of this crucial element affects the current discussion of negotiation.

A great friend of mine who had great responsibilities for a long period of military and executive life in our Government said to me the other day, "When I see the suggestions about negotiation, I wonder if folks don't recognize that there must be someone to negotiate with, and there must be someone willing to negotiate."

THE TIMING OF PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS AND NEWS CONFERENCES

[7.] Q. I said, sir, that the events in Selma occurred last Sunday, and I asked why you waited to have a press conference and make a statement until late Saturday afternoon?

THE PRESIDENT. I know of nothing that either required or justified my making a statement prior to the time that I had a recommendation to make on the problem that was facing us, namely, they were demonstrating about voting rights, and I had that message delivered to me only a few hours ago. I have reviewed it and am in general agreement on what I am going to send to the Congress. It happened that I had the time this afternoon to review it and had the information that was available to me.

I think the President should have some leeway when he determines to have press conferences. I have had 46 since I have been President. I plan to have at least one

once a month. But the President will determine when they are held, where they are held, and what subjects he discusses.

YOUTH CORPS CAMPS

[8.] Q. Mr. President, I understand that there has been some violence in the youth camps, Youth Corps camps, or Job Corps, and that involves a knifing, and there have been one or more deaths as a result of that. Is that the reason you visited the Catoctin, Maryland, camp last week, to build the morale up in the camp and give them public confidence?

THE PRESIDENT. I visited the camp last week because I had agreed to some time ago and had been forced to cancel one planned visit. I want to visit a good many of their camps.

We all deeply regret any accidents or any violence or any injuries that may occur at any time. That is not the reason, though, or rather, that is not the sole reason why I should be interested in what they are doing. I hope by my visits to better understand their work, perhaps to stimulate some of them, and maybe improve on what is being done.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

THE VOTING RIGHTS MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT. [9.] I should like to ask you to stay here for another 10 or 15 minutes, we will say 15 minutes, for the Attorney General to give you a very brief briefing on the high points of this message, and if you will do that for 15 minutes, he will be here longer and Mr. Moyers will, but at the conclusion of 15 minutes, I hope that Mr. Reedy will tell you, and any of you that need to rush away to meet your deadlines can do so.

[At this point the Attorney General spoke on a "background" basis. The President then resumed speaking on the record.]

I should like to observe that the 15 minutes is about up, but at 9 o'clock, in Mr. Reedy's office on Monday morning, we plan, and hope, and pray that we will have the message ready for you. If you will be ready for it, there will be a briefing there.

Over the past few weeks, I have determined that we would have a voting rights law this year on about November 15th, and so informed certain Members of the Congress and certain Governors of the States. Since that time, I have talked to the majority and minority leaders, the chairmen of various committees, the Speaker of the House, and have reviewed with them the highlights of my viewpoint and have asked the Attorney General to go into some detail in connection with the principles that we would have in this bill.

We are very anxious to have Democratic and Republican support. As you know, President Kennedy in the Kennedy-Johnson administration in 1963, in the civil rights measure that I counseled on and worked on and approved, submitted to the Congress a voting rights section that provided, however, for voting only in Federal elections. That section was deleted in the legislation that finally came to me and, as a result of that deletion, I have felt that we should again approach that subject, but to extend it from Federal elections to both State and local elections.

I have talked to the leaders of the Negro organizations in this country and asked for their suggestions, and asked for their counsel. I have talked to various Southern Senators and Southern leaders including Governors, and generally reviewed with them

what I hope to have encompassed in this legislation. Of course, there will be amendments and changes, and extensions and deletions. But I think that our message will go to the Congress Monday. Perhaps the bill will accompany it. If not, it will go there very shortly.

We will not only expect the Congress to give fair and just consideration to the administration bill, which they have been asking for for several days now, but to give consideration to any one suggestion, as they always do.

So if you will be back at 9 o'clock Monday, we will have a briefing on the details of the message.

We thank you for enduring us this afternoon.

Merriman Smith, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's thirty-eighth news conference was held in the Rose Garden at the White House at 3:45 p.m. on Saturday, March 13, 1965.

107 Special Message to the Congress: The American Promise. *March* 15, 1965

[As delivered in person before a joint session at 9:02 p.m.]

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress:

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy.

I urge every member of both parties, Americans of all religions and of all colors, from every section of this country, to join me in that cause.

At times history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord. So it was a century ago at Appomattox. So it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

There, long-suffering men and women peacefully protested the denial of their rights as Americans. Many were brutally assaulted. One good man, a man of God, was killed.

There is no cause for pride in what has happened in Selma. There is no cause for self-satisfaction in the long denial of equal rights of millions of Americans. But there is cause for hope and for faith in our democracy in what is happening here tonight.

For the cries of pain and the hymns and protests of oppressed people have summoned into convocation all the majesty of this great Government—the Government of the greatest Nation on earth.

Our mission is at once the oldest and the most basic of this country: to right wrong, to do justice, to serve man.

In our time we have come to live with moments of great crisis. Our lives have been marked with debate about great issues; issues of war and peace, issues of prosperity and depression. But rarely in any time does an issue lay bare the secret heart of America itself. Rarely are we met with a challenge, not to our growth or abundance, our welfare or our security, but rather to the values and the purposes and the meaning of our beloved Nation.

The issue of equal rights for American Negroes is such an issue. And should we defeat every enemy, should we double our wealth and conquer the stars, and still be unequal to this issue, then we will have failed as a people and as a nation.

For with a country as with a person, "What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

There is no Negro problem. There is no Southern problem. There is no Northern problem. There is only an American problem. And we are met here tonight as Americans—not as Democrats or Republicans—we are met here as Americans to solve that problem.

This was the first nation in the history of the world to be founded with a purpose. The great phrases of that purpose still sound in every American heart, North and South: "All men are created equal"—"government by consent of the governed"—"give me liberty or give me death." Well, those are not just clever words, or those are not just empty theories. In their name Americans have fought and died for two centuries, and tonight around the world they stand there as guardians of our liberty, risking their lives.

Those words are a promise to every citizen that he shall share in the dignity of man. This dignity cannot be found in a man's possessions; it cannot be found in his power, or in his position. It really rests on his right to be treated as a man equal in opportunity to all others. It says that he shall share in freedom, he shall choose his leaders, educate his children, and provide for his family according to his ability and his merits as a human being.

To apply any other test—to deny a man his hopes because of his color or race, his religion or the place of his birth—is not only to do injustice, it is to deny America and to dishonor the dead who gave their lives for American freedom.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Our fathers believed that if this noble view of the rights of man was to flourish, it must be rooted in democracy. The most basic right of all was the right to choose your own leaders. The history of this country, in large measure, is the history of the expansion of that right to all of our people.

Many of the issues of civil rights are very complex and most difficult. But about this there can and should be no argument. Every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty we have to ensure that right.

Yet the harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes.

Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny this right. The Negro citizen may go to register only to be told that the day is wrong, or the hour is late, or the official in charge is absent. And if he persists, and if he manages to present himself to the registrar, he may be disqualified because he did not spell out his middle name or because he abbreviated a word on the application.

And if he manages to fill out an application he is given a test. The registrar is the sole judge of whether he passes this test. He may be asked to recite the entire Constitution, or explain the most complex provisions of State law. And even a college degree cannot be used to prove that he can read and write.

For the fact is that the only way to pass these barriers is to show a white skin.

Experience has clearly shown that the existing process of law cannot overcome systematic and ingenious discrimination. No law that we now have on the books—and I have helped to put three of them there—can ensure the right to vote when local officials are determined to deny it.

In such a case our duty must be clear to all of us. The Constitution says that no person shall be kept from voting because of his race or his color. We have all sworn an oath before God to support and to defend that Constitution. We must now act in obedience to that oath.

GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Wednesday I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate illegal barriers to the right to vote.

The broad principles of that bill will be in the hands of the Democratic and Republican leaders tomorrow. After they have reviewed it, it will come here formally as a bill. I am grateful for this opportunity to come here tonight at the invitation of the leadership to reason with my friends, to give them my views, and to visit with my former colleagues.

I have had prepared a more comprehensive analysis of the legislation which I had intended to transmit to the clerk tomorrow but which I will submit to the clerks tonight. But I want to really discuss with you now briefly the main proposals of this legislation.

This bill will strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

This bill will establish a simple, uniform standard which cannot be used, however ingenious the effort, to flout our Constitution.

It will provide for citizens to be registered by officials of the United States Government if the State officials refuse to register them.

It will eliminate tedious, unnecessary lawsuits which delay the right to vote.

Finally, this legislation will ensure that properly registered individuals are not prohibited from voting.

I will welcome the suggestions from all of the Members of Congress—I have no doubt that I will get some—on ways and means to strengthen this law and to make it effective. But experience has plainly shown that this is the only path to carry out the command of the Constitution.

To those who seek to avoid action by their National Government in their own communities; who want to and who seek to maintain purely local control over elections, the answer is simple:

Open your polling places to all your people.

Allow men and women to register and vote whatever the color of their skin.

Extend the rights of citizenship to every citizen of this land.

THE NEED FOR ACTION

There is no constitutional issue here. The command of the Constitution is plain.

There is no moral issue. It is wrong—deadly wrong—to deny any of your fellow Americans the right to vote in this country.

There is no issue of States rights or national rights. There is only the struggle for human rights.

I have not the slightest doubt what will be your answer.

The last time a President sent a civil rights bill to the Congress it contained a provision to protect voting rights in Federal elections. That civil rights bill was passed after 8 long months of debate. And when that bill came to my desk from the Congress for my signature, the heart of the voting provision had been eliminated.

This time, on this issue, there must be no delay, no hesitation and no compromise with our purpose.

We cannot, we must not, refuse to protect the right of every American to vote in every election that he may desire to participate in.

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And we ought not and we cannot and we must not wait another 8 months before we get a bill. We have already waited a hundred years and more, and the time for waiting is gone.

So I ask you to join me in working long hours—nights and weekends, if necessary—to pass this bill. And I don't make that request lightly. For from the window where I sit with the problems of our country I recognize that outside this chamber is the outraged conscience of a nation, the grave concern of many nations, and the harsh judgment of history on our acts.

WE SHALL OVERCOME

But even if we pass this bill, the battle will not be over. What happened in Selma is part of a far larger movement which reaches into every section and State of America. It is the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life.

Their cause must be our cause too. Because it is not just Negroes, but really it is all of us, who must overcome the crippling legacy of bigotry and injustice.

And we shall overcome.

As a man whose roots go deeply into Southern soil I know how agonizing racial feelings are. I know how difficult it is to reshape the attitudes and the structure of our society.

But a century has passed, more than a hundred years, since the Negro was freed. And he is not fully free tonight.

It was more than a hundred years ago that Abraham Lincoln, a great President of another party, signed the Emancipation Proclamation, but emancipation is a proclamation and not a fact.

A century has passed, more than a hundred years, since equality was promised. And yet the Negro is not equal.

A century has passed since the day of promise. And the promise is unkept.

The time of justice has now come. I tell you that I believe sincerely that no force can hold it back. It is right in the eyes of man and God that it should come. And when it does, I think that day will brighten the lives of every American.

For Negroes are not the only victims. How many white children have gone uneducated, how many white families have lived in stark poverty, how many white lives have been scarred by fear, because we have wasted our energy and our substance to maintain the barriers of hatred and terror?

So I say to all of you here, and to all in the Nation tonight, that those who appeal to you to hold on to the past do so at the cost of denying you your future.

This great, rich, restless country can offer opportunity and education and hope to all: black and white, North and South, sharecropper and city dweller. These are the enemies: poverty, ignorance, disease. They are the enemies and not our fellow man, not our neighbor. And these enemies too, poverty, disease and ignorance, we shall overcome.

AN AMERICAN PROBLEM

Now let none of us in any sections look with prideful righteousness on the troubles in another section, or on the problems of our neighbors. There is really no part of America where the promise of equality has been fully kept. In Buffalo as well as in Birmingham, in Philadelphia as well as in Selma, Americans are struggling for the fruits of freedom.

This is one Nation. What happens in Selma or in Cincinnati is a matter of legitimate concern to every American. But let each of us look within our own hearts and

our own communities, and let each of us put our shoulder to the wheel to root out injustice wherever it exists.

As we meet here in this peaceful, historic chamber tonight, men from the South, some of whom were at Iwo Jima, men from the North who have carried Old Glory to far corners of the world and brought it back without a stain on it, men from the East and from the West, are all fighting together without regard to religion, or color, or region, in Viet-Nam. Men from every region fought for us across the world 20 years ago.

And in these common dangers and these common sacrifices the South made its contribution of honor and gallantry no less than any other region of the great Republic—and in some instances, a great many of them, more.

And I have not the slightest doubt that good men from everywhere in this country, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Golden Gate to the harbors along the Atlantic, will rally together now in this cause to vindicate the freedom of all Americans. For all of us owe this duty; and I believe that all of us will respond to it.

Your President makes that request of every American.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

The real hero of this struggle is the American Negro. His actions and protests, his courage to risk safety and even to risk his life, have awakened the conscience of this Nation. His demonstrations have been designed to call attention to injustice, designed to provoke change, designed to stir reform.

He has called upon us to make good the promise of America. And who among us can say that we would have made the same progress were it not for his persistent bravery, and his faith in American democracy.

For at the real heart of battle for equality is a deep-seated belief in the democratic process. Equality depends not on the force of arms or tear gas but upon the force of moral right; not on recourse to violence but on respect for law and order.

There have been many pressures upon your President and there will be others as the days come and go. But I pledge you tonight that we intend to fight this battle where it should be fought: in the courts, and in the Congress, and in the hearts of men.

We must preserve the right of free speech and the right of free assembly. But the right of free speech does not carry with it, as has been said, the right to holler fire in a crowded theater. We must preserve the right to free assembly, but free assembly does not carry with it the right to block public thoroughfares to traffic.

We do have a right to protest, and a right to march under conditions that do not infringe the constitutional rights of our neighbors. And I intend to protect all those rights as long as I am permitted to serve in this office.

We will guard against violence, knowing it strikes from our hands the very weapons which we seek—progress, obedience to law, and belief in American values.

In Selma as elsewhere we seek and pray for peace. We seek order. We seek unity. But we will not accept the peace of stifled rights, or the order imposed by fear, or the unity that stifles protest. For peace cannot be purchased at the cost of liberty.

In Selma tonight, as in every—and we had a good day there—as in every city, we are working for just and peaceful settlement. We must all remember that after this speech I am making tonight, after the police and the FBI and the Marshals have all gone, and after you have promptly passed this bill, the

people of Selma and the other cities of the Nation must still live and work together. And when the attention of the Nation has gone elsewhere they must try to heal the wounds and to build a new community.

This cannot be easily done on a battleground of violence, as the history of the South itself shows. It is in recognition of this that men of both races have shown such an outstandingly impressive responsibility in recent days—last Tuesday, again today.

RIGHTS MUST BE OPPORTUNITIES

The bill that I am presenting to you will be known as a civil rights bill. But, in a larger sense, most of the program I am recommending is a civil rights program. Its object is to open the city of hope to all people of all races.

Because all Americans just must have the right to vote. And we are going to give them that right.

All Americans must have the privileges of citizenship regardless of race. And they are going to have those privileges of citizenship regardless of race.

But I would like to caution you and remind you that to exercise these privileges takes much more than just legal right. It requires a trained mind and a healthy body. It requires a decent home, and the chance to find a job, and the opportunity to escape from the clutches of poverty.

Of course, people cannot contribute to the Nation if they are never taught to read or write, if their bodies are stunted from hunger, if their sickness goes untended, if their life is spent in hopeless poverty just drawing a welfare check.

So we want to open the gates to opportunity. But we are also going to give all our people, black and white, the help that they need to walk through those gates.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS GOVERNMENT

My first job after college was as a teacher in Cotulla, Tex., in a small Mexican-American school. Few of them could speak English, and I couldn't speak much Spanish. My students were poor and they often came to class without breakfast, hungry. They knew even in their youth the pain of prejudice. They never seemed to know why people disliked them. But they knew it was so, because I saw it in their eyes. I often walked home late in the afternoon, after the classes were finished, wishing there was more that I could do. But all I knew was to teach them the little that I knew, hoping that it might help them against the hardships that lay ahead.

Somehow you never forget what poverty and hatred can do when you see its scars on the hopeful face of a young child.

I never thought then, in 1928, that I would be standing here in 1965. It never even occurred to me in my fondest dreams that I might have the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students and to help people like them all over this country.

But now I do have that chance—and I'll let you in on a secret—I mean to use it. And I hope that you will use it with me.

This is the richest and most powerful country which ever occupied the globe. The might of past empires is little compared to ours. But I do not want to be the President who built empires, or sought grandeur, or extended dominion.

I want to be the President who educated young children to the wonders of their world. I want to be the President who helped to feed the hungry and to prepare them to be taxpayers instead of taxeaters.

I want to be the President who helped the poor to find their own way and who protected the right of every citizen to vote in

every election.

I want to be the President who helped to end hatred among his fellow men and who promoted love among the people of all races and all regions and all parties.

I want to be the President who helped to end war among the brothers of this earth.

And so at the request of your beloved Speaker and the Senator from Montana; the majority leader, the Senator from Illinois; the minority leader, Mr. McCulloch, and other Members of both parties, I came here tonight—not as President Roosevelt came down one time in person to veto a bonus bill, not as President Truman came down one time to urge the passage of a railroad bill—but I came down here to ask you to share this task with me and to share it with the people that we both work for. I want this to be the Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, which did all these things for all these people.

Beyond this great chamber, out yonder in 50 States, are the people that we serve. Who can tell what deep and unspoken hopes are in their hearts tonight as they sit there and listen. We all can guess, from our own lives, how difficult they often find their own pursuit of happiness, how many problems each little family has. They look most of all to themselves for their futures. But I think that they also look to each of us.

Above the pyramid on the great seal of the United States it says—in Latin—"God has favored our undertaking."

God will not favor everything that we do. It is rather our duty to divine His will. But I cannot help believing that He truly understands and that He really favors the undertaking that we begin here tonight.

NOTE: The address was broadcast nationally.

See also Items 108, 109, 409.

108 Special Message to the Congress on the Right To Vote. *March* 15, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

In this same month ninety-five years ago—on March 30, 1870—the Constitution of the United States was amended for the fifteenth time to guarantee that no citizen of our land should be denied the right to vote because of race or color.

The command of the Fifteenth Amendment is unequivocal and its equal force upon State Governments and the Federal Government is unarguable.

Section 1 of this Amendment provides: The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

By the oath I have taken "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," duty directs—and strong personal conviction impels—that I advise the Congress that action is necessary, and necessary now, if the Constitution is to be upheld and the rights of all citizens are not to be mocked, abused and denied.

I must regretfully report to the Congress the following facts:

1. That the Fifteenth Amendment of our Constitution is today being systematically and willfully circumvented in certain State and local jurisdictions of our Nation.

2. That representatives of such State and local governments acting "under the color of law," are denying American citizens the

right to vote on the sole basis of race or color.

3. That, as a result of these practices, in some areas of our country today no significant number of American citizens of the Negro race can be registered to vote except upon the intervention and order of a Federal Court.

4. That the remedies available under law to citizens thus denied their Constitutional rights—and the authority presently available to the Federal Government to act in their behalf—are clearly inadequate.

5. That the denial of these rights and the frustration of efforts to obtain meaningful relief from such denial without undue delay is contributing to the creation of conditions which are both inimical to our domestic order and tranquillity and incompatible with the standards of equal justice and individual dignity on which our society stands.

I am, therefore, calling upon the Congress to discharge the duty authorized in Section 2 of the Fifteenth Amendment "to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

I.

It could never be a welcome duty for any President to place before Congress such a report of the willful failure and refusal of public officials to honor, respect and abide by any provision of the Constitution of the United States. It is especially repugnant to report such disregard directed against the Fifteenth Amendment by officials at the State and local levels.

The essence of our American tradition of State and local governments is the belief expressed by Thomas Jefferson that Government is best which is closest to the people. Yet that belief is betrayed by those State and local officials who engage in denying the right of citizens to vote. Their actions serve only to assure that their State governments and local governments shall be remote from the people, least representative of the people's will and least responsive to the people's wishes.

If there were no other reasons, the strengthening and protection of the vital role of State and local governments would be reasons enough to act against the denial of the right to vote for any of our citizens.

But there are other reasons to act—clear, compelling and present reasons.

1. The challenge now presented is more than a challenge to our Constitution—it is a blatant affront to the conscience of this generation of Americans. Discrimination based on race or color is reprehensible and intolerable to the great American majority. In every national forum, where they have chosen to test popular sentiment, defenders of discrimination have met resounding rejection. Americans now are not willing that the acid of the few shall be allowed to corrode the souls of the many.

The Congress, the Courts, and the Executive, acting together in clear response to the will of the people and the mandate of the Constitution, have achieved more progress toward equality of rights in recent years than in all the years gone before. This tide will not be turned. The purposeful many need not and will not bow to the willful few.

2. In our system, the first right and most vital of all our rights is the right to vote. Jefferson described the elective franchise as "the ark of our safety." It is from the exercise of this right that the guarantee of all our other rights flows.

Unless the right to vote be secure and undenied, all other rights are insecure and subject to denial for all our citizens. The challenge to this right is a challenge to America itself. We must meet this chal-

lenge as decisively as we would meet a challenge mounted against our land from enemies abroad.

3. In the world, America stands for—and works for—the right of all men to govern themselves through free, uninhibited elections. An ink bottle broken against an American Embassy, a fire set in an American library, an insult committed against our American flag, anywhere in the world, does far less injury to our country and our cause than the discriminatory denial of the right of any American citizen at home to vote on the basis of race or color.

The issue presented by the present challenge to our Constitution and our conscience transcends legalism, although it does not transcend the law itself. We are challenged to demonstrate that there are no sanctuaries within our law for those who flaunt it. We are challenged, also, to demonstrate by our prompt, fitting and adequate response now that the hope of our system is not force, not arms, not the might of militia or marshals—but the law itself.

II.

The problem of discriminatory denial of the right to vote has been with us ever since colonial times.

The test of real property ownership was universal among the colonies and religious qualifications were numerous. Race, color, sex, age, employment and residence were all used as the basis for qualifying voters. Such restrictions continued to flourish among the States even after formation of the Union.

The first literacy tests were legislated in Northern States in an effort to exclude immigrants—especially Irish—from the franchise. When the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted, there were only six States which had never discriminated against voting by Negroes.

If discrimination has been a prevalent practice in our history of voting rights, the struggle against discrimination has been our consistent purpose generation after generation.

Since the adoption of the Bill of Rights, no other right has been strengthened and fortified so often by Constitutional Amendment as the right to vote. As early as 1804—and as recently as 1964—the Constitution of the United States has been amended on at least six occasions to prohibit discrimination against the right to vote, to enlarge the franchise, and to assure the expression of the people's will as registered by them at the polls.

The challenge facing us today is not a challenge of what the Constitution of the United States shall say—but of what it shall mean.

What the Fifteenth Amendment says is unmistakable. What the Fifteenth Amendment actually means for some Americans in some jurisdictions is diametrically opposite to the clear intent of the language.

By the device of equal laws, unequally applied, Negro Americans are being denied the right and opportunity to vote and discrimination is given sanction under color of law. Varieties of techniques are infinite. Three are most commonplace.

1. *The technique of technical "error."*

Negro applicants for registration are disqualified on grounds of technical "errors" in their registration forms. Instances of record show Negroes disqualified for "errors" such as failure to write out middle names, abbreviating the words "street" and "avenue" in addresses, or failing to compute age exactly to the day. Where this technique is

employed, "errors" are found in substantially all applications filed by Negroes, but few or none in applications filed by whites.

2. *The technique of non-cooperation.*

A technique commonly used in conjunction with the "error" technique involves simple non-cooperation by the registrar. Thus, he may be "out" for most of the day during registration periods. Registration may be possible only on certain days each month. Limits may be imposed upon the number of applicants processed each registration day. The variety of circumventions possible by this device is endless.

3. *The technique of subjective tests.*

By far the most common technique by which Negro citizens are prevented from exercising their right to register and to vote is the use of subjective tests, unfairly administered literacy tests, tests of "understanding," and tests of "character." The only standard used is the whim of the registrar. Such devices are used as vehicles for the rejection of untold thousands of voters—solely on the basis of race and color.

Whatever the technique, the intended purpose of such devices is effectively served.

—In one State ten years ago, 59.6 percent of voting age White persons were registered to vote. Only 4.3 percent of eligible Negroes were registered to vote. The changes since then are negligible.

—In several States, there are counties with sizeable Negro populations where not a single Negro is registered to vote.

—In scores of other counties where discrimination is not so blatant, it remains far more difficult for Negroes to register than for whites.

Too frequently discrimination is the aim and intent of such devices—and discrimination is the result.

III.

The Congress and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government have recognized—and sought to meet—these challenges to the authority of the Constitution of the United States. I am proud to have been closely associated with the succession of Federal enactments, beginning in 1957 with the first Civil Rights Law in more than eighty years.

The major steps taken have been these:

1. *The Civil Rights Act of 1957:* The approach of this statute was to challenge through litigation the discriminatory use of vote tests.

2. *The Civil Rights Act of 1960:* This statute, pursuing the same approach, sought to simplify such litigation.

3. *The Civil Rights Act of 1964:* Still following the same approach, sought to expedite litigation.

In some areas litigation has been effective. But eight years of litigation has made it clear that the prompt and fair registration of qualified Negro citizens cannot be achieved under present legislation in the face of consistent defiance of the laws of Congress or the command of the Constitution.

IV.

The challenge facing us is clear and immediate—it is also profound.

The Constitution is being flouted.

The intent of Congress expressed three times in the last seven years is being frustrated.

The national will is being denied.

The integrity of our Federal system is in contest.

Unless we act anew, with dispatch and

resolution, we shall sanction a sad and sorrowful course for the future. For if the Fifteenth Amendment is successfully flouted today, tomorrow the First Amendment, the Fourth Amendment, the Fifth Amendment—the Sixth, the Eighth, indeed, all the provisions of the Constitution on which our system stands—will be subject to disregard and erosion. Our essential strength as a society governed by the rule of law will be crippled and corrupted and the unity of our system hollowed out and left meaningless.

For these reasons, therefore, I ask the Congress under the power clearly granted by the Fifteenth Amendment to enact legislation which would:

1. Strike down restrictions to voting in all elections—Federal, State, and local—which have been used to deny Negroes the right to vote.

2. Establish in all States and counties where the right to vote has been denied on account of race a simple standard of voter registration which will make it impossible to thwart the Fifteenth Amendment.

3. Prohibit the use of new tests and devices wherever they may be used for discriminatory purposes.

4. Provide adequate power to insure, if necessary, that Federal officials can perform functions essential to the right to vote whenever State officials deny that right.

5. Eliminate the opportunity to delay the right to vote by resort to tedious and unnecessary lawsuits.

6. Provide authority to insure that properly registered individuals will not be prohibited from voting.

Our purpose is not—and shall never be—either the quest for power or the desire to punish. We seek to increase the power of the people over all their governments, not to enhance the power of the Federal Government over any of the people.

For the life of this Republic, our people have zealously guarded their liberty against abuses of power by their governments. The one weapon they have used is the mightiest weapon in the arsenal of democracy—the vote. This has been enough, for as Woodrow Wilson said, "The instrument of all reform in America is the ballot."

Yet today, in areas of America, segments of our populace must live in just that involuntary condition—policed by forces they have no voice in choosing and forced to abide by laws they have no vote in adopting.

A people divided over the right to vote can never build a Nation united.

I am determined that these years shall be devoted to perfecting our unity so that we may pursue more successfully the fulfillment of our high purposes at home and in the world. While I have proposed to you other measures to serve the strengthening of our free society and the happiness of our free people, I regard action on the measures proposed in this Message to be first in priority. We cannot have government for all the people until we first make certain it is government of and by all the people.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 15, 1965

NOTE: See also Items 109, 409.

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109 Letter to the President of the Senate Proposing Legislation To Eliminate Barriers to the Right To Vote. *March 17, 1965*

Dear Mr. President:

When I addressed the joint session of Congress on Monday night, I said: "Many of the issues of civil rights are complex and difficult. But about this there can be no argument. Every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. There is no duty which weighs more heavily on us than the duty to ensure that right."

I now submit to you the legislation I discussed on Monday night. This legislation will help rid the nation of racial discrimination in every aspect of the electoral process and thereby ensure the right of all to vote.

This bill is the product of many minds and much work in the Executive Branch and of both parties in the Congress. It has been carefully drafted to meet its objective—the end of discrimination in voting in America. I urge the Congress to turn its attention immediately to this legislation and to enact it promptly.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: For the President's address to the Congress the previous Monday night, see Item 107.

The bill providing for the elimination of barriers to the right to vote was approved by the President on August 6 (see Item 409).

See also Item 108.

110 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the International Monetary Fund. *March 17, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

The International Monetary Fund has played a key role in the flourishing economic growth experienced by the Free World in the last two decades. An expansion of the Fund's resources is now needed if it is to continue to contribute effectively to Free World growth in the future. The United States has given its firm support to the Fund since its creation in the Bretton Woods Agreements of 1945. This support must continue.

I recommend to the Congress that the quota of the United States in the International Monetary Fund be increased by twenty-five percent along with the similar or greater increases proposed for other members. The increases proposed for all members will raise Fund quotas by about $5 billion and bring total quotas to $21 billion. This expansion is vital to the United States. It will:

—promote the orderly and stable growth of Free World trade and payments in which we so importantly participate;

—maintain the strength and central position of the Fund in the evolution of the international monetary system;

—help finance the temporary swings in balance of payments associated with the growing volume of international transactions;

—support the expansion of bilateral credit facilities which have contributed to the development of the international monetary system; and

—provide to the Fund other major currencies to meet drawings that have mainly been financed by dollars in the past, and thus strengthen the present payments system.

Demands on the Fund's resources have steadily risen as the volume of world trade and financial transactions has grown. In the past five years drawings on the Fund have averaged over $1 billion per year; during the period 1955–1959, the annual average was $440 million. This increased use of the Fund reflects both the great expansion of current international transactions since 1959 and the increasingly large international movement of capital since the return to convertibility of the major European currencies. Increased use of the Fund has been especially marked among the large industrial countries. Since 1962 Canada, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States have either drawn on Fund resources or entered into standby arrangements or both.

A significant change in the holdings of the Fund has also occurred. For many years the U.S. dollar was the only currency extensively drawn by other member nations. But because of our balance of payments deficits, the Fund has increasingly provided other currencies to drawing members. As a result its holdings of major currencies other than dollars and sterling have declined by over $1 billion since 1959. The proposed quota increase will substantially enlarge the Fund's holdings of these currencies.

Moreover, the Fund's credit facilities have been directly useful to the United States. Prior to 1958, the United States attained a large creditor position because of the extensive lending of dollars by the Fund. From 1958 to 1963 reversal of our earlier Fund creditor position financed over $1 billion of our payments deficit; and since 1963, we have made net drawings of $260 million of the Fund's resources for this same purpose.

I am transmitting legislation which would authorize the United States Governor of the Fund to agree to an increase of $1,035 million in the United States quota, bringing our total quota to $5,160 million. Three-fourths of the increase, or $776 million, will be obligated in dollars but will be expended only as needed by the Fund. The remaining $259 million will be payable in gold. In return for this gold payment, the United States will receive a substantially equivalent reserve asset in the form of a virtually automatic drawing right on the Fund. Arrangements have been made both to minimize the amount of gold sales by the United States to other Fund members for their gold subscription payments, and to mitigate the impact of any purchases that may occur.

The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems has prepared a report which is being sent separately to the Congress. The report will provide background information for the use of the Congress, and strongly endorses the proposed quota increase.

The increased Fund quotas will contribute importantly to the economic health of the Free World. The increase is clearly in the interest of the United States. I urge that Congress give prompt and favorable consideration to this legislation.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill (H.R. 6497) "To amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize an increase in the International Monetary Fund quota of the United States" was approved by the President on June 2, 1965 (Public Law 89–31; 79 Stat. 119).

111 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Bill To Establish Colleges in the District of Columbia. *March* 18, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting to the Congress herewith a proposed bill to authorize the establishment of two public colleges in the District of Columbia.

A distinguished Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia, appointed by President Kennedy, has unanimously recommended to me the establishment of a public community college and a public college of arts and sciences in the District. As the Committee's Report makes clear, both colleges are urgently needed.

The Committee's Report stressed some of the benefits of establishing two such colleges in the District:

"Higher education for those to whom it was previously inaccessible produces consequences far beyond their own use of it. Availability makes a crucial difference in the motivation for learning at all levels and for all ages, generating hope and self-esteem among individuals and groups previously relegated to inferior status. Presenting models of successful escape from degrading conditions and providing trained leadership for those still struggling to emerge from an unfavorable background, higher education offers the best hope for community progress in our cities' battles against poverty, sickness, unemployment, and crime."

The bill would create immediately a Board of Higher Education to which would be assigned the responsibility and the authority to plan, organize and operate these colleges. The community college would provide programs, generally extending not more than two years beyond the high school level, in both academic and vocational fields, with particular emphasis on the latter. The college of liberal arts and sciences would provide courses leading to bachelor's and master's degrees, with initial emphasis on teacher training. It would replace and absorb the present four-year District of Columbia Teachers College.

The children of the Nation's Capital have been largely denied opportunities, available to high school graduates in the States, to continue their education beyond high school in publicly-supported, low-cost educational institutions. Higher education should be made a universal opportunity for all young people—the Nation's Capital should set the pace, not lag behind. The Congress has abundantly demonstrated its concern with education, and I hope that the proposed bill will receive its prompt and favorable consideration.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee on Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia is dated June 1964 (Government Printing Office, 44 pp.).

112 Joint Statement Following a Meeting With the President of the Commission of the European Economic Community. *March* 18, 1965

THE PRESIDENT met today with Dr. Walter Hallstein, President of the Commission of the European Economic Community. During his visit in Washington Dr. Hallstein is also having talks with the Vice President; the Secretaries of State, Defense, Agriculture and Commerce; the President's Acting Special Representative for Trade Negotiations; [1] Senator Fulbright and Representative Boggs.

The President and Dr. Hallstein agreed on the high value of existing close relations between the United States and the Common Market. They agreed that continued progress toward European integration strengthens the free world as European partnership with the United States grows closer.

President Johnson assured Dr. Hallstein of the continued strong support of the United States for the goal of European unity. The President extended his congratulations on the recent decision to merge the executive bodies of the three European Communities, which the President sees as another significant step in the process of European integration.

The President emphasized the importance of the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations. He noted their significance for less-developed countries as well as industrialized nations. He told Dr. Hallstein of the importance which the United States attaches to the liberalization of trade in both industry and agriculture.

Dr. Hallstein emphasized his wish to see an increasingly united Europe assume an important role in the developing Atlantic partnership. He affirmed the intention of the European Commission to work for the successful completion of the Kennedy Round.

The President and Dr. Hallstein agreed to maintain continued close contact on matters of joint concern to the United States and the European Economic Community.

[1] William Matson Roth, Deputy Special Representative.

113 Remarks to the Press Upon Announcing the Nomination of Henry H. Fowler as Secretary of the Treasury. *March* 18, 1965

WE ARE hoping we can leave here shortly. But before I left I wanted to tell you I am proud to announce that I sent to the Senate the name of Henry Fowler to be the new Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fowler is a former distinguished Under Secretary of the Treasury, and has not only been recommended by Secretary Dillon but others in the Cabinet. I have conferred with Senator Byrd and Senator Williams, Congressman Mills, Congressman Byrnes, Senator Mansfield, Senator Dirksen, and the nomination will shortly be received in the Senate.

I regard Mr. Fowler as one of the ablest and most dedicated men I know. His years of experience within the Government, and the Treasury Department specifically, have

demonstrated both his competence and his diligence. He is in a long line of distinguished patriotic men who have held this post as Secretary of the Treasury and I have no doubt but what he will add luster to it.

I will ask George[1] to get copied for you some of the facts from the FBI, but I will run over them briefly in case you may want them now. He was born in Roanoke, Va., September 5, 1908. Here he is in person. He graduated from Roanoke College, A.B. degree June 1929; attended Yale Law School, attended Yale University in New Haven, Conn., September 1929 to June 1933; received an LL.B. degree in 1932; Doctor, Juristic Science Degree in 1933; employed by Covington and Burling Law Firm; employed by Mr. Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the early thirties; Assistant General Counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He served a brief period with the Power Commission. He was Assistant General Counsel, Office of Production Management and War Production Board; he was employed as an Administrator, Department of Commerce; he has been a member of the law firm of Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington; married to former Trudye Pamela Hathcote; resides in Alexandria, Va.

I can note 46 other individuals consisting of neighbors, acquaintances, and professional associates testified he is of excellent character and a loyal American citizen.

Q. Has Mr. Dillon resigned?

THE PRESIDENT. We were prepared to exchange letters but we won't get into that until the Senate takes action so that we won't have a vacancy there.

Q. Do you expect Mr. Dillon to stay on until the nomination is confirmed?

THE PRESIDENT. I would hope so. I wouldn't want to get into the prediction game. Drew Pearson is much better at that than I.

Q. When was Mr. Fowler Under Secretary of the Treasury?

THE PRESIDENT. January 1961 until April of 1964.

Thank you, gentlemen, I'll let you know as soon as I can about when we are leaving. I hope it will be shortly but as you can see I still have some problems.

The Press: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: The President spoke in his office at the White House. Shortly before midnight he left for the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Tex., for the weekend.

[1] George Reedy, Press Secretary to the President.

114 Statement by the President in Response to a Telegram From the Governor of Alabama. *March* 18, 1965

JUST before 10 o'clock, I received this wire from Governor Wallace. It was dispatched at 8:20 and received around 9:48.

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

With regard to the order of the Federal District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, providing a plan for the so-called march from Selma, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., the Department of Public Safety of the State of Alabama advises me that the following personnel will be required in order to provide maximum security for the march; 6,171 men, 489 vehicles, 15 buses, not including support units. The State of Alabama has available 300 State troopers and approximately 150 officers of the Department of Conservation and Alcohol Beverage Control Department for use in accordance with the order of the Federal Court. I re-

spectfully request that the United States provide sufficient Federal civil authorities or officers to provide for the safety and the welfare of the citizens in and along the proposed march route and to provide for the safety and the welfare of the marchers. Officials of the Department of Public Safety of the State of Alabama are available to confer with your appropriate agency, the appropriate liaison officer being Capt. W. B. Painter, Department of Public Safety, Montgomery, Ala.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. WALLACE
Governor of Alabama

The questions raised—this is my statement—by the Selma-Montgomery march were submitted to the court in Montgomery, Ala. That court with an Alabama judge sitting, after hearing all of the evidence including evidence on the problem of protecting marchers, determined that a march should be permitted and the marchers should be protected.

The Federal Government, of course, does not have civilian personnel approaching the figures suggested by Governor Wallace. However, Governor Wallace has at his disposal over 10,000 trained members of the Alabama National Guard which he could call into service. If he is unable or unwilling to call up the Guard and to maintain law and order in Alabama, I will call the Guard up and give them all the support that may be required. Pursuant to the Governor's telegram, I am asking Attorney General Katzenbach to contact Captain Painter and supply him with this information.

NOTE: The President read the statement to the press at 10:15 p.m. in his office at the White House.

115 Statement by the President on Making Public a Report on the National Institutes of Health. *March* 18, 1965

THIS NATION has no finer or firmer commitment than our determination to conquer disease and improve the health of all people in our land and around the world.

We are seeking now to assure the availability of the best possible medical care to all citizens at all ages of life. Yet we recognize that the long-term success of our struggle against disease and suffering must come from our broader understanding of the fundamental factors underlying human health and disease.

The leading edge of our national effort is the research conducted by the National Institutes of Health. NIH currently provides 40 percent of all funds spent for health research in the United States. More than a year ago, I requested a committee of distinguished citizens to conduct the most comprehensive study yet made of NIH operations to determine the effectiveness and quality of this key Federal program.

The report of this committee—presented to me today—is reassuring and challenging.

I find especially reassuring the conclusion of the committee that "few, if any, $1 billion segments of the Federal budget are buying more valuable services for the American people than that administered by the NIH." It is most exceptional that of 240 traditional research grants investigated only 7 were judged by the committee to have been unworthy of support. The Public Health Service, the NIH staff, and the Congress—which

has taken such a keen interest in advancing the NIH programs—can be gratified by this finding.

The comprehensiveness of the committee's approach to its study challenges administration of research programs throughout the Federal Government. I hope that the diagnostic techniques employed by this distinguished committee of non-Government experts will be applied to other Federal scientific programs—especially in regard to the relations between our universities and the Government. Our universities and educational institutions are a precious resource and we must continually seek ways to assure their more effective participation in our scientific programs.

The United States has achieved front rank in biomedical research—but we can do still better. I am confident that the committee's recommendations will contribute greatly to our continuing advance and I am asking Secretary Celebrezze to advise me on how these suggestions may be incorporated into the activities of his Department.

I appreciate the generous and selfless effort given by all members of the committee and all the many other outstanding participants in this White House study.

NOTE: The report, dated February 1965, is entitled "Biomedical Science and Its Administration" (Government Printing Office, 213 pp.).

In a separate release of the same day the White House stated that the committee, headed by Dr. Dean E. Wooldridge, had completed a year-long study of the operations of the National Institutes of Health. In the course of the study the committee had evaluated projects supported by NIH and had examined the administrative mechanisms by which it administers its funds and controls the quality of the scientific work it supports. The service of more than one hundred distinguished scientists and administrators, the release pointed out, were utilized by the committee in conducting its study.

The committee's principal findings as included in the report, the release noted, were stated as follows:

"The first and probably the most important general conclusion of the study is that the activities of the National Institutes of Health are essentially sound and that its budget of approximately one billion dollars a year is, on the whole, being spent wisely and well in the public interest.

"The second general conclusion of the study is that, despite the significant past accomplishments and the high quality of the current effort, substantial problems will arise in the future unless changes are made in the organization and procedures of NIH.

"The most important organizational need of NIH is the strengthening of its capacity for long-range planning, for determining the optimum utilization of its funds, and for ensuring that its activities and policies have the continued understanding and approval of the scientific and lay public. To help accomplish this strengthening, the committee recommends the establishment of a new advisory group, referred to herein as the Policy and Planning Council, to operate at the level of the Director of the National Institutes of Health. Concurrent with the establishment of the Policy and Planning Council, the autonomy of the separate Institutes and Institute Councils should be diminished and the authority of the Director of the National Institutes of Health should be increased. Such change in the balance of authority should occur both with respect to the various elements of the NIH organization and with respect to the access of the Director to the higher councils of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

"With respect to procedures, the most important NIH need is for changes to enhance the responsibility and authority of the university executives for the work conducted in their institutions. Accompanying their assumption of more responsibility for the NIH-supported work, the well-managed institutions should be made eligible for more funding of institutional grants (such as program projects and general research support grants). Authority should also be assigned to institutional executives to make a variety of project-related decisions presently reserved for central NIH determination. If proper changes are made a decrease in the red tape harassments that currently annoy many scientific investigators, along with an increase in the quality of institutional accountability for government funds, should be simultaneously achievable."

The release also listed the 13 members of the NIH study committee, as follows: Gen. James A. Doolittle, Chairman of the Board, Space Technology Laboratories, Redondo Beach, Calif.; Dr. William V. Houston, Honorary Chancellor, William Marsh Rice University, Houston, Tex.; Dr. George James, Commissioner of Health, New York City; Dr. William D. McElroy, Chairman, Department of Biology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Carl V. Moore, Chairman, Department of Medicine,

Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Quigg Newton, President, Commonwealth Fund, New York City; Dr. Joseph B. Platt, President, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif.; Mr. Gwilym A. Price, Chairman of the Board, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. J. Wayne Reitz, President, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; Dr. Julius A. Stratton, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Chairman of the Board, International Business Machines Corp., New York City; Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Dean of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

116 Message of Congratulations Following the Orbital Flight of Russian Spaceship Voskhod 2. *March* 19, 1965

ALL OF US have been deeply impressed by Lt. Col. Aleksey Leonov's feat in becoming the first man to leave a spaceship in outer space and return safely. I take pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in offering on behalf of the people of the United States sincere congratulations and best wishes to the cosmonauts and the scientists and all the others responsible for this outstanding accomplishment.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Anastas I. Mikoyan, Chairman, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.]

NOTE: The message was released at Austin, Tex.

117 The President's News Conference at the LBJ Ranch. *March* 20, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the LBJ Ranch. I hope you enjoy your stay and can bring the temperature up a little while you are here.

TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA

[1.] I have today sent the following telegram to the Honorable George Wallace, Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama:

"Responsibility for maintaining law and order in our Federal system properly rests with the State and local government. On the basis of your public statements and your discussions with me, I thought that you felt strongly about this and had indicated that you would take all the necessary action in this regard. I was surprised, therefore, when in your telegram of Thursday you requested Federal assistance in the performance of such fundamental State duties.

"Even more surprising was your telegram of yesterday stating that both you and the Alabama Legislature, because of monetary consideration, believe that the State is unable to protect American citizens and to maintain peace and order in a responsible manner without Federal forces. Because the court order must be obeyed and the rights of all American citizens must be protected, I intend to meet your request by providing Federal assistance to perform normal police functions. I am calling into Federal service selected units of the Alabama National Guard, and also will have available police units from the Regular Army to help you meet your State responsibilities. These forces should be adequate to assure the rights of American citizens pursuant to a Federal court order to walk peaceably and safely without injury or loss of life from Selma to Montgomery, Ala."

"LYNDON B. JOHNSON"

It is not a welcome duty for the Federal Government to ever assume a State Government's own responsibility for assuring the protection of citizens in the exercise of their constitutional rights. It has been rare in our history for the Governor and the legislature of a sovereign State to decline to exercise their responsibility and to request that duty be assumed by the Federal Government.

Governor Wallace and the legislature of the State of Alabama have now done this. I have responded both to their request and to what I believe is the sure and the certain duty of the Federal Government in the protection of constitutional rights of all American citizens.

I have called selected elements of the Alabama National Guard into Federal Service. Additionally, I have military police put in position at both Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. In addition, we have Federal marshals, FBI agents on duty in that area at this time.

Last evening I dispatched Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark to the scene to coordinate all the National Government's activities. He is assisted by the very able Burke Marshall and John Doar and some other dozen able lawyers from the Department of Justice.

Over the next several days the eyes of the Nation will be upon Alabama, and the eyes of the world will be upon America. It is my prayer, a prayer in which I hope all Americans will join me earnestly today, that the march in Alabama may proceed in a manner honoring our heritage and honoring all for which America stands.

May this, the conduct of all Americans, demonstrate beyond dispute that the true strength of America lies not in arms and not in force and not in the might of the military or in the police, nor in the multitudes of marshals and State troopers but in respect and obedience to law itself.

In other times a great President—President Abraham Lincoln—said that he was confident that we would be touched by the better angels of our nature. That is my hope for you, and my expectation of all of you and my prayer to all of you today.

A nation is molded by the tests that its peoples meet and master. I believe that from the test of these days we shall emerge as a stronger nation, as a more united people, and a more just and decent society.

Our Goal in Viet-Nam

[2.] I will now pass to another subject—to Viet-Nam. I want to announce this morning that Ambassador Maxwell Taylor will shortly resume his periodic visits to Washington for consultations on the Viet-Nam situation. He will return to Washington on March 28 and will remain approximately a week. There are no immediate issues which make the meeting urgent. It is a regular—repeat—regular periodic visit, part of our continuous consultations to make sure that our effort in Viet-Nam is as effective and as efficient as possible.

Let me say this additionally on Viet-Nam. One year ago on March 17, 1964, I made this statement, and I quote: "For 10 years, under three Presidents, this Nation has been determined to help a brave people to resist aggression and terror. It is and it will remain the policy of the United States to furnish assistance to support South Viet-Nam for as long as is required to bring Communist aggression and terrorism under control."

Our policy in Viet-Nam is the same as it was 1 year ago, and to those of you who have inquiries on the subject, it is the same as it

was 10 years ago. I have publicly stated it. I have reviewed it to the Congress in joint sessions. I have reviewed it in various messages to the Congress and I have talked individually with more than 500 of them stating the policy and asking and answering questions on that subject in the last 60 days. In addition, I have stated this policy to the press and to the public in almost every State in the Union. Specifically last night I read where I had made the policy statement 47 times. Well, I want to repeat it again this morning for your information and for emphasis.

Under this policy, changes in the situation may require from time to time changes in tactics, in strategy, in equipment, in personnel. As I said last month, the continuing actions we take will be those that are justified and made necessary by the continuing aggression of others. These aggressors serve no peaceful interest, not even their own. No one threatens their regime. There is no intent or desire to conquer them or to occupy their land. What is wanted is simply that they carry out their agreements, that they end their aggression against their neighbors.

The real goal of all of us in southeast Asia must be the peaceful progress of the people of that area. They have the right to live side by side in peace and independence. And if this little country does not have that right then the question is what will happen to the other hundred little countries who want to preserve that right. They have a right to build a new sense of community among themselves. They have a right to join, with help from others, in the full development of their own resources for their own benefit. They have a right to live together without fear or oppression or domination from any quarter of this entire globe.

So this is the peace for which the United States of America works today. This is the peace which aggression from the north today prevents. This is the peace which will remain the steadfast goal of the United States of America.

Announcement of Appointments

[3.] On Monday I shall have been in the Presidential office for 16 months. Whatever the accomplishments of this period no one knows better than I how much credit is due the ability and integrity and outstanding quality of the men and women who serve the executive branch.

We have between 3 and 4 million people working in the military and civilian services. I believe the quality of talent and capacity in the top positions of the Federal Government, and in the other positions as well, is without parallel in modern times. This high level of quality is going to be maintained. I am determined that the American people shall be served by the very best talent available, chosen on the basis of principles and performance, not politics or speculation.

Since November 1963 I have made a total of 163 major appointments through today. Of the 135 nonjudicial appointments almost exactly half, 49 percent, have been purely merit appointments made from the career service of the Government or other Government background. Fourteen percent additionally have come from university careers, 16 percent from business and labor, 19 percent from the legal profession. And I would like to add they have included both Republicans and Democrats.

This week I was privileged to announce the appointment of former Under Secretary Henry Fowler to succeed Douglas Dillon in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

Today, Mr. John Macy [1] has brought to the Ranch seven outstanding men and I am nominating them to serve in positions of major responsibility. The press will receive detailed biographical information on each. I want to announce their appointments and present these gentlemen to you this morning.

For the position of Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Commission established by the act that I signed just a week ago, I have selected Mr. John L. Sweeney of Michigan. This outstanding young man served as the Chairman of the Federal Development Planning Committee for Appalachia with great distinction and was a key figure in developing the program that he will now administer.

Next, on the Federal Power Commission, I am reappointing a public servant from the State of Vermont who has demonstrated his commitment to the public interest, Mr. Charles R. Ross of Vermont.

To fill the vacancy on the Federal Power Commission, I am nominating an outstanding Republican attorney from the State of Illinois, a Phi Beta Kappa, a lecturer in universities abroad, a leader in Young Republican activities who is presently serving as the general counsel of the Santa Fe Railroad—Mr. Carl E. Bagge.

On the Civil Aeronautics Board, I am making a merit appointment of a career public servant who has served as chief of the CAB's three major operating divisions, Mr. John G. Adams of South Dakota.

On the National Labor Relations Board, I am proud to announce the nomination of a former member of the working press, a registered Republican who has served for 10 years as administrative assistant to the Republican Senior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Clifford Case. He is Mr. Sam Zagoria of New Jersey.

For the position of Under Secretary of the Army I am nominating an honor graduate of Yale University and the Yale Law School, a Silver Star Army veteran of World War II, a member of the New York Young Republicans, and now a member of a major New York law firm—Mr. Stanley Resor.

I am very proud of these citizens and I am grateful for their unselfishness.

I wish to announce now the last appointment, Mr. Howard Woods of St. Louis, Missouri to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency. Mr. Woods is a worthy journalist. He will be one of two Associate Directors for this very important agency. He will have special responsibility for planning USIA activities in underdeveloped countries, particularly those that are trying to build their communications systems so as to increase the contact of these governments with their people. As you may know, Mr. Woods has been the reporter, the columnist, the city editor, the publisher of the St. Louis Argus, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Carl T. Rowan, the Director of USIA has told me he is increasing substantially USIA activities in countries such as Viet-Nam which are caught up in new style Communist aggression. Mr. Woods will join us to help plan and direct this broadened program.

So this morning the score card is 3 Republicans, 3 Democrats, and 1 Independent.

The President and the Press

[4.] Finally, because of the very considerable interest and discussions concerning the President's press policies I want to give you some idea of what you may plan and

[1] Chairman, United States Civil Service Commission.

what you may expect in the days to come.

First of all, I regard my own responsibility in this field as making available to all of you all of the information that I can, consistent with the national interest, on as fair and as equitable basis as possible. How and where I do that is a decision that I reserve for myself, and I shall continue to reserve for myself.

Second, I consider it the responsibility of the press to report those facts to the American public as fully as possible and in the best perspective possible. The press, of course, also has the right and has the duty to comment on the facts in any way it sees fit. But that is a right and not a responsibility.

Therefore, I plan to see the press at many different times in many different ways if you are willing. I will, however, try to follow the standing practice of holding at least one press conference a month of the nature which you describe as ample advance notice, coverage by all media, full dress—even white ties if you choose.

I do not intend to restrict myself to this as the sole form of seeing the press, but I will try to state it as a very minimum.

Today marks the 39th on-the-record press conference that I have held, 18 off-the-record, or a total of 57. I have had 18 press conferences with adequate advance notice, 16 covered by radio and television. Eight of these were live television in addition to 3 live television joint sessions in the little over a year that I have been President.

There have been other occasions upon which I have seen the White House press corps on an informal basis in order to give them some insight into my thinking. In addition to these 56 formal meetings I have had 9 informal, lengthy walks with the White House press corps. Some of you who used to enjoy those walks when they were scheduled a little earlier with President Truman and from time to time those of you who enjoy them will be invited back again.

On various occasions I have had conferences with pools representing the White House press. We have had 173 airplane flights with pools where they visited—two pool visits while I was in the hospital with a bad cold, and one pool visit in my bedroom in the Executive Mansion when I thought I was recuperating from it.

I have had additional visits from 374 accredited press representatives at their request; in addition, 64 who requested meetings with bureau chiefs, plus 200 telephone discussions that I have responded to.

There have been 9 other occasions where I have met with the press ranging from a barbecue at the Ranch to addresses made to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Associated Press luncheon, and of course last year each one of the social affairs, White House press conference and gridiron etc., I believe numbered 8.

I have had 9 special appearances ranging from a television interview with all 3 networks to special statements concerning Viet-Nam and the railroad strike.

A considerable amount of my time has been spent with the press in this effort to discharge what I consider to be the President's responsibility to this country. I think that it is necessary to do this because the press is the media through which the American people are informed and as I said, I intend to continue to bring them all the information that is possible and to see that every Cabinet officer and every head of an independent agency does the same thing.

Insofar as the President is concerned, I will continue seeing the press at different times, different places, and different ways at my own choosing.

I am ready for any questions.

QUESTIONS

DURATION AND EXTENT OF FEDERAL ASSISTANCE IN ALABAMA

[5.] Q. Mr. President, your proclamation [2] of this morning referred specifically to the 5-day period that the Federal court approved for the Alabama march. Is that the sum total of time to be covered by your action with respect to calling up the Guard and authorizing the use of troops or will it go beyond that?

THE PRESIDENT. We anticipate the march will have been concluded by that period and we cannot tell at this time any reason why it should go beyond that. If it is necessary, we will take appropriate action at an appropriate time.

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us how many National Guardsmen you are calling to duty and how many military police you have available in Alabama?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, for the moment we have called up 1,863 National Guardsmen. In addition, we have approximately 100 FBI men. We have approximately 75 to 100 marshals that are present; others will join them later in the day. In addition, we have 500 men in place from Ft. Bragg that are now at Maxwell Field, Montgomery. In addition to that, we have 509 men at the moment in place at Craig Field, Selma.

On alert, we have a reinforced battalion at Ft. Benning, that can be there on short notice, of an additional thousand men. One company can be ready to move and be there in a very few hours. The others are alerted.

These military forces are being placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Henry Graham, who, some of you will remember, is the assistant division commander of the 31st Infantry Division. He was the Guardsman commander of the forces that were federalized at Tuscaloosa. He is assisted by a Regular Army man, Brig. Gen. James M. Wright.

Q. Mr. President, I get the impression that you don't quite believe that Governor Wallace maneuvered you into this position only for monetary consideration. I wonder if you could tell us why you think the Governor has done what he has done?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't want to leave such an impression. I want to correct it if I have left the wrong impression. What motivates Governor Wallace is a matter that he can discuss with you better than I can. He has his responsibilities and he is going to exercise them according to his judgment and his views, and I plan to do the same thing. I just repeated the statement he made in his wire.

Q. Mr. President, do you have any idea of the number of people who will take part in the march, and is there any Federal service available to them for medical care or that sort of thing?

THE PRESIDENT. We are keeping in very close touch with the leaders of the march. We have reasonably accurate estimates of how many we think will be included. We have medical forces in the general area. They have been alerted to take care of any needs that may arise, and we hope and pray that there will be none.

We have a 75-bed hospital with 5 doctors and 5 ambulances, 43 aircraft, helicopters (5-ambulatory patient, 2 litters with corpsmen). This is located at Craig in Selma. At Maxwell Field we have a 250-bed hospital, 50 doctors, 5 ambulances, 4 H–43 aircraft. We trust it will not be necessary to use any of these, but we have taken the precaution, and there is hardly a day passes but what the

[2] Proclamation 3645 "Providing Federal Assistance in the State of Alabama" (30 F.R. 3739; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

President is asked to provide medical service to some citizen where it is not available from other sources, and we do that in all instances where it is justified.

Q. Mr. President, in your telegram to Governor Wallace you have referred to his discussions with you. Have you had discussions with him since this crisis developed, or does that refer to earlier talks?

THE PRESIDENT. We have been constantly in touch with him, General Katzenbach,[3] and other members of the executive branch in Washington and here. Since I received his wire the other evening I have not talked to him, have not talked to any of his people, but our people are talking to him with regularity and trying to give such counsel and guidance as we think will be helpful.

ARMAMENT NEEDS OF ISRAEL

[6.] Q. Mr. President, sir, West German arms supply to Israel, which was instituted with U.S. support, has been cut off. In view of this, would the United States be willing to supply arms to Israel to maintain a balance of power in the Near East?

THE PRESIDENT. We don't discuss iffy questions like that. We will give consideration to the problems and the needs of the various nations and countries, and while we have them under consideration we will try to evaluate them and if a decision is reached in any area with any country, why we will carry it out. But we don't think that it is desirable to speculate or to engage in any prophecies that may or may not work out.

THE VOTING RIGHTS BILL

[7.] Q. Mr. President, under the terms of the Voting Rights Act does the administration plan to lower the literacy requirements if Federal examiners are used, and possibly so far that illiterates could be registered in the South?

THE PRESIDENT. The administration has made its proposals in the form of legislation pending before the House committee. There will be a number of amendments added to that and a number of changes, and my own personal view is included in the recommendations in that bill which is available to you. I should have liked to have gone further if I thought I could have without a constitutional amendment, if I could have done it by statute in other respects concerning voting, but the legal talents available did not think that we could make these additions. The final judgment of just how far we do go in connection with literacy and qualifications of the electors will be determined by the two judiciary committees made up of lawyers and the other Members of the Congress.

Very frankly, I would like to have included in the message a provision that would permit all people over 18 years of age to vote, but the lawyers felt that would complicate the matter and that it should be approached otherwise.

But specifically answering your question, what final action will be taken in the bill that is sent to me will be determined by what is going on now, and I hope that they will work every morning and afternoon and night and that we can have legislation very shortly.[4]

VIET-NAM

[8.] Q. Mr. President, in the 6 weeks, sir, that we have been bombing north of the 17th parallel, has there been any measurable change in the North Vietnamese support of

[3] Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach.

[4] The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was approved by the President on August 6, 1965 (see Item 409).

the Viet Cong guerrillas in South Viet-Nam?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't want to tell you or them or the country any of our evaluation of military operations at this time. We are being as effective and as efficient as we know how. We have our policy of responding appropriately, fittingly, and measured.

We are doing everything that we know to try to bring about freedom for South Viet-Nam and peace in that area. That was the policy that General Eisenhower announced when he was President when we assumed responsibilities there. That was the policy provided for in the SEATO Treaty that passed the Senate 82 to 1, which obligates us to the commitment we have made there. That was the policy that was incorporated in the resolution passed August the 10th by the Congress. But to give a day-to-day evaluation of what effect this strike or that strike might have would not only contribute, I think, to confusion and perhaps might be inaccurate, but would be ill advised, I think.

THE NATION'S SPACE PROGRAM

[9.] Q. Mr. President, where does our space program stand in relation to the Soviets' in the wake of their latest feat?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we sent them a wire congratulating them and expressing our good wishes for the successful outcome of one of their tests.[6] Administrator Webb[7] is here today. He came in last night from New Mexico where he has been on an official visit. I asked him to be here this morning. He and I have reviewed the Russian activity in space this week, as well as our own planned activity next week.

The Soviet accomplishment and our own scheduled efforts demonstrate, I think, dramatically and convincingly the important role that man himself will play in the exploration of the space frontier. The continuing efforts of both our program and the Russian program will steadily produce new capabilities and new space activities.

These capabilities, in my judgment, will help each nation achieve broader confidence to do what they consider they ought to do in space.

I have felt since the days when I introduced the space act and sat studying Sputnik I and Sputnik II that it was really a mistake to regard space exploration as a contest which can be tallied on any box score. Judgments can be made only by considering all the objectives of the two national programs, and they will vary and they will differ.

Our own program is very broadly based. We believe very confidently in the United States that we will produce contributions that we need at the time we need them. For that reason I gave Mr. Webb and his group every dollar in the budget this year that they asked for, for a manned space flight.

Now the progress of our program is very satisfactory to me in every respect. We are committed to peaceful purposes for the benefit of all mankind. We stressed that in our hearings and our legislation when we passed the bill. And while the Soviet is ahead of us in some aspects of space, U.S. leadership is clear and decisive and we are ahead of them in other realms on which we have particularly concentrated.

If it is not an imposition on you and if you care to—I haven't consulted him—but after the conference is over, if you are not in too big a hurry to get back to the Driskill,[8]

[6] Item 116.

[7] James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

[8] Driskill Hotel, Austin, Tex.

Mr. Webb will be here and he will answer any questions you may want to ask him.

FURTHER QUESTIONS ON ALABAMA AND ON VIET-NAM

[10.] Q. Mr. President, to return to the Alabama situation: There has been an incursion of proponents of the civil rights measure into the Selma area. It has also been reported there have been opponents of the civil rights group. Do you know anything about the number of, say, extremists opposing this and what you can do about it? And how dangerous will this march be that begins tomorrow?

THE PRESIDENT. I think you have stated the facts that are available to all of us. The people on the ground are taking judicious notice of the entire situation. We hope that we have taken the necessary precautions and we are adequately prepared to deal with whatever may develop.

But I think it would be a great mistake to predict disaster, and I think that we have the people that have the training and that will carry out the normal police functions, and I hope we have the patriotism on every side of the question and on all viewpoints to obey law and order and to respond to my plea this morning that we conduct ourselves as law-abiding Americans who want to unite our country instead of divide it.

[11.] Q. Mr. President, do you feel that the debate in the Congress concerning Viet-Nam, and especially those who have been urging quick negotiations, has weakened your position or this country's position?

THE PRESIDENT. I think our position is all right at the present time. I never know what any statement—what effect it may have on some other person.

We have freedom of speech in this country, and that is one of the things that we are working toward in our calling up the Guard last night,[9] and we have freedom of assembly, and I have observed no lack of it in Congress; in the time I have been there in 35 years I have seen no restraints imposed by anybody.

I have never discussed with a human being something he should say or shouldn't say on Viet-Nam. I think debate is healthy, it's good for us, provided it is responsible. And I think we have had debate.

I have met with 520, I believe, Congressmen and Senators for over 2 hours for over 11 nights, and each one of them could ask any question he wanted to. The Secretary of State gave them a thorough briefing—the Secretary of Defense, the President, and the Vice President. And as I stated, you have raised the question with me 47 times. We have covered it very good. So maybe the Senators and Congressmen have some speeches left in order to be even with us.

Alvin Spivak, United Press International: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's thirty-ninth news conference was held on the front terrace at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Tex., at 11 a.m. on Saturday, March 20, 1965.

[9] Early in the morning on March 20 the President issued Executive Order 11207 "Providing Federal Assistance in the State of Alabama" authorizing and directing the Secretary of Defense "to call into active military service of the United States, as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this order, any or all of the units or members of the Army National Guard and of the Air National Guard of the State of Alabama to serve in the active military service of the United States until relieved by appropriate orders" (30 F.R. 3743; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

118 Statement by the President on Proposed Reorganization of the Bureau of Customs. *March* 21, 1965

THE Bureau of Customs is an old and respected arm of the Federal Government. Created in 1789 and consisting of many districts established by Congress as new territories opened and trade patterns evolved, its growth took place without particular relation to the overall organization. Its basic structure has been little changed since its founding date. Today the current and growing emphasis on international trade and travel demands a more effective administration of the customs laws to serve that essential segment of our economy engaged in foreign trade and travel.

It is my opinion that the betterments which can flow from Reorganization Plan 1 of 1965 will benefit our economy and contribute toward a smoother, more economical functioning of an important Federal agency, all in line with the aims I expressed in my State of the Union Message to the Congress on January 4.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release announcing the President's intention to submit to Congress a plan of reorganization for the Bureau of Customs—Reorganization Plan 1 of 1965. The proposed plan, the release stated, "flows" from a 642-page report, entitled "An Evaluation of: Mission, Organization, Management" and based on a 2-year study by a Treasury Department survey group.

Under the proposed reorganization, the release explained, the Customs Bureau would be centralized under 6 regional offices with about 25 subordinate district offices instead of operating with 113 independent offices reporting directly to headquarters.

The proposed plan provided for abolition of all offices of collector of customs, comptroller of customs, surveyor of customs, and appraiser of merchandise to which appointments, 153 positions, were required to be made by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. All Bureau officials and employees, the release added, would be appointed under civil service laws.

Total savings expected under the plan, the release added, would total more than $11 million, which would be offset by $2 million of additional costs. Most of the added costs would occur through the addition of new positions designed to effect desirable changes in management at headquarters and in the consolidated regional offices, and to modernize procedures and practices.

For the President's message to Congress transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1965, see Item 125.

119 Statement by the President on the Agreement With Mexico Relating to the Colorado River Salinity Problem. *March* 22, 1965

THE United States and Mexico have today approved an agreement between the Commissioners on the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, on measures to be undertaken to achieve a solution to the salinity problem on the lower Colorado River. This agreement is in accordance with the objective to reach a permanent and effective solution, first announced by Presidents Kennedy and López Mateos in their joint communique of June 30, 1962, and reaffirmed with President López Mateos in the joint communique of February 22, 1964.

The solution agreed upon involves the construction of an extension to the present drainage channel of the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District in Arizona which would permit the discharge of that district's drainage above or below Morelos Dam, Mexico's main diversion structure on the Colorado River. Under this arrange-

ment Mexico will be able to decide when waters from the Wellton-Mohawk District will be diverted to its irrigation system.

The agreement has been considered by the Governors of the Colorado River basin States and by the chairmen of the appropriate congressional committees, and they have all agreed to it. I have, therefore, instructed the Secretaries of State and of the Interior to take the necessary steps to carry out the agreement. Whatever appropriations are necessary will be requested promptly from the Congress.

I am pleased that we have been able to resolve this problem with Mexico through friendly negotiations. Like the Chamizal Treaty with Mexico and the Columbia River Treaty with our northern neighbor, Canada, both of which we are now implementing, this agreement demonstrates once again that among men of good will any problem will yield to sincere and concerted efforts to resolve it.

NOTE: The agreement, in the form of a "Minute" of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, is printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 52, p. 556).

For the June 30, 1962, joint communique of President Kennedy and President López Mateos, see 1962 volume, this series, Item 273; for the communique of February 22, 1964, see 1963–64 volume, Item 193.

120 Telephone Conversation With Gus Grissom and John Young Following the Orbital Flight of Gemini 3. *March* 23, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. Gus? This is Lyndon Johnson. How are you? We have all been following every moment of your flight today since the lift-off this morning, and I wish I could have been there to meet you as I was when John Glenn took his.

I know both of you fellows are mighty happy and the entire Nation is happy, too. I know that I speak for the rest of this country when I tell you that we are very proud of you and that we are very grateful for your safe return.

Your mission, Gus, confirms once again the vital role that man has to play in space exploration, and particularly in the peaceful use of the frontier of space.

I am sure you would be the first to say that on this flight, as well as on our other manned flights in space, there were heroes on the ground as well as in space, and the record made by men like Jim Webb, Dr. Dryden, and Dr. Seamans, as well as all of those at the Cape—Cape Kennedy—and around the world, is a very proud record under Project Mercury and now on Project Gemini. And to all of those who have helped make our space flights safe and successful, I want to, through you and through others that are listening, say: Well done.

I remember, Major, some very anxious moments you had and we all lived through with you on the *Liberty Bell.* Today apparently the *Molly Brown* was as unsinkable as her namesake and we are all mighty happy about it.

I know your work still goes on. As soon as you have completed your briefings there that you must go through and you get a little rest, I hope you will come to Washington on Friday if at all possible. We'll be looking forward to seeing you then and we'll try to extend the welcome of all Americans to you.

Our prayers have been with you and are with you and your families. You have upheld a very fine tradition and I want you to know again how proud we are of you,

for your dedication, for your devotion.

America, as you know, and as every citizen should know, has no purpose in space whatever except peace, and your personal contributions to this program will never be forgotten. We shall continue on our steady course in our further explorations and we will always remember this great day for you and John Young.

After we get through talking, if I could I would like to say a word to John.

Now, you want to cut in, Gus?

GUS GRISSOM. John is right here beside me. We had a very thrilling and wonderful flight today. I want you to speak with John.

JOHN YOUNG. Hello, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. John, glad to hear you. How are you feeling?

JOHN YOUNG. Just fine, sir. It was a wonderful ride.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I'm glad to have you back home.

JOHN YOUNG. Boy! Only thing wrong with it, it didn't last long enough.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, we'll try to work that out for you in the days ahead.

JOHN YOUNG. Yes, sir.

THE PRESIDENT. I'm looking forward to seeing you Friday. Can you make it?

JOHN YOUNG. Yes, sir, we'll be there.

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I salute both of you and all the folks that work with you. Please know you have the Nation's admiration and gratitude.

JOHN YOUNG. It's been our pleasure, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you, John. Goodbye, Gus. So long.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:45 p.m. by radiotelephone from his office at the White House to Maj. Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom and Lt. Comdr. John W. Young aboard the aircraft carrier *Intrepid* in the Atlantic. Early in his remarks he referred to a meeting with John Glenn at Grand Turk Island in February 1962, when, as Vice President, he accompanied Colonel Glenn back to the United States after the astronaut's orbital flight. He later referred to James E. Webb, Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Administrator, and Dr. R. C. Seamans, Jr., Associate Administrator.

In the fourth paragraph the President referred to Major Grissom's suborbital flight in July 1961 when the spacecraft, nicknamed *Liberty Bell,* was lost shortly after landing in the Atlantic. The space capsule was flooded and sank and Major Grissom, after swimming a short distance in his pressure suit, was picked up by a helicopter.

See also Item 121.

121 Statement by the President on the Flight of Gemini 3. *March 23, 1965*

ON BEHALF of an appreciative and admiring Nation, I am proud to extend congratulations to Virgil Grissom and John Young on their successful flight and safe return.

The historic flight today is a further measure of the unlimited role man has to play in the exploration and peaceful use of the endless frontier of space.

We can be especially proud that our orderly program for space exploration is producing the successes we have hoped for as we had planned them.

Today's flight is an impressive testament to the teamwork of our fine talents—to men like Jim Webb, Dr. Dryden, and Dr. Seamans—who have worked together so successfully on Project Mercury and now on this important first step of Project Gemini. To all who have contributed to this endeavor I want to say: Well done.

NOTE: See also Item 120.

122 Statement by the President Following Committee Action on the Medicare Bill. *March* 23, 1965

THE MEDICAL care and social security bill voted out today by the House Committee on Ways and Means is a tremendous step forward for all of our senior citizens. It incorporates all of the major provisions of the administration's hospital insurance bill financed through social security which was introduced by Congressman Cecil King and Senator Clinton Anderson.

The Committee's action is an historic one—the first time that a House committee has acted favorably on a medical insurance bill for all of our older citizens. It is an action which all Americans can and should welcome.

Great credit goes to the hard-working Members of the Ways and Means Committee and especially to the distinguished Chairman, Wilbur D. Mills, for the many weeks of work to make medical care protection for the older people of our Nation a practical reality. Chairman Mills deserves special credit for his statesmanlike leadership in working out on a sound and practical basis a solution to one of the most important problems which has been pending before the Congress for nearly 15 years.

It is my hope that many Republicans will join with the Democrats in voting for this very fine bill. It is a bill which is financially sound and which will benefit the entire Nation.

NOTE: The bill (H.R. 6675) was approved by the President on July 30, 1965 (79 Stat. 286). For his remarks upon signing, see Item 394.

123 Statement by the President on the Flight to the Moon by Ranger IX. *March* 24, 1965

RANGER IX showed the world further evidence of the dramatic accomplishments of the U.S. space team. Coming so close after yesterday's Gemini success, this far-out photography reveals the balance of the U.S. space program.

Steps toward the manned flight to the moon have become rapid and coordinated strides, as manned space maneuvers of one day are followed by detailed pictures of the moon on the next.

I congratulate the scientists, the engineers, the managers—private contractors as well as Government—all who made this Ranger shot and the successes of its predecessors the great space advances that they have been.

124 Remarks to a Delegation From the American Alumni Council. *March* 25, 1965

Congressman Boggs, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very proud this morning to be able to welcome this distinguished group to the White House.

You really should know that this Cabinet Room is called the Alumni Room of the White House, because at this table the heads of our departments and agencies gather together the roster of various alma maters that is quite imposing. We have Rhodes Scholars and numerous Phi Beta Kappas and former deans of Harvard and graduates

of Yale and men from Princeton and California, and neither last nor least, Southwest Texas State Teachers College.

We have in this country today some 20 million alumni of 2,500 accredited colleges and universities. The men and women who have had the benefit of a higher education have for all of their lives, I think, a very special responsibility, not only to the colleges from which they graduated but to the country of which they are citizens.

A great President, Woodrow Wilson, once said that every man sent out from the university should be a man of his Nation, as well as a man of his time. And today, the central challenge to our society is the challenge of education at every level. We are facing up to that challenge at this moment in the House of Representatives, where all day and perhaps part of tomorrow, we will consider the most comprehensive, the most far-reaching, the most unique education bill to ever be considered by this Nation.

I think history will soon forget both the objections and the objectors who oppose the marshalling of our strength to meet our educational needs. History, I think, will only honor those who answer yes to the education of American youth.

On this question, I firmly believe that America is not a divided Nation. I believe that there is a great and a growing will in every section of this country and in every State of this Union to put the past behind us and to get on with the job of supporting and strengthening American education.

I am proud that one of the most constructive and most useful forces in this educational effort is that of our alumni. Last year, 1,100 colleges and universities of the American Alumni Council received nearly $250 million contributed to them by their former students. More than 60 million of this was contributed through annual giving programs. This is good—and it could be better.

I understand that, on the average, only one in five alumni contributes, although in some institutions participation reaches as high as 70 percent.

Another heartening factor is the support that responsible American business concerns are giving to higher education. Last year 5 million of alumni contributions were matched by another 5 million of corporate matching grants. I believe that Dr. Malcolm, whose company is doing so much to foster alumni support of higher education, speaks for all American enterprise when he says, "We believe that education is very much the businessman's business."

So I am happy this morning to join in congratulating the organizations of both Columbia College and Stanford University on their selection as the award winners for 1964 and 1965. I hope these outstanding organizations, and others like them all across this land, will be in the forefront of our accelerating effort to improve and to advance the quality of education for all of our people in every region and at every level of education.

I spent some time this morning reviewing appointments, and I observed that a substantial number of the career men that have come through the ranks and we have tried to promote in the last few months were men who had excellent educational backgrounds, and their real rise is due a great deal to the quality of the education they received.

We have a good many teachers, members of college faculties, that have patriotically left their posts to come here and help their Government when it needed them.

One member the other day, I think, observed that he didn't know whether a certain business spot in Government was a place for a professor or not, and the professor took umbrage at it. And when he came in to tell me the story—I kind of had to referee it—I said, "Why don't you just tell him to keep his shirt on and cool off, that you didn't really have any Harvard, Yale, or Princeton professor in mind when you raised that question; that what you were really thinking about was a former Mexican school teacher."

So this is a very eventful day for me to be here, as a graduate of a favorite school of mine in Texas, as a teacher myself, as one who has spent most of 15 or 16 months trying to envision the day when we could commit our national resources to the improvement of the minds of our children and the bodies of our people. We are sitting here very tense today trying to see what the product will be. Since this Nation was born they have always found various ways and means and reasons to divert us and to hold down our national effort in the field of education, and I think outside of really preserving our country, defending our country, there is not anything as important to the Nation and to freedom as the education of our citizens.

Really, whether we are able to defend this Nation or not is going to depend primarily on whether we have the training and the brain power and the education to match the knowledge and the training and the education of other nations.

So I congratulate you and I thank you for having let me be a part of this very laudable undertaking.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:53 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana. During his remarks he referred to Dr. W. C. Malcolm, board chairman and chief executive officer of the American Cyanamid Co., who was scheduled to make the presentations of the American Alumni Council's Alumni Service Awards at a luncheon following the meeting with the President.

125 Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 1 of 1965, Bureau of Customs. *March* 25, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

All that we do to serve the people of this land must be done, as has been my insistent pledge, with the least cost and the most effectiveness.

In my State of the Union, I announced it was this Administration's intention to "reshape and re-organize" the Executive Branch. This goal had one objective: "to meet more effectively the tasks of today."

I report today now one step taken forward toward that goal as part of our progress "on new economies we were planning to make."

I submit today a plan for re-organization in the Bureau of Customs of the Department of the Treasury.

At present the Bureau maintains 113 independent field offices, each reporting directly to Customs headquarters in Washington, D.C. Under a modernization program of which this reorganization plan is an integral part, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to establish six regional offices to supervise all Customs field activities. The tightened management controls achieved from these improvements will make possible a net annual saving of nine million dollars within a

few years.

An essential feature will be the abolition of the offices of all Presidential appointees in the Customs Service. The program cannot be effectively carried out without this step.

The following offices, therefore, would be eliminated: collectors of customs, comptrollers of customs, surveyors of customs, and appraisers of merchandise, to which appointments are now required to be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Incumbents of abolished offices will be given consideration for suitable employment under the civil-service laws in any positions in Customs for which they may be qualified.

When this reorganization is completed, all officials and employees of the Bureau of Customs will be appointed under the civil-service laws.

All of the functions of the offices which will be abolished are presently vested in the Secretary of the Treasury by Reorganization Plan No. 26 of 1950 which gives the Secretary power to redelegate these functions. He will exercise this power as the existing offices are abolished.

The estimate of savings that will be achieved by the program of Customs modernization and improvement, of which this reorganization plan is a part, is based on present enforcement levels, business volume, and salary scales. Of the amounts saved, approximately one million dollars a year will be from salaries no longer paid because of the abolition of offices.

The proposed new organizational framework looks to the establishment of new offices at both headquarters and field levels and abolition of present offices.

This results in a net reduction of more than fifty separate principal field offices by concentration of supervisory responsibilities in fewer officials in charge of regional and district activities. In addition to the six offices of Regional Commissioner, about twenty-five offices of District Director will be established. The regional Commissioners and District Directors will assume the overall principal supervisory responsibilities and functions of collectors of customs, appraisers of merchandise, comptrollers of customs, laboratories, and supervising customs agents.

At the headquarters level, four new offices will be established to replace seven divisions. A new position of Special Assistant to the Commissioner will be created and charged with responsibility for insuring that all Customs employees conduct themselves in strict compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Up to now this function has been one of a number lodged with an existing division.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

It should be emphasized that abolition by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965 of the offices of collector of customs, comptroller of customs, surveyor of customs, and appraiser of merchandise will in no way prejudice any right of any person affected by the laws administered by the Bureau of Customs. The rights of importers and others, for example, before the Customs Court, arising out of the administration of such functions will remain unaffected. In addition it should be emphasized that all essential services to the importing, exporting, and travel-

ing public will continue to be performed.

This reorganization plan will permit a needed modernization of the organization and procedure of the Bureau of Customs. It will permit a more effective administration of the customs laws.

I urge the Congress to permit Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965 to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 25, 1965

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 1 of 1965 is published in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 7035). It became effective on May 25, 1965.

126 Remarks to the Press on Announcing the Nomination of James J. Wadsworth, Jr., to the Federal Communications Commission. *March 25, 1965*

THE PRESIDENT. I have got a moment here before my Cabinet meeting and I have had a report from the Attorney General who just talked to Ramsey Clark. He is coming over for the Cabinet meeting.

The march has arrived at the capital. Reverend King has addressed them and things are going well and he will give us a full report at the Cabinet meeting. George will give you all the reports after that.

I have just signed and am sending to the Senate a nomination to the Federal Communications Commission. I was unable to give it to you the other day because it needed more checking, but George will work up the biographical data. I have a small amount here.

His name is James Jeremiah Wadsworth, Jr. He was educated at Yale University and attended 1923 to 1927; B.A. degree; member of the football team 3 years; elected to Skull and Crossbones Yale Honor Society. Nothing unfavorable. He was a member of the New York Legislature from 1931 to 1941; registered Republican. He was Deputy U.S. Representative to the U.N. from 1953 to 1960, succeeded Ambassador Lodge as permanent U.S. Representative to the U.N. in 1960 when Ambassador Lodge left to run for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. Macy has gone through it and recommended that someone talk to him. He has been requested to come back to Government service and informed Mr. Macy he would.

Q. What does he do now?

THE PRESIDENT. He resides in Washington and is associated with some organizations, heading them up, in certain fields, and I assume he has some private business connections.

Q. Mr. President, is this a vacancy on the FCC?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, to succeed Mr. Ford who was named by President Eisenhower and whom I named and has resigned.

Q. What is Mr. Ford's first name, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. Frederick. George will give you any details you want and any background. I thought you ought to get it.

Reporter: Thank you, sir.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in his office at the White House. During the course of his remarks he referred to Ramsey Clark, Deputy Attorney General, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., George Reedy, Press Secretary to the President, John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and Frederick W. Ford, member of the Federal Communications Commission.

In the second paragraph the President referred to a 54-mile civil rights march from Selma, Ala., to the State Capitol Building in Montgomery, where 25,000 marchers planned to present a petition on behalf of Negro rights to Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama.

127 Statement to the Cabinet on Establishing a Formal Cost Reduction Program. *March* 25, 1965

IN NOVEMBER 1963—and on many occasions since—I asked the heads of each department and agency to report to me on cost reduction actions taken and planned during the following year.

The results of your efforts have been most impressive.

Identifiable savings have been achieved in excess of $3.3 billion—including $2.8 billion saved by the Department of Defense in the last fiscal year and more than one-half billion dollars ($529 million) from the civilian agencies during calendar year 1964.

I am gratified by the record thus far this fiscal year.

—Federal civilian employment in the executive branch was 2,447,897 at the end of February, the lowest level since April 1962.

—Federal spending for the first 8 months of this fiscal year has shown the largest drop in a decade for the comparable period. Spending is $1.9 billion less than for the same 8 months last year. We have not had such a decline since 1955 when operations were being reduced following the Korean conflict.

I am particularly pleased by the response and performance of many of the civilian agencies. The NASA program continues to be outstanding, accounting for over $73 million or about 67 percent of the total for nondefense agencies. The Post Office and Agriculture reported about 9 percent each, with the remaining 15 percent divided among 25 departments and agencies.

Others with significant savings which I would like to commend were Atomic Energy, AID, HEW, Treasury, Commerce, Interior, Justice, and TVA. Two small agencies appear to have significant achievements—the NLRB and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

On many occasions I have urged you to study and adapt to your operations the effective techniques which have been used so successfully by Secretary McNamara in the Department of Defense. I am asking him this afternoon to review some aspects of the program with you.

But I want first to advise you of one action.

Last year the Task Force on Cost Reduction recommended that a formal cost reduction program be established in every agency and the Bureau of the Budget issue guidelines which would produce a common focus for these cost reduction efforts. I have accepted these recommendations and Budget will shortly issue the circular before you to implement the program.

The Budget circular, in brief, directs the heads of each department and agency to——

—assume direct supervision of a formal cost reduction program;

—establish specific dollar cost reduction goals;

—initiate a systematic and periodic review of programs and operations from the standpoint of relative priorities;

—identify roadblocks to cost reduction which may require legislative action or cooperation from other agencies;

—subject every major proposed expenditure to searching scrutiny in terms of costs and benefits;

—employ independent means to verify reported savings;

—recommend high-priority uses of savings achieved; and

—make periodic progress reports to me.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to review carefully the intended uses of all savings achieved and, where thoroughly justified, to permit you to use them for purposes you recommend. By reducing the cost of current activities wherever possible we will be able to carry out other high priority programs.

I will be reviewing carefully each of the reports you submit under this program. The savings you achieved during 1964 may have been the easy ones. Additional savings may require greater effort. We have done a good job. But I know we can do more.

The Bureau of the Budget, with your help, has just issued a booklet describing some of the results achieved in reducing costs and improving operations in the Federal Government over the past year and a half. The booklet is most timely as we launch our Government-wide cost reduction program. It is entitled "War on Waste," and I think the story it tells is most impressive. It doesn't attempt to portray a picture of perfection; it does show what can be done with ingenuity and hard work. I think it shows what happens when cost reduction is the personal goal of each worker. I think it shows that the small items are no less important than the large items. I think it also shows that there is no area of activity that cannot be tapped.

I want each of you, personally, to read this booklet and to have your employees read it. I hope the examples it cites will spur us on to greater efforts.

NOTE: The Bureau of the Budget circular, a memorandum to the heads of executive departments and establishments on cost reduction and management improvement in Government operations, is dated March 29, 1965 (Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–44). The booklet "War on Waste" was published by the Government Printing Office (90 pp.).

128 Statement to the Cabinet Affirming the Duty of Federal Employees To Respect the Constitutional Rights of Others. *March 25, 1965*

I WANT to make one thing unmistakably and indelibly clear to every department, every agency, every office, and every employee of the Government of the United States.

The Federal Service must never be either the active or passive ally of any who flout the Constitution of the United States.

Regional custom, local tradition, personal prejudice or predilection are no excuse, no justification, no defense in this regard.

Where there is an office or an officer of this Government, there must be equal treatment, equal respect, equal service—and equal support—for all American citizens, regardless of race, or sex, or region, or religion.

Public service is a public trust. I would call upon every Federal civilian employee to remember that he bears a high and solemn trust to the Constitution under which he serves. If all about him—neighbors, friends, fellow townsmen, even family—falter or fail in respect for the constitutional rights of others, the public servant in the service of his country has a duty to protect, defend, and uphold those rights by word and deed.

The Federal Service asks no conformity—no uniformity of thought and no unanimity of vote. But where constitutional rights are concerned, the country can ask no more—and accept no less—than uncompromising devotion to the Constitution itself.

I am asking the heads of each department

and agency to communicate this to every office and officer, whatever their rank or position, of the Federal Service and to take all appropriate measures to assure full compliance with the spirit of the law that governs and guards us all.

129 Statement to the Cabinet on the Need for Economical Operation of Overseas Programs. *March* 25, 1965

ALL DEPARTMENTS—and virtually all agencies—have personnel and programs abroad. From time to time, I have expressed to you individually my views in regard to this. I do not believe it is necessary—or desirable—for the executive branch to duplicate globally the pattern of domestic responsibilities and operations at home.

I have recently been giving much thought to such matters. And today I want to share some observations—and make a recommendation—in this regard.

Our programs around the world are all important to the accomplishment of our foreign policy objectives. But our resources and money are always scarce. They are never plentiful enough to cover every need and to fulfill every objective.

It is important that all of us—as managers—make certain that our people abroad and the money we spend abroad are used to achieve the maximum support of the accomplishment of our foreign policy objectives.

We must insure that every person is being utilized to the fullest—and that every dollar spent is a dollar needed to accomplish our purposes.

While I could speak at length on this, I believe action is more needed than words.

For that reason, I am today asking the following:

That the Secretary of State, who is responsible for recommending our foreign policy objectives and the Director of the Budget, who is responsible for recommending distribution of resources to accomplish those objectives, meet with all of you who have overseas programs to look at our operations in 10 or 15 countries.

This would be done on an experimental basis—before our next budget enters preparation.

The review should be on a country basis—with all U.S. agencies, all U.S. programs, and all U.S. policies related to people and programs being reviewed country by country. The object should be to determine that we are doing the things that are most essential for us to do, that there are no unnecessary people and no unnecessary programs—and that all our money is being well spent.

In countries where such reviews are conducted, I shall expect each agency to respect the levels established for each of our programs by Secretary Rusk and Mr. Gordon in the allocation of funds and resources for the ensuing year—and in the projection of our plans.

I believe that this kind of country-by-country review—looking at all of our programs as they relate to our objectives in each country—can insure for us better management in the fuller utilization of all our resources. I also believe that this approach can and will materially strengthen the conduct and execution of the foreign policy of the United States.

NOTE: The President read the statement at 1:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

130 Statement by the President on Viet-Nam. *March 25, 1965*

1. IT IS IMPORTANT for us all to keep a cool and clear view of the situation in Viet-Nam.

2. The central cause of the danger there is aggression by Communists against a brave and independent people. There are other difficulties in Viet-Nam, of course, but if that aggression is stopped, the people and government of South Viet-Nam will be free to settle their own future, and the need for supporting American military action there will end.

3. The people who are suffering from this Communist aggression are Vietnamese. This is no struggle of white men against Asians. It is aggression by Communist totalitarians against their independent neighbors. The main burden of resistance has fallen on the people and soldiers of South Viet-Nam. We Americans have lost hundreds of our own men there, and we mourn them. But the free Vietnamese have lost tens of thousands, and the aggressors and their dupes have lost still more. These are the cruel costs of the conspiracy directed from the North. This is what has to be stopped.

4. The United States still seeks no wider war. We threaten no regime and covet no territory. We have worked and will continue to work for a reduction of tensions, on the great stage of the world. But the aggression from the North must be stopped. That is the road to peace in southeast Asia.

5. The United States looks forward to the day when the people and governments of all southeast Asia may be free from terror, subversion, and assassination—when they will need not military support and assistance against aggression, but only economic and social cooperation for progress in peace. Even now, in Viet-Nam and elsewhere, there are major programs of development which have the cooperation and support of the United States. Wider and bolder programs can be expected in the future from Asian leaders and Asian councils—and in such programs we would want to help. This is the proper business of our future cooperation.

6. The United States will never be second in seeking a settlement in Viet-Nam that is based on an end of Communist aggression. As I have said in every part of the Union, I am ready to go anywhere at any time, and meet with anyone whenever there is promise of progress toward an honorable peace. We have said many times—to all who are interested in our principles for honorable negotiation—that we seek no more than a return to the essentials of the Agreements of 1954—a reliable arrangement to guarantee the independence and security of all in southeast Asia. At present the Communist aggressors have given no sign of any willingness to move in this direction, but as they recognize the costs of their present course, and their own true interest in peace, there may come a change—if we all remain united.

Meanwhile, as I said last year and again last week, "it is and it will remain the policy of the United States to furnish assistance to support South Viet-Nam for as long as is required to bring Communist aggression and terrorism under control." The military actions of the United States will be such, and only such, as serve that purpose—at the lowest possible cost in human life to our allies, to our own men, and to our adversaries, too.

131 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Relating to the Inter-American Development Bank. *March* 25, 1965

I HAVE signed the bill, H.R. 45, under which the Congress has authorized appropriations over the next 3 years of $750 million as the United States share in an increase in the resources of the Fund for Special Operations of the Inter-American Development Bank.

This bill is another important milestone in continuing United States support for the Alliance for Progress. Since it began operation in 1960, the Inter-American Development Bank has made an ever-increasing contribution to this common effort. In 1964 it made loans totaling $286.4 million which represent a significant percentage of all the loans made by public financial institutions participating in the alliance. The bank's role as the bank of the alliance will be strengthened by this further addition to its resources, and its multilateral character will be enhanced because all members will contribute to the increase.

Along with other member governments, the United States has agreed to make this contribution to the bank's Fund for Special Operations in three equal installments in 1965, 1966, and 1967. I am asking the Congress to act promptly on a 1965 supplemental request to pay our first installment; provision for the second has been made in my 1966 budget.

In taking this further step, we are reminded that the Alliance for Progress is more effective every day. For Latin America, the alliance offers hope instead of despair, growth and advancement rather than deterioration and destruction. It unites rather than divides and seeks to conquer, not people and nations, but those ancient enemies of mankind—poverty, ignorance, hunger, and disease. In short, it represents the means by which free men of all the Americas have joined together in a peaceful effort to win a better life for themselves and their children.

Looking to the future, we expect the heartening accomplishments of the Alliance for Progress in 1964 to be continued and even surpassed. Dedication and hard work through this hemisphere have been the key to the success of our efforts. But the struggle has not been an easy one, and many difficult obstacles remain to be surmounted before our goal is within reach. This year and the years ahead summon us all to even greater effort in our quest for a better life in freedom and dignity.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 45 is Public Law 89-6 (79 Stat. 23). It was approved by the President on March 24, 1965.

132 Special Message to the Congress on Area and Regional Economic Development. *March* 25, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

The promise of America is opportunity for our people. It must therefore be a matter of concern to all Americans when any of our fellow citizens is denied the chance to build a full life for himself and his family.

Yet this is the condition of life for millions of our fellow citizens in areas of distress scattered across the continent.

At a time of instant communication and swift transport it is difficult to realize how varied are the regions of this country.

Abundance and opportunity, progress and hope are, however, not evenly spread over the land. The same diversity of conditions which contributes to the richness of our society and culture, also bears with harsh inequality on those in stricken stretches of America.

A wide array of programs and weapons has been called into action to make sure no American is denied opportunity because of his race, or lack of education, or the poverty of his birth.

As our people more fully realize their human potential, we must be sure that the economic potential in all areas and regions is also realized. Indeed, in order to be fully effective, education programs, health programs, the programs of the war on poverty, and many other activities require complementary efforts to promote sound economic conditions and the proper physical environment.

Opportunity should not be closed to any person because of the circumstances of the area in which he lives.

Moreover the distress or underdevelopment of any part of the country holds back the progress of the entire nation. This has been one of the great lessons of the last thirty years. Region after region from the deep South to the far West has been brought into the mainstream of our economic life. The consequence has been increased vitality and strength, not only in those areas whose resources had been previously underemployed, but for the nation as a whole. Nonetheless, much remains to be done.

A growing nation cannot afford to waste those resources, human and natural, which are now too often neglected and unused in distressed areas. We cannot afford the loss of buying power and of national growth which flow from widespread poverty. Above all, we cannot afford to shut out large numbers of our fellow citizens from the fulfillment of hope which is shared by the rest. For that would be the denial of the promise of America itself.

The troubles and the potentials of depressed areas which contain approximately 27 million people vary widely. They are scattered across almost every section of the country. But they share certain common characteristics.

Nearly always their population growth is well below the national average, and often it is declining. Large areas in Illinois, Oklahoma, Arkansas and elsewhere have lost more than twenty percent of their population in the last decade, while America as a whole was increasing its numbers by almost as much.

This pattern of decline is a symptom of economic distress. For in these areas employment and income are far below the national average. Unemployment rates of ten to fifteen percent are not uncommon. In dozens of counties more than fifty percent of all families have annual incomes of less than two thousand dollars.

Worst of all, the distressed area is usually caught in a web of circumstances which block progress and lead to further decline.

Young people are forced to leave school earlier to help support their families, thus depriving themselves of needed skills and knowledge. Many young people must leave families and homes behind them in search of greater opportunity, stripping the area of badly needed skill and energy. Older men and women tend to stay on, clinging to the communities and friends which have been part of their lives and which enrich their existence.

As income goes down, these areas are less and less able to support schools, hospitals and other public facilities needed to train their people and otherwise equip them to

meet the demands of modern life. They are often too poor to provide the public structures—from roads to water—needed to attract new business and new jobs. The result is a steadily mounting toll in human poverty and retardation of the nation's progress.

To break this downward spiral, to restore vitality and forward motion to America's distressed areas, I recommend a program of Area and Regional Economic Development—focused upon the economic needs of distressed areas and aimed at providing the conditions which can lead to growth. This program will be based primarily upon the experience of the Accelerated Public Works Program, the Area Redevelopment Administration, and the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.

The economic development of distressed areas, like that of a nation, is an enormously complex process. It requires work and cooperation from both public and private enterprise. It requires partnership between officials at every level of government—local, county, State and Federal. It demands attention to a wide diversity of development needs—from improved transportation and water supply to industrial incentives and public facilities. It means that the varied resources and abilities of each region must be harnessed in a concerted effort to build a solid economic base for increasing industry, bringing with it more jobs and higher income.

In this effort we build upon the invaluable experience of the experimental Area Redevelopment program carried on for the last four years.

First, ARA has shown that helping businessmen to expand or to build new plants, coupled with financial assistance to provide needed public facilities, can produce new jobs.

As of January 31, 1965, the Area Redevelopment Administration had approved 548 projects of which over 300 were in rural areas. These projects have and will assist in the creation of over 115,000 jobs. According to a recent study, more than three out of every four persons now working on ARA-assisted projects were not working full-time prior to their present jobs. All of these jobs were in new, expanded or restored facilities.

Second, ARA has shown that the cost to the Government of creating these jobs is less than the cost of supporting these workers and their families through public assistance programs.

It has been estimated that, taking into account all outlays, the average non-returnable one-time cost to the Federal Government for each job is about $800. More than this is saved in not having to pay unemployment compensation and welfare benefits to persons employed as a result of ARA activities. The cost is made once—the benefits continue as long as the jobs last.

Third, ARA has shown that people in our communities will work together in economic self-help programs.

Under the Area Redevelopment program, more than 1,000 local committees have been formed to work on overall economic development programs. Some of the programs are producing dividends without any other Federal aid whatsoever.

Fourth, ARA has shown that counties can be advantageously grouped together to promote cooperation on problems of mutual economic interest.

Under the Area Redevelopment program some 75 multi-county programs have been approved. The counties of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, for example, are tackling common problems with their own regional organization called UPCAP. The

counties of Southeastern Ohio are jointly organized through Ohio University to assist in the growth of local industries. Northeastern Pennsylvania is working under the leadership of Wilkes College to plan and carry out an area-wide economic development program.

Drawing on this past experience we can now move ahead with a long-range program of Area and Regional Economic Development to assist in restoring economic health to distressed areas of America.

Basic Principles

Under the new program three basic principles will guide our action.

First, we will devote maximum effort to providing the conditions under which our private enterprise system can provide jobs and increased income. It is up to private business to take advantage of improved conditions for making profits by expanding present businesses or starting new ones, thereby increasing opportunity for the people of the region.

Second, no Federal plan or Federal project will be imposed on any regional, State or local body. No area will be declared distressed by Federal decree. No economic development district will be designated unless the State and local people want it to be designated. No plan will be approved unless it also has the approval of State and local authorities. No programs or projects will be originated at the Federal level. The initiative, the ideas, and the request for assistance must all come *to* Washington, not *from* Washington.

Third, the Federal Government will seek full value from every dollar spent or loaned under this program. Every proposal will be tested to see if it offers substantial promise of increasing economic development commensurate with the Federal funds involved. Only if a project meets this test will it be approved. Over the years the increased economic activity stimulated by this program will return its cost many times to the Federal treasury.

Organization for Development

A key feature of this new program is the proposal to group together distressed counties and communities in economically viable development districts. Planning and assistance will concentrate on the needs of the area as a whole, as well as on individual counties and towns. Moreover, for planning many programs it makes sense to work in terms of larger regions encompassing in some cases parts of two or more states.

This is merely the recognition of a simple fact. Neither distress nor the potential for development respects state, county or community boundaries. The economies of many areas are an organic whole. Just as many counties have declined together, they must advance together if they are to advance at all.

For individual counties and communities are often not capable of individual growth. Their industry must draw upon workers from other areas, and this means educated and trained workers must be available. Factories in communities in other counties can offer employment and rising income to their people. Large scale public facilities can be built most economically if they are designed to serve the needs of a large area. Many other Federal programs, such as assistance in the construction of hospitals, can be carried on more effectively if they are consistent with a genuine, region-wide program of development.

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Often places which are not themselves in distress can with help and stimulation provide new jobs for the people of a surrounding distressed region.

Grouping counties together will permit assistance to be concentrated on those communities and industries whose rapid development offers the most hope for all the people of a region.

Thus we hope to work with regions which contain all the components of economic advance, unhampered by rigid boundaries.

The new organization for development will have four main components:

First, Redevelopment areas—the counties and labor commuting areas which are the basic units of the region, and where employment and income figures reveal conditions of distress and provide a measure of progress.

Second, Economic Development districts—Organizations of distressed areas—generally multi-county in nature—which will work together on common problems and can sustain economic growth once the development process is started.

Third, Action planning commissions for regions—multi-state regions where comprehensive, long-range economic planning can be carried out by joint Federal-State Commissions, to solve economic problems too large or difficult to be dealt with on a local basis.

Fourth, Economic development centers—the places where resources can be most swiftly and effectively used to create more jobs and higher income for the people of the surrounding area. These centers may or may not themselves be distressed. Successful development is frequently easier to achieve when a number of activities are located in a single community large enough to offer the advantages which flow from size itself. Clusters of industry tend to attract other industry. And such clusters offer the prospect of increased economic activity and improved economic health of the entire area.

To implement this design for development I recommend that the Secretary of Commerce be given authority to: (1) designate redevelopment areas on the basis of data relating to unemployment or income; (2) work with States to organize multi-county economic development districts; (3) include in such districts economic development centers not otherwise eligible for designation as redevelopment areas; and (4) invite and encourage States to establish multi-state regional action planning commissions to prepare long-range action programs to improve the economic growth of the region.

This program, national in scope, is intended to aid those areas most in need of assistance throughout the country. Accordingly, it is necessary to provide objective criteria to determine those areas qualified for assistance under the program, and thus the bill contains measurable standards for eligibility based on either unemployment or median family income statistics. Qualifying unemployment data would be the same as in the Area Redevelopment Act. In addition, counties could qualify if the median family income is less than 40 percent of the national median.

Indian areas would be designated after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

When there has been a sudden plant shutdown or closing of a military installation, the Secretary would be authorized to designate areas for assistance if he determines that the area can be expected to become eligible within three years unless assistance is provided.

The program will contain standards which

ensure that aid is concentrated on areas of real need, and that it is being distributed on an objective basis.

Instruments of Development

Our experience with various forms of assistance under ARA and the Accelerated Public Works program has shown us ways to improve our techniques and our tools for providing economic growth.

DIRECT GRANT PROGRAM

I recommend a direct grant program for development facilities related to economic development and matched at 50 percent of the cost of the project. In addition, because of the long-term economic depression in many of the depressed areas, I am recommending authorization of supplementary grants to help the most needy communities to meet their matching share of Federal grant-in-aid programs. Additional Federal assistance up to 80 percent of the net project cost would be made available to communities unable to take advantage of regular Federal programs because of their inability to raise the required local share. These supplemental payments to needy communities would be limited to programs assisting in the construction or equipment of development facility projects, including those eligible for 50 percent grants under this proposed legislation.

An annual authorization of $250,000,000 for grants for development facilities and supplemental payments is being requested.

LOAN PROGRAMS

The existing ARA program of loans for land, building, machinery and equipment has provided loans at 4 percent interest, of up to 65 percent of the cost of the project for industrial or commercial facilities. As of January 31, 1965, 396 projects have been approved under this program amounting to an investment of $173,000,000 in ARA funds.

Private capital has participated with the Federal Government to a great extent in these projects. All told, approximately $127,000,000 has been invested in these projects from all non-Federal sources, of which some 300 private banking institutions have invested more than $40,000,000.

Nevertheless, we need to do more to encourage greater utilization of private capital in redevelopment projects. To this end, I propose that the Secretary of Commerce be authorized to reimburse approved borrowers two percentage points of the cost of interest to them for up to ten years on money borrowed from private institutions for expansion or establishment of plants in redevelopment areas in accordance with the development programs.

This proposal will stimulate greater use of private capital in recovery and development. Moreover, it avoids tying up large blocks of Federal funds over long periods of time. The Federal government's share of these new contracts during any one year would be limited to $5,000,000. This would facilitate and encourage $250,000,000 of private investment annually in depressed areas.

I am also recommending that authority be granted to guarantee working capital loans up to 90 percent. These guarantees would be available to supplement other financial assistance under this program.

The present ARA program of low-cost 40-year loans for development facilities would be continued largely unchanged under the new program.

These direct loans and loan guarantees would be available to firms where their

activities promise to create increased long-term employment.

An annual authorization of $170,000,000 is recommended for a revolving fund, which would include direct loans for commercial and industrial facilities, loans for development facilities, and reserve for working capital guarantees.

The present requirement in the Area Redevelopment Act that State or local public agencies provide 10 percent of the cost of industrial projects, and that local investors must wait until the Federal loan has been entirely repaid before receiving repayment of principal, has worked a hardship on many needy communities. Accordingly, I am recommending that this requirement be reduced to 5 percent of the project cost and that repayment be concurrent with repayment of the Federal loan. In exceptionally needy cases, the Secretary of Commerce would be authorized to waive the 5 percent requirement. However, in no case will there be a waiver of the requirement that at least 15 percent of the total project cost be invested as equity or on a lien subordinate to that of the Federal investment.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

It is not enough to simply help finance projects. These projects must be part of a comprehensive plan to build a viable economy. To do this we must provide technical assistance and encourage the formation of development organizations large enough to hire trained people to prepare comprehensive plans and carry them out. For these purposes, I am recommending the following new types of assistance:

—Grants and technical assistance to Regional Action Planning Commissions to enable them to prepare long-range regional economic development programs within the context of overall industrial, transportation, recreation and other natural resource planning. An annual authorization of $15 million is proposed for this purpose.

—Grants and technical assistance to multi-county economic development districts for formulating overall economic development plans.

—Additional Federal grants of 10 percent for development facility projects which are part of an approved district development plan, as a special incentive to encourage communities to work together.

—Federal grants and loans for designated economic development centers in order that economic development districts will have resources sufficient to sustain their growth.

For the last two purposes I am recommending an authorization of $50 million. To allow ample time for the States to prepare well thought-out action programs, no projects would be approved under this authorization until one year after enactment of the legislation.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

This enlarged and redirected program of economic development will be administered by the Department of Commerce, which has also been responsible for the existing experimental program. The legislation I am proposing would create the position of Economic Development Administrator in that Department. The functions and powers of the existing Area Redevelopment Administration would be transferred to a successor organization to be created by the Secretary of Commerce to administer the new Act.

Many other federal programs also can contribute to the economic development of distressed areas. It is essential that these programs be closely coordinated to make sure resources are used with maximum ef-

fectiveness in reaching the common goal of a higher standard of living for the people of these regions. Therefore, I have directed the Secretary of Commerce to work closely with interested departments and agencies in achieving a coordinated federal effort. It is especially important that this effort be carried forward in close cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The anti-poverty program will help people improve their ability to obtain and hold a job. This program is designed to increase the number of jobs available to those who want to work. Obviously both efforts are essential to the future growth of distressed areas. I intend to see that they work closely together toward the common objective.

CONCLUSION

There are three important things to remember about this program. First, it is designed to extend opportunity to those now deprived of a full chance to share in the blessings of American life. As such it has a call upon the moral conscience of every citizen.

Second, it will benefit all Americans. The experience of the last thirty years has shown conclusively that the increasing prosperity of any region of this country increases the prosperity of the nation. We have truly become a national economy. Higher incomes for the people of Illinois or Arkansas mean increased markets for automobiles from Detroit and steel from Pittsburgh. Poverty in one area slows progress in other areas.

Third, the job can be done. We have the resources and the skill to extend American abundance to every citizen and every region of this land. This program will help give us the instruments to match our determination to eliminate poverty in America.

The conditions of our distressed areas today are among our most important economic problems. They hold back the progress of the nation, and breed a despair and poverty which is inexcusable in the richest land on earth. We will not permit any part of this country to be a prison where hopes are crushed, human beings chained to misery, and the promise of America denied.

The conditions of our depressed areas can and must be righted. In this generation they will be righted.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 25, 1965

NOTE: For the President's remarks on signing the Public Works and Economic Development Act, see Item 452.

133 Remarks to the Press Following a Meeting With Congressional Leaders To Discuss Medical Care Legislation. *March 26, 1965*

Ladies and gentlemen:

I have been meeting with the leaders of the House and Senate to discuss legislation which the Ways and Means Committee of the House has recommended for comprehensive medical care for America's senior citizens.

Under this plan that the committee is recommending, every American over 65 years of age will guarantee himself comprehensive hospital and medical protection for the rest of his life.

Now, here is how the plan will work. During his working years, the worker pays about $2.50 a month. This, plus a similar amount from his employer, will provide the

funds to pay up to 60 days hospitalization for each illness. It also provides adequate nursing home care.

For $3 per month after he is 65, he also receives full coverage of medical, surgical, and other fees whether he is in or out of the hospital.

Those needy citizens of all ages who are unable to make these payments will be provided the same hospital and medical coverage by meeting a liberal needs test.

I am very proud of the work done by the Ways and Means Committee under the leadership of Chairman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, who is here this morning. This committee has recommended a program that will help all of our people face the future with hope and with courage, and they have done so with a program that respects the basic traditional relationship between a doctor and his patients. And I am so hopeful that we will finally be successful in this Congress in providing comprehensive hospital and medical insurance for our senior citizens.

I want to ask Chairman Mills now to make a brief statement concerning this program that his committee has worked out.

MR. MILLS. Mr. President, I think the Ways and Means Committee has, after several years of study, brought forth a bill that will resolve the problems of those people who are over 65 years of age and in bad health. I think the committee has done this in a way that will not only resolve the problem but will make a contribution to improved possibilities of medical care in all areas and without any socialization of any profession involved.

As you have described the bill, it does provide for a payroll tax of approximately $2.50 a month for each employer and employee. For this, the people of America at age 65 will receive hospitalization of at least 60 days per illness, plus skilled nursing home care. Then after age 65, for a payment of $3 a month they will receive full medical, surgical, hospital, and skilled nursing home care.

For the needy and indigent of all ages, there is provided hospital and medical care under an improved Kerr-Mills Federal-State program.

Finally, the bill provides for a 7 percent across-the-board increase in social security cash payments with a minimum of not less than $4.

Thank you.

THE PRESIDENT. Congressman Boggs is on the Ways and Means Committee. Do you have anything you want to say?

MR. BOGGS. Mr. President, just one word to say I believe the enactment of this bill will do more to reassure our old people than anything that has happened in my lifetime; not only the older people but the young people who are worried about them.

I might also say that Chairman Mills has done a masterful job in combining the recommendations of the American Medical Association, the administration, and the Republican minority on the committee.

THE PRESIDENT. Congressman Cecil King is a pioneer in this field and co-author of the King-Anderson bill—Congressman King from California. Would you give us your view of the bill, Congressman King?

MR. KING. Mr. President, I just think that it is a proposal that through the past several years I would have never felt would come to accomplishment.

THE PRESIDENT. Speaker McCormack plans to schedule this measure and ask the Rules Committee to hold hearings as early as possible to get it on the floor as early as possible. Mr. Speaker, do you have something to say?

THE SPEAKER. I'm very fond of this bill.

It is a very comprehensive bill, consistent with individual initiative. I am going to confer with Chairman Smith of the Rules Committee today, who has been very cooperative with me, and the bill will be brought up in the very near future.

THE PRESIDENT. Congressman Albert, the majority leader, has been very interested in this field. Congressman, do you have something to say?

MR. ALBERT. Only, Mr. President, that as soon as the Rules Committee gives a resolution making it an order and as soon as Chairman Mills asks for it to be programed, it will be programed on the floor of the House of Representatives.

THE PRESIDENT. Senator Anderson has been a leader in this fight for comprehensive medical care for our senior citizens and hospital care for many years. Senator Anderson, I know you haven't had hearings in the Senate on this particular proposal, but you have been following it closely and we discussed it at some length this morning. Would you care to say to the American people, through the press and television media, your views and hopes in this field?

SENATOR ANDERSON. Mr. President, those of us who have been working in this field for a long time are delighted with the action of the Ways and Means Committee. I think Chairman Mills and his committee have done an excellent job of trying to put together a comprehensive program. I expect the Senate to vote it favorably when it gets the chance. We are just happy that the House has done what it has done, and we think it is a great moment for the people.

THE PRESIDENT. Senator Smathers is a member of the Finance Committee and the Senate leadership and very interested in helping senior citizens. Do you have any observations, Senator Smathers?

SENATOR SMATHERS. I'm delighted with the bill. I think it is a very good solution to a long agonizing problem. It is fiscally sound, it will meet the needs, it doesn't socialize anybody. Most of all, it will be overwhelmingly supported, in my judgment, in the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT. Senator Mansfield, majority leader, has been very active in this field and we have had numerous meetings about this legislation this year. Senator Mansfield, would you care to give your outline of procedure on the measure?

SENATOR MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I think the House has arrived at a very excellent solution to a problem which is affecting more and more of our population. I think it offers a ray of hope to our elder citizens for the first time on a constructive basis. I have been in constant contact—the leadership has—with Senator Anderson and Senator Byrd, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Byrd has assured me that, as always, he will be most cooperative in holding hearings and seeing that this matter is given expeditious and thorough consideration.

THE PRESIDENT. Senator Byrd, I'm sure you won't be able to get as expeditious action on this bill as you did on the Secretary of the Treasury, and I want to commend you for the fine job your committee in the Senate did. I know that you will take an interest in the orderly scheduling of this matter and giving it thorough hearing. Would you care to make an observation?

SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD. There is no observation I can make now because the bill hasn't come before the Senate. Naturally, I'm not familiar with it. All I can say is, following what Senator Mansfield said, that I will see that adequate and thorough hearings are held on the bill.

THE PRESIDENT. And you have nothing that you know of that would prevent that

coming about in reasonable time—there is not anything ahead of it in the committee?

SENATOR BYRD. Nothing in the committee now.

THE PRESIDENT. So when the House acts and it is referred to the Senate Finance Committee, you will arrange for prompt hearings and thorough hearings?

SENATOR BYRD. Yes.

THE PRESIDENT. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We want to appeal to all the American people for their support and their interest in this legislation. We hope that we can get it passed in the House at an early date and that it will be here at the White House in some form for some action in the next few weeks.

The Vice President has been very active in this field and has conferred with the leadership in both Houses, and I would like to ask him to close the meeting now with a brief summary and give his opinion of the legislation.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. President, I'm sure the country will be very gratified over this wise and prudent action of the House Ways and Means Committee, and of this succinct and concise explanation of this very important piece of legislation. As Chairman Mills indicated earlier, this is not only the judgment of the committee but it represents the thinking and the suggestions of many people throughout American life. I am convinced that this is a very singularly important step in the achievement of a much better America—as you put it, Mr. President, the Great Society. And I have a feeling that we are going to pass this quickly in the Congress, that is, expeditiously, because of its need.

THE PRESIDENT. I just want to say in closing that the American people have placed upon the men at this table the responsibility for providing leadership in government in many fields, and I believe these responsible men will be responsive to the needs of the country.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

134 Remarks at the Presentation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Awards. *March 26, 1965*

Mr. Webb, Mr. Vice President, Members of the Senate and the House:

This is a very proud and a very happy occasion for all of us here, and I think it is a proud and happy occasion for all Americans everywhere.

We intended to conduct this ceremony this morning outside in the Rose Garden. However, Major Grissom and Commander Young found their landing in Washington this morning only slightly less wet than their landing in the Atlantic Ocean on Tuesday.

So we meet now in the famous East Room of the White House. I think it is fitting that we should assemble for this purpose in this historic and hallowed room. For 165 years this room has witnessed great moments of our history, and it has known great men of our past, from John Adams to John Kennedy.

A sense of history is present strongly here today. All of us are conscious that we have crossed over the threshold of man's first tentative and experimental ventures in space. The question of whether there would be a role for man himself in space is already firmly and finally answered, and answered

affirmatively. Man's role in space will be great, it will be vital, and it will be useful.

Equally important, we can comprehend now better than we ever have been able to in the past that the role of space in the life of man on earth will also be great and vital and useful.

So in this springtime of 1965 it seems incredible that it was only four springtimes ago when young Americans, including Gus Grissom, first flew into space. We have come very far in a very few short years. Yet the quickening pace of our advance will carry us far beyond this point of achievement even before one more year passes.

The program we pursue now is a planned and orderly program with but one purpose—the purpose of exploring space for the service of peace and the benefit of all mankind here on this earth. We are not concerned with stunts and spectaculars, but we are concerned with sure and with steady success.

Since we gave our program direction and purpose 7 years ago, many such successes have been achieved through the efforts of a great American team, which now numbers 400,000 men and women in industry, on campuses, and in government. And this team is inspired and stimulated and led by a former Marine and a great public servant—Jim Webb.

We have come here today to honor just 4 of these 400,000 men on his team. We honor Gus Grissom, the first man to make two flights into space, and we honor both Gus Grissom and John Young as command pilot and pilot of our first two-man Gemini spacecraft flight.

We honor the Director of Project Ranger, Mr. Bud Schurmeier. He has led the team which produced for us and for all mankind the most dramatic advance in our knowledge of the moon.

We also honor one of this Nation's most dedicated and most valuable public servants, the top career man of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Robert Seamans. As general manager of our civilian space effort, Dr. Seamans has performed absolutely magnificently. All Americans and all free men are in his debt.

Through these four we honor all who have and who are contributing to America's effort to advance the horizon of human knowledge.

This is a happy day in our Nation's Capital. It is a proud day for Americans everywhere, and I know it must be especially proud for the parents and the wives and the families of these two brave, patriotic, gallant, and exceptional young Americans, and it gives me much pleasure to be able to have them here in this first house of the land.

And now, I want to thank each of you for coming here and participating with us. I am going to ask Administrator Webb to read the citations for these outstanding pioneers of the new age of space.

Mr. Webb.

[At this point James E. Webb, National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, read the citations and presented the medals, following which Maj. Virgil I. Grissom spoke on behalf of the recipients. They accepted the awards, he said, "as tokens of affection from this Nation, not just to the four of us but to the millions of people across the country" who were involved in the success of both the Ranger program and the Gemini 3 flight. The President then resumed speaking.]

This is a great day for all America. I just wish it were possible for the two great Presidents who provided such outstanding leadership in this field—President Eisenhower and President Kennedy—to be here to share these pleasures and joys with us.

It was during President Eisenhower's administration that the space agency was born, and under his leadership that it grew and developed. It was President Kennedy's vision that brought about some of the things

that we are here applauding today.

I see in this room now—I guess we don't have room up here for everyone who has played a vital part, but back when the Space Administration was created and from that time until this hour, there has been complete bipartisanship, and members of both parties have provided leadership in uniting behind the Space Administrator and these fine young men who brought us the accomplishments that we are applauding today.

So I would like to ask the Members of the House and the Senate and their leaders and the chairmen of their committees to stand now and let's give the Congress a hand for the part that it has played in bringing into effect what we are so proud of.

Congressman George Miller of California is chairman of the House Space Committee, and Senator Anderson of New Mexico is chairman of the Senate Space Committee. We thank all the Members of Congress of both parties and we are delighted to have had you and we hope you enjoy the day.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:26 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to James E. Webb, National Aeronautics and Space Administrator, and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. Later he referred to the recipients of the awards: Maj. Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom, Lt. Comdr. John Young, Harris M. (Bud) Schurmeier, Ranger project manager, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., and Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Associate Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He also referred to Representative George P. Miller of California and Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico.

The text of the remarks by Major Grissom and Vice President Humphrey, who spoke briefly, was also released.

135 Televised Remarks Announcing the Arrest of Members of the Ku Klux Klan. *March* 26, 1965

My fellow Americans:

In this historic room where just a few minutes ago we honored brave men and great American achievements we have come now to talk about a tragedy and a stain on our American society.

I am certain by now that all of you know of the horrible crime which was committed last night between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. I have been in constant touch with the Attorney General and the Director of the FBI, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, throughout the night on this matter.

Due to the very fast and the always efficient work of the special agents of the FBI who worked all night long, starting immediately after the tragic death of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo on a lonely road between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, arrests were made a few minutes ago of four Ku Klux Klan members in Birmingham, Alabama, charging them with conspiracy to violate the civil rights of the murdered woman.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, our honored public servant who is standing here by me, has advised that the identities of the men charged with this heinous crime are as follows: Eugene Thomas, age 43, of Bessemer; William Orville Eaton, age 41, also of Bessemer; Gary Thomas Rowe, Jr., age 31, of Birmingham; and Collie Leroy Wilkins, Jr., age 21, of Fairfield, Alabama.

I cannot express myself too strongly in praising Mr. Hoover and the men of the FBI for their prompt and expeditious and very excellent performance in handling this investigation. It is in keeping with the dedicated approach that this organization has shown throughout the turbulent era of civil rights controversies. This Nation and

its President are very grateful for the highly intelligent and tireless efforts of the distinguished Attorney General, Nicholas Katzenbach, and his many associates who have carried the Government's fight to insure the rights of all citizens guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

The four members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, will of course be arraigned immediately. They will later stand trial.

Mrs. Liuzzo went to Alabama to serve the struggle for justice. She was murdered by the enemies of justice who for decades have used the rope and the gun and the tar and the feathers to terrorize their neighbors. They struck by night, as they generally do, for their purpose cannot stand the light of day.

My father fought them many long years ago in Texas and I have fought them all my life because I believe them to threaten the peace of every community where they exist. I shall continue to fight them because I know their loyalty is not to the United States of America but instead to a hooded society of bigots.

Men and women have stood against the Klan at times and at places where to do so required a continuous act of courage. So if Klansmen hear my voice today, let it be both an appeal and a warning to get out of the Ku Klux Klan now and return to a decent society before it is too late.

I call on every law enforcement officer in America to insist on obedience to the law and to insist on respect for justice. No nation can long endure either in history's judgment or in its own national conscience if hoodlums or bigots can defy the law and can get away with it. Justice must be done in the largest city as well as the smallest village, on the dirt road or on the interstate highway. We will not be intimidated by the terrorists of the Ku Klux Klan any more than we will be intimidated by the terrorists in North Viet-Nam. We will reduce the sacrifices of those who suffer now in a society free of the Klan and those who support its vicious work.

I am asking and directing Attorney General Katzenbach to proceed at the earliest possible date to develop legislation that will bring the activities of the Klan under effective control of the law, and I am hopeful that that legislation can be submitted just as soon as we can get the present voters' rights legislation through the Congress. In connection with new legislation, congressional committees may wish to investigate the activities of such organizations and the part that they play in instigating violence. And I hope that if the congressional committees do decide to proceed forthwith, they can be assured of the cooperation of all patriotic Americans and certainly we will make all the resources of the Federal Government, the Justice Department, and FBI available to them.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

136 Remarks to Members of the General Advisory Committee on Foreign Assistance Programs. *March 26, 1965*

I AM delighted to see you here this afternoon. First, I want you to know how much I appreciate your willingness to serve on this important new committee. The Government is very large and is staffed by many capable and intelligent people, but it is in

constant need of new ideas and mature judgment from private citizens.

You are going to make a contribution to the work of our Government that will benefit not only the managers of the foreign assistance programs and the taxpayers, but the millions of people throughout the world who need our help if they are to emerge from poverty and hopelessness. Your industry, your insights, your vision will affect all we do in helping others find their way.

Of course you know that no Government program has been more controversial or more misunderstood than this one. Extreme charges have been made against it. Extreme claims have been made for what it can do. Yet the fact remains: over the past two decades the use of a portion of our national resources to help free countries build their strength and safeguard their independence has been one of the most important elements of our foreign policy.

There have been sharp changes in the aid program in recent years.

Some of the countries we were aiding a few years ago—such as Japan, Greece, and Taiwan—are today on their feet, or very close to it. Foreign aid used to be primarily on a grant basis. Today it is primarily a loan program.

We changed our procurement policies, in the light of our balance of payments problem.

We increased the efficiency of the program and reduced the number of people required to run it.

But there is much to be done if this program is to serve American policy and those who need our help in the coming decade. For the world has changed since the days of the Marshall plan, and our responsibilities have changed with it.

When we began in the late forties, we were dealing with highly developed societies—economically, politically, and socially. European recovery was a spectacular success—but it did little to prepare us for the job of helping less developed peoples. We have been working at that job for a decade or more, and we have learned a good deal; but we need your help in making our assistance more effective, more sure, more imaginative.

We must find the key to the wise development of resources—human and material. We must learn how to help these people conquer the scourges that beset them all—disease, poverty, illiteracy. We have conquered some of these problems in our own country; we are struggling to conquer those that remain. Our experience can be of great value to the less developed world. And the sense that all mankind shares the same destiny, and is working to cast off the same burdens, can bind us to the peoples of the world as nothing else can.

So we need your counsel in making that sense of common destiny, of common hope, a reality.

There is much to be done. I think we need to do more to insure that countries wanting our help undertake all the self-help measures they possibly can. We need to encourage the institutions like the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, in which the developing countries themselves participate and help establish the proper standards for self-help. We need to do more to help strengthen international agencies such as the World Bank and the Special Fund of the United Nations headed by Paul Hoffman. I think we need to do more to engage the joint energies and resources of *other* advanced countries with us in the task of overcoming poverty and disease in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

I hope this committee will consider all these problems. I hope your goal will be the most effective and most efficient assistance programs the United States can possibly devise.

I urge you to be a lively and imaginative committee. I have instructed Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, and Administrator Bell, to make available to you every bit of information they have, without exception, that may be of benefit to you. I urge you to go and look at our programs on the ground in the countries of Asia, and Africa, and Latin America, where our people are working. I want you to satisfy yourselves, and to satisfy me, that every potentially useful idea is examined, and that we are making the best use of every potential resource for assisting the development process.

I look forward to meeting with you and to having the benefit of your advice and recommendations.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:52 p.m. in the Fish Room at the White House. During the course of his remarks he referred to Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director of the U.N. Special Fund, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, and David E. Bell, Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

The members of the General Advisory Committee on Foreign Assistance Programs are listed in the Federal Register of April 9, 1965 (30 F.R. 4642).

As printed, this item follows the prepared text released by the White House.

137 Statement by the President Following House Action on the Education Bill. *March 27, 1965*

THE ACTION of the House of Representatives in passing the education bill represents the greatest breakthrough in the advance of education since the Constitution was written.

In our country there are millions of people who comprise families living off less than $2,000 a year. Most of these people have been denied the chance to go to a good school long enough to equip themselves to earn more.

The taxes of the American people now help to support most of these people who cannot support themselves, because they haven't the basic education to do so.

This is why education is our number one priority. This is why we are insisting that every child be guaranteed all the education he or she can take.

If this bill is finally enacted by the Congress and we improve it in the years to come, it will be the best and most durable insurance we can have to face the stiff competition of the world.

This education bill is made up of children and hope and jobs. Children learn to read and write and understand. Hope fills the hearts of men and their families. Then, jobs will be available because they are trained to do something instead of being hopelessly bogged down in wasted lives and stunted minds.

I am very proud of the leadership of the House and all the Members who stood up to be counted on the side of the future. I am confident that the United States Senate will move with dispatch and enthusiasm to speed the final passage of the bill.

NOTE: The bill was passed by the Senate on April 9 and approved by the President on April 11, 1965. For the President's remarks upon signing, see Item 181.

138 Statement by the President on the Record of Federal Agencies in Reducing Personnel Levels. *March 27, 1965*

THE COOPERATION of all the executive branches has been outstanding. I am proud of the results which are being obtained without impairing the quality or quantity of vital Federal services. The closer scrutiny of our manpower practices will, I am certain, serve to enhance the efficiency of the Federal establishment. I hope you will convey to all concerned my personal appreciation and congratulations.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release which stated that it was made in response to a report from the Bureau of the Budget on February employment in the executive branch.

The report showed, the release stated, a total of 2,447,897 for regular executive branch employment in February 1965. This was a decrease of 4,381 from January 1965, and 10,614 below the level of February 1964. Significant changes from February 1964, by department and agency, were listed in the release as follows:

Defense, *down 22,385,* due to lower Presidentially approved ceilings;

Interior, *down 420,* due to tighter manpower controls;

AID, *down 1,108,* largely the result of tighter employment controls on overseas foreign nationals;

Federal Aviation Agency, *down 567,* due to consolidation of facilities and stringent management controls;

Veterans Administration, *down 1,847,* due to decline in the use of part-time medical consultants to reach lower employment targets;

Commerce, *up 1,274,* chiefly census of agriculture temporaries;

Health, Education, and Welfare, *up 1,408,* due to expanded Public Health services and consumer protection legislation, and new programs in Office of Education and Welfare Administration;

Post Office, *up 4,259,* primarily to curtail the excessive use of overtime and to handle the increased volume of mail;

General Services Administration, *up 1,686,* primarily for management of new buildings, newly activated transportation and communication facilities, and expanded Federal Supply support.

139 Statement by the President on the Food for Peace Program. *March 27, 1965*

I HAVE just concluded a review with Director Richard W. Reuter of the Food for Peace program activities carried out during calendar year 1964 under Public Law 480. Mr. Reuter's annual report will be transmitted to the Congress shortly. I believe all Americans should know—and will be pleased to learn—the significant scope of their Nation's effort to use the abundance of our farms to battle hunger in the world.

The Food for Peace program is one of the most inspiring enterprises ever undertaken by any nation in all of history—and every American can be proud of it, without regard to partisanship or political persuasion.

The principal points of the Food for Peace story are these:

1. Food for Peace is directly benefiting more people than ever before. Of the 100 million recipients of our donated foods, 70 million are children. This includes more than 40 million children benefiting from organized national school lunch efforts.

2. Today approximately 40 percent of the United States economic development assistance overseas is in the form of agricultural commodities and local currencies received from their sale. To achieve this record, Food for Peace exports reached a new high in 1964 of 18 million tons of agricultural commodities with an estimated export market value of $1.7 billion.

3. The most grave health problem of the world remains hunger and malnutrition.

Studies indicate that in some developing countries as high as 70 percent of preschool children are undernourished or malnourished. Such malnutrition not only results in high child death rates and widespread disabling diseases but research has now established that it also produces permanent retardation of mental as well as physical development. Food for Peace is concentrating increasing attention on nutrition, especially for the young.

4. While seeking to improve the nutritional balance in our commodity use, Food for Peace continues to seek the humanitarian goal of using our food to meet human needs. In 1964 more than 3 billion pounds of commodities were programed under title III of Public Law 480 for donation to 67.3 million people. As part of the Alliance for Progress, "Operation Ninos" school lunch programs in Latin America are currently feeding 13 million children compared to fewer than 4 million when this special emphasis was initiated only 2½ years ago.

5. In 1965 there were fewer large scale disasters in the world than in previous years. Food for Peace was called upon to assist only 4 million victims under title II Emergency Relief Programs—the smallest number since the inception of the program.

6. The Food for Peace program is increasingly making substantial contributions to the development of commercial markets for our farm products as well as purely humanitarian efforts. Commercial sales of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas reached a new high of $4.6 billion during 1964, more than double the commercial agricultural exports of 1954 when Public Law 480 was first enacted. Food for Peace exports under title I (sales for foreign currencies) reached a record high in 1964 of almost $1.2 billion. Public Law 480-generated currencies are paying U.S. overseas expenses, conserving dollars and strengthening our balance of payments position. Reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation through 1964 by U.S. Government agencies utilizing these currencies totaled almost $1.1 billion.

These are only some of the accomplishments of Food for Peace during the past year. Full particulars will be included in the report to be sent to the Congress.

Food for Peace has come a long way since 1954 when it was so generally considered only as a temporary means to dispose of "burdensome" agricultural surpluses in the United States. Food for Peace has proved its worth as an important means to meet human need, encourage economic development, and support U.S. foreign policy. Most importantly, it has helped demonstrate to the world that human hunger is no longer an inevitable fact of life—its elimination is within our grasp.

We have long recognized that an insufficient food supply is a leading contributor to human misery and political instability. More recently we have begun to recognize that it is also a major deterrent to economic and social development. The resulting loss, in both human and economic terms, is one of the great tragedies and shortcomings of the 20th century.

The long-range solution to the hunger problem rests in improving the productive capacity of the developing nations themselves. In my messages to the Congress this year on agriculture and foreign assistance, I pointed to the need for increased attention directed to the agricultural sectors of less developed countries—specifically, to help overcome obstacles such as the present deficiency of fertilizer, the lack of adequate Government policies in establishing sufficient incentives for the farmer, and the general insufficiency of education so vitally needed to improve farming methods and technology.

Our efforts on these matters must continue. But we must also continue to utilize our own agricultural resources until the day these other countries become self-sufficient. That will be a number of years away—but Food for Peace can shorten this time.

Food for Peace is an important tool for development. It is good international policy and sound domestic policy. Food for Peace is, above all, a program which expresses the great and generous heart of the American people—and is a worthy expression of the compassion always so much a part of America's character.

Mr. Reuter and his assistants are doing a most outstanding job in directing and conducting this vital program and I am pleased to congratulate them upon the outstanding record established during 1964.

NOTE: For the President's message to Congress transmitting the annual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, see Item 149.

140 Statement by the President on Federal Employment of Mentally Retarded Persons. *March* 28, 1965

OVER a year ago, in January 1964, we inaugurated a program to open routine jobs in the Federal Government to mentally retarded but occupationally qualified persons. Our hope and intent was to demonstrate the useful potential of individuals suffering mental as well as physical handicaps without creating extra jobs especially for such persons—and without compromising the quality or efficiency of the Federal work force.

Chairman John Macy of the Civil Service Commission has just reported to me the results of our first full-year effort under this pioneering program. What has been done by the Federal agencies is gratifying and what has been learned from the program is most useful to our further planning.

The significant facts are these:

—Under the program for Federal employment of the mentally retarded, 361 appointments were made during the first year.

—At the end of the year, 88 percent of these appointments were rated as good placements, with the individuals performing their duties in a "satisfactory" to "outstanding" manner.

—Supervisory officers report that the ability of 23 such employees to perform their assigned tasks remains under study at this time.

—Only 21 employees—5.5 percent of the original total—have been separated from the Federal service for inability to meet the performance standards or make necessary social adjustments.

This is a remarkable record. I am gratified by the cooperation and understanding of the departments and agencies in their conduct of this effort.

The Treasury Department led all others in number of hires with 69 appointments. Other leaders include: Post Office, 59 hires; Army, 40; Veterans Administration, 35; and Health, Education, and Welfare, 30. Most appointments have been to relatively simple, highly repetitive, and lower paid jobs. The fact that the mentally retarded are succeeding in such positions is of significance to private employers since these are the kinds of jobs in which employers find it most difficult to retain competent and reliable workers.

It is noteworthy, however, that more than 40 different job titles are listed among those for which Government has hired retarded persons. These include several kinds of jobs

not previously considered within the abilities of retardates, such as receptionists, clerk-typists, engineering aides, carpenters, and physical science aides. Slightly more than half of all the retarded appointed to Federal jobs have entered clerical or office work.

The success of the program has not been confined to the Washington area Federal offices. Approximately half of all appointments made in 1964 were in the Washington area. However, 196 appointments were made in field offices in various States. The State of New York led all others, with vocational rehabilitation officials there certifying 39 of the persons appointed. The State of Washington followed with 22, California with 17, Pennsylvania with 13, and Illinois with 10.

Chairman Macy has pointed out to me that while very substantial progress—far exceeding our early expectations—has been made, there remains a number of problems and, as he expresses it, "We still have far to go." I have directed Chairman Macy to continue his effective work and leadership on this program during the current year and I know he will receive the cooperation of all executive agencies in advancing the objectives of this useful and humane program.

NOTE: Mr. Macy's report to the President on Federal employment of the mentally handicapped is entitled "For All To See" (mimeographed, 7 pp. plus tables).

141 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to President Yameogo of Upper Volta. *March 29, 1965*

Mr. President:

For myself and Mrs. Johnson—and for the people of the United States—I am proud to extend to you and your wife our warmest and most cordial welcome to this country and to this Capital.

We are particularly pleased that you come today as the first state visitor to Washington since our inauguration earlier this year.

The United States has—and is proud to have—strong and friendly ties with many peoples and many nations on every continent. But we are especially gratified by the growth of such relations with your continent—and with your country.

In these last two decades, independence has come for more than 1 billion people in 54 countries. Nowhere has this revolution of national independence had greater impact than in Africa. We are mindful, Mr. President, that less than 200 years ago our own forebears in America chose the course that you, and your generation, have chosen in these times.

Mr. President, here in America we understand what is in your heart—and the hearts of your countrymen—when you say, as you did recently: "If we wish to get along with and have relations with all nations, respecting their ideologies, we intend also and above all to evolve without interference."

History and fortune have smiled upon the United States. We are privileged to have great strength. But we believe that our strength means little unless we use it toward the end of assuring peoples who choose freedom the right to live without interference from neighbors or adversaries.

This has been always a commitment of our people.

As a great President, whom I know you admire, Abraham Lincoln, once said of our Declaration of Independence: "It . . . gave promise that in due time the weights would

be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and all should have an equal chance."

In America today, this generation of Americans is determined to fulfill that ideal by all that we do in the world and by all that we do here at home.

For all the long history of man, there have been injustices, there has been oppression, there has been evil. Today—in these times—we intend that these forces shall find not only their match but their master in the strength of our American Nation and in the moral resolve of our American people.

Mr. President, we invite and welcome the attention of all nations—young and old—to the agenda of the Congress of the United States. Our concerns are many; our responsibilities are great. But this week and this session, the American Congress is devoting itself to taking up the challenge of those ancient enemies of all mankind—ignorance, poverty, disease, and discrimination.

And, Mr. President, I want you to know that we are determined as a people to prevail against these foes.

You, Mr. President, are committed deeply to economic progress to improve the lives of your people. You seek with neighboring states realistic means of cooperation to promote mutual welfare. You have steadfastly and wisely denied comfort to those who would subvert the hard-won freedom of your continent.

These are aims which the American people support, too.

We of this land covet no empire, we seek no dominion anywhere in the world. We seek as you seek an Africa of strong and prosperous nations living at peace with their neighbors, free to choose their own paths of progress.

To you, Mr. President, to your people, to all the peoples of Africa, the United States reaffirms its good will, its friendly support, and its resolute determination to stand with you in your struggle for human progress.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, where President Maurice Yameogo was given a formal welcome with full military honors. President Yameogo responded as follows:

"Mr. President:

"It was in Dakar that I had for the first time the honor of meeting you and we remember the time when you also met Africa, the impression which you produced on all the chiefs of state assembled there. The strong impression you gave them has been confirmed and justified today by the responsibilities you have taken.

"This being said, Mr. President, I would like to express the very great happiness, the very great honor which I would like to direct to both the people of the United States and yourself for being here, your guest for a few days. I am also very happy to express to the First Lady of the United States our admiration for her dynamic and sincere personality, the admiration expressed by my wife in the name of all the women in Upper Volta.

"Better than any official contact, it is a direct contact which testifies to the truth because it allows friendship to really blossom in direct action.

"It might seem strange and even somewhat unreal that this gigantic country—one of the best equipped in the world, without the slightest doubt—might have anything in common with the Upper Volta, so small in comparison. However, all men who think, Mr. President, know and understand that the United States and Upper Volta do have an interest in common, do have something in common, and that is a desire and love for freedom, a desire to see men raised toward light, a desire to see a world free from hatred. That type of community is the most important thing.

"Mr. President, this is a struggle, this is a fight which we have to wage again and again every day. But all those who have always opposed hope to despair, hope to injustice, know, Mr. President, that you are in the struggle the strongest man, the best leader, a man of the size which is needed for someone who presides over the destinies and responsibilities of the United States.

"That is why, Mr. President, I am so honored to be the first chief of state of Africa to be received here by you. And it is also, Mr. President, because I would like to express the hope that the Upper Volta and all of the countries of the third world can use the experience, an experience often difficult, to institute with you a dialog which will be full of interest and also full of construction. Because no one ignores, Mr. President, the part played by the United

States in building in the world a balance and equilibrium, and no one ignores either the fact that things may appear differently from various points of view.

"My presence here, Mr. President, I believe proves that the people of the United States—the United States intends to face its responsibilities to the fullest measure.

"Mr. President, in coming here I feel we know you already. We know you and we have understood you particularly well since your recent speech before a joint session of Congress which we have distributed very widely in our African press. This, together with everything else, has made us understand how strongly you fight for mankind, for justice. And it is in the name of all of the chiefs of state of Africa, all those among them who love freedom and justice, that I would like to express my admiration, because we have a common fatherland, an Africa of freedom and of justice.

"Mr. President, I must now speak to you about my country, the Upper Volta. Our country is perhaps in the very center, at the very crossroads, of western Africa. It borders on six different countries and therefore it may have to face various types of evolutions. It must be always able to face them, precisely because, being a small nation of only 5 million inhabitants, it is also a nation which has made a choice which defines it.

"This choice, Mr. President, was made at the time when we acceded to independence on August 5, 1960, and the choice is that of fighting always for freedom, of standing always for the dignity of man—of standing, in other words, for the things for which you stand in this country, Mr. President. And if we have to follow this road, a road which is often difficult, it is a road also which makes those who follow it feel proud of themselves.

"As we follow this road we have found the friendship of the United States. It is a friendship which makes us proud. It makes us proud because not only do we trust it, but because we trust the future we trust ourselves. That is why I would like to express to you, Mr. President, my conviction that our two countries will strengthen their ties of cooperation, the ties of their friendship. Long live the United States of America."

142 Toasts of the President and President Yameogo of Upper Volta. *March* 29, 1965

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

I am not unmindful of how you must feel and I was thinking, as the music was leaving, about a story that occurred down in my own hills of Texas. One of our elder statesmen found difficulty in his hearing and he went to the doctor. The doctor examined him carefully and said, "How much are you drinking these days?" He said, "Well, I drink about a pint a day." The doctor said, "If you want to improve your hearing you are going to have to cut out your drinking."

About 90 days later the fellow went back to the doctor and the doctor examined him again and his hearing hadn't improved a bit. And he said, "Now have you cut out your drinking?" And he said, "No."

"Well," said the doctor, "I can't do anything for you if you won't follow my advice and take my prescription. Didn't I tell you when you were here that you should cut out your drinking if you wanted to improve your hearing?" He said, "Yes." The doctor said, "Why didn't you do it?" He said, "Doctor, when I got home I considered it and I just decided that I like what I drink so much better than what I hear!"

So I know that, as that music was playing, you enjoyed those attractive young men and what they were playing so much more than you are going to enjoy what I have to say that I hated to see them leave.

This has been a delightful day for us here at the White House and we are so pleased that our friends in America could come here from all parts of the country to join us tonight in welcoming our distinguished guests.

Five years ago the people of Upper Volta won their independence. At that time the constructive and courageous statesman who is our guest tonight made a most memorable observation. He was then speaking of the young African nations, and the President

said: ". . . If history makes them belated Wise Men, the gifts they bring to the cradle of the New World are no less costly, for they are made of age-old wisdom and the will to construct."

Then, Mr. President, you went on to pledge that the spirit of modern Africa would be devoted to what you described as "the only worthwhile cause—that of man himself."

Your words recall for all Americans the words of one of our own patriots who said when our Nation was quite young: "The cause of America is the cause of all mankind."

We in America covet nothing on any continent, but so long as the independence and the freedom of any peoples may be in jeopardy we of the United States shall never cease our sleepless vigil.

But ours is much more than just a material commitment, for we keep a moral commitment, too. So long as men anywhere go hungry, so long as men anywhere live in poverty, so long as their bodies are afflicted with disease and their children are denied the light of education, this great and restless Nation that we call America will be searching without ceasing for ways to overcome these curses and tribulations of mankind.

We are enemies of no people. But we are enemies always of human privation and prejudice—and we shall not rest until justice prevails throughout the world against these adversaries.

Some in Africa may feel, Mr. President, that America is far, far away—both in distance and in development. I hope, sir, when you return, that you will take with you this message.

More than 100 years ago—back in 1859—the first library on West Africa west of our Mississippi River was established in the capital city of my native State, the city of Austin, Tex. That collection is still preserved and used at the University of Texas today. But there is much more to the story than just that.

Over the past 3 years that university—representing only one of our 50 United States—conducted a major study of the grasses of West Africa, including your own Upper Volta. The most popular general book on the list of the University of Texas Press is about the folklore of West Africa, including Upper Volta. Students on that campus, where my beloved wife once roamed, study the dialects of West Africa, including Upper Volta. And, because of the very growing demand, I am told that an Institute of African Studies is being inaugurated devoted to Africa's rich history and culture, including Upper Volta.

I mention only my home State, Mr. President, but I could mention many others. All across this great land of America, among both young and old, there is a strong and a swelling interest in your continent and in your country.

You have an old proverb, Mr. President, that reminds us, "If the head burns, let not the shoulders rejoice." Certainly it is in unity and solidarity that free men find the full meaning of independence—and it is in unity and solidarity that the free peoples of America offer their friendship to the free peoples of Africa.

Mr. President, I want you and your lady to know, and all of your party particularly to know how much we have enjoyed having each of you with us and I believe that your visit will be helpful to both countries. I know that the suggestions you made this afternoon were constructive and I think that in time all the people of my country and your country will recognize that in liberty and freedom that we both seek, we shall bring

education and health and prosperity to our respective lands by joining in partnership and comradeship and working shoulder to shoulder.

So we look to the other 114 or 115 nations in the world, not because we seek bases, not because we seek subjects, but because of our dedication to the cause and the welfare of the human being.

Seated in this room tonight, my mind went back to 30 years ago this year when as a young man I was crusading for our young people—boys and girls who were hungry and couldn't eat, boys and girls who needed education but had no teachers, boys and girls who needed clothes but had no fiber—and in that great effort many people were assembled under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

That has been 30 years ago and little did I think then that we would be here together tonight. But the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the African Continent, Mr. Williams, is one of them. Stand up, Mr. Williams. And the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. Dodd, was another one. Stand up, Mr. Dodd. And the Congressman from Texas, Mr. Pickle. Stand up, Mr. Pickle. And there is another one here—I don't know where he is—Mr. O'Hara. Stand up, Mr. O'Hara. And I guess, Mr. President, I was the fifth.

So as we started out 30 years ago to fight the ancient enemies of mankind here in our own home country, tonight we unite with you to fight the ancient enemies of mankind everywhere in the world—ignorance, poverty, and disease.

So, ladies and gentlemen, may I ask that you raise your glass with me to the success of the people of Upper Volta and the forceful spokesman of their aspirations, the great inspiring President of Upper Volta. Mr. President.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Yameogo responded as follows:

"Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson, members of the Cabinet, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

"I believe that I shall fail if I attempt to translate into words the feelings of gratitude, friendship, and admiration that we feel for the American people and its dynamic President for the welcome that we have received ever since we set foot on American soil. I confess that what we feel deep inside is so eloquent that it cannot be put into words.

"We knew before we came that the American people had a sincere and impartial liking for all the African people and in particular for the people of my country because your Ambassador to our country, Mr. Estes, has not only made his country known in our country but he has also developed the very genuine sentiments of your people and your President for the people of our country. So when we received your invitation we were only too happy to accept it, knowing that by coming to America we were coming to a country where man has received his fullest realization.

"And so we were not too surprised by the great enthusiasm that met our arrival. We believe that today, as tomorrow, there will be even more enthusiasm to develop our friendship because we feel that the objectives that your country and your President are pursuing are the same objectives that we are pursuing for the dignity of man, liberty, and the welfare of mankind.

"We know that the life of President Johnson until he acceded to the highest of all offices in his country is a life of continuous example. During his 30 years in Congress he had been a fighter throughout and we know that he is ready to fight now. We can see him and we can understand that his deep intelligence is the necessary complement to his temperament of a fighter.

"In Williamsburg we recalled the ideas from which this country had its beginning and we evoked together the statement of a Member of Congress at the time, Patrick Henry, who said, 'Give me liberty or give me death.' Free America chose to be free—as good chance would have it, it did not die.

"We want to understand the example of the greatest of all Western democracies, the United States. We want for this liberty to be respected because man was created in the image of God, not merely to worship Him on earth but to become mingled with Him. And if there are some countries in the world who feel that existence of man does not go beyond this, we feel that between us and the United States there is a great community in the path we have chosen and the objectives we share. And so our country, small as it may be, as will many other African countries when the time will come,

will bring our own contributions and stand side by side by you in the defense of liberty and dignity.

"We know that America did not colonize African countries and we are deeply touched by the fact. In spite of everything on the morrow of our independence, it was America who first came to our help in such dramatic manner, to the help of so many African countries.

"Today a number of African countries are going through growing pains but by and large Africa is healthy. Leaders may err in the policies they seek, but it is clearly understood that the soul of Africa is pure and the efforts that you put into play in the United States to help the less privileged countries will succeed. Because in the further analysis, man, whatever his color or religion may be, remains man and your brave efforts to display, with the great talents that we know, this equality of man unto man gives to your work a perennial sense. God we know is with you because God smiles on men of good will and we pray God that He may always keep you healthy.

"Earlier this evening Mrs. Johnson was reading to me this inscription which is behind you on the mantelpiece, which I cannot read again, but which was a prayer by one of your predecessors to the effect that only wise and honest men inhabit this Mansion. This prayer has been fulfilled, Mr. President, from President Kennedy on to yourself. We feel in this distinguished house God resides with its occupants.

"Mr. President, Mrs. Johnson, today we held official and private talks and I believe the country's answer will be food for the future.

"I should simply like to say on behalf of my wife and the entire delegation surrounding me, we are deeply thankful to you for the fraternal and human welcome you have extended to us, to a small country which is lost in size compared to yours and in terms of population, but our country is as great as the heart can be when it loves. To you, Mr. President, to all your associates, thank you for this welcome which we shall tell our people about, so they shall know in the United States there are men responsible who love our country, who follow our path toward independence.

"We feel that the blessings of God have been bestowed upon our country also, because since independence there have been no disturbances in our country. We have remained united—we know that without such unity one cannot build a nation—and will receive the blessings of God. Even more, the Communists who try to divide everywhere will be even more repelled in the future because the Holy Father has just given a Cardinal to our country and where their red meets our red we know the elimination will be automatic. And this will even further bolster our faith and the great prescription of the Church, love among all men, a prescription which you, Mr. President, are the embodiment of here.

"So may God bless you people and give you all health—and long live the United States."

President Johnson's mention of music, early in his remarks, referred to the tom-tom accompaniment in a program of entertainment provided by a group of American Indians in a performance of tribal dances.

During his remarks the President referred to G. Mennen Williams, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, and Representatives J. J. Pickle of Texas and Barratt O'Hara of Michigan.

143 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Saline Water Conversion Program. *March 29, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

Past generations of Americans have been blessed with an abundance of sparkling, clean water. But in recent years we have become careless in our stewardship of this vital resource—polluting, wasting, and carelessly exploiting it.

Water shortages—real as well as prospective—already plague some regions of our land. Other areas and communities will soon be threatened. Yet, we must have an abundance of fresh water if we are to continue to grow and prosper.

Action to conserve what nature has so generously provided has often been inadequate and too late. We are determined not to make this mistake again. I have already pledged full support for cleaning up our rivers—and keeping them clean. We will continue to foster conservation by planning

for the wisest possible use of all existing water supplies and by curbing and eliminating wasteful and uneconomic uses of water.

But these steps are not enough. New sources of supply at competitive costs are also required if we are to stay abreast of the ever-mounting demand for water. The seas around us offer an inexhaustible reservoir to help meet this need in coastal areas while vast quantities of brackish water are available to supplement the supplies of many inland areas. We must spare no effort in learning how to desalt these waters economically.

For the past 12 years the United States has been engaged in a program of research and development which has brought desalting technology to a point where it shows promise of economic application in the future. To stimulate the translation of this promise into reality, I requested the Department of the Interior last July to develop, in close collaboration with the Atomic Energy Commission, a proposed program which would significantly advance large-scale desalting technology.

The resulting report entitled "Program for Advancing Desalting Technology" was completed promptly and released to the public on October 26, 1964. It recommended—and I am transmitting with this letter draft legislation to accomplish—expansion, extension, an acceleration of the salt water conversion research and development activities now being conducted by the Department of the Interior under authority of the Anderson-Aspinall Act of 1961.

This legislative proposal would increase by $200 million the $75 million appropriation authorization provided in the 1961 Act and extend through 1972 the time during which the authorized funds would be available to support this important program. Enactment of this legislation is vital if the Department of the Interior is to mount and lead the substantial sustained effort necessary to achieve truly economical desalting of sea and brackish waters.

In the meantime, I have already transmitted to the Congress a request for a supplemental appropriation of $3.9 million in 1965 to enable the Department, through a reorganized Office of Saline Water, to accelerate its research and development activities along the general lines outlined in the report mentioned above. Desalting activities will receive continuing emphasis in 1966. My budgetary recommendations to Congress for the coming fiscal year amount to $29 million for the Office of Saline Water, more than double the amount appropriated for 1965.

By pressing ahead with a vigorous program of economic desalting to meet our ever-growing domestic needs for water, we will at the same time provide the technology which can be shared with other nations. This technology could prove to be the key that will unlock the door to economic growth for many of these nations.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the power for good, the palliative effect on age-old animosities and problems, that would result from providing an abundance of water in lands which, for countless generations, have known only shortage. To stimulate cooperation in the field with such great potential for the good of mankind, the United States will convoke a symposium of interested nations in October 1965 to exchange information on desalting technology.

In recommending this measure to the Congress, I wish to acknowledge the foresight of such able legislators as Clinton Anderson, Wayne Aspinall, and the late Clair Engle. Our present efforts in desalting rest in substantial measure upon the sound foundation they laid and on which we intend to build. I earnestly hope that their leadership

and the progress which it has inspired can be carried forward without interruption by the prompt enactment of the bill I am transmitting today.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the last paragraph the President referred to Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, Representative Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, and the late Senator Clair Engle of California.

The bill to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program was approved by the President on August 11 (see Item 417).

144 Joint Statement Following Meetings With the President of Upper Volta. *March* 30, 1965

PRESIDENT Johnson has been extremely pleased to have as his first state visitor since the Inauguration, President Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta. Their exchanges were both close and cordial and President Johnson was pleased by the identity of principles and purposes which motivate the two governments.

This is President Yameogo's first trip to the United States. The talks in Washington afforded the two Presidents the opportunity to renew and develop a personal acquaintance made at Dakar, Senegal, in 1961, and to discuss in detail matters of common concern. President Yameogo also had conversations with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

President Yameogo described economic and political matters of importance to Africa, particularly to his country, as well as the efforts of his Government to promote the advancement of the Voltan people. He expressed appreciation for the understanding and cooperative spirit which the United States has shown in assisting the economic development of Upper Volta.

President Johnson recalled the friendship that exists between Upper Volta and the United States and the many bonds that increasingly unite the Governments and peoples of the two countries.

The two Presidents discussed broad international issues, including problems of underdevelopment, African efforts to encourage continental unity, the Congo, and world peace.

President Johnson expressed his admiration for President Yameogo's vigorous efforts to improve the economic and social well-being of the Voltan people and to secure cooperation and peace in Africa. In particular, he praised President Yameogo's leading role in the Council of the Entente, the Common Organization of African and Malagasy States and the Organization for African Unity.

President Yameogo expressed his appreciation of the measures taken by the U.S. Federal Government to secure equal rights and opportunities for all American people and lauded President Johnson's leadership of this effort, the efforts of which are felt throughout the world.

The two Presidents took great satisfaction in the excellent relations existing between Upper Volta and the United States. They agreed that the visit had further strengthened these relations and pledged faithfully to preserve their cooperation and friendship.

President Yameogo invited President Johnson, as soon as it would be practicable, to visit the Republic of Upper Volta and permit them to repay the gracious hospitality President Yameogo and his party have received.

145 Statement by the President on the Bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. *March* 30, 1965

THE TERRORIST outrage aimed at the American Embassy in Saigon shows us once again what the struggle in Viet-Nam is about. This wanton act of ruthlessness has brought death and serious injury to innocent Vietnamese citizens in the street as well as to American and Vietnamese personnel on duty. I extend my deepest sympathy to the families of all who lost their lives.

Outrages like this will only reinforce the determination of the American people and Government to continue and to strengthen their assistance and support for the people and Government of Viet-Nam. The embassy is already back in business, and I shall at once request the Congress for authority and funds for the immediate construction of a new chancery for the American Embassy in Saigon. This will be one more symbol of our solidarity with the people of Viet-Nam. It is they who are the real targets of the Communist aggressors.

Led by Ambassador Johnson, the Americans in Viet-Nam have once again shown outstanding qualities of courage and coolness. They have the admiration of their countrymen.

NOTE: On April 1 the President transmitted a draft bill to Congress authorizing construction of a new chancery in Saigon (see Item 152).

In the last paragraph the President referred to U. Alexis Johnson, Deputy Ambassador to Viet-Nam.

146 Letter Accepting Resignation of Douglas Dillon as Secretary of the Treasury. *March* 31, 1965

[Released March 31, 1965. Dated March 30, 1965]

Dear Doug:

Although I understand your reasons for leaving government service, I accept your resignation, effective at the time you suggested, only with the greatest reluctance.

Every American is in your debt for the outstanding contributions you have made to your country's welfare over the past twelve years—first as Ambassador to France, then as Under Secretary of State and, for the past four years, as a truly notable Secretary of the Treasury.

Under your able leadership, the Treasury Department has been a major force in bringing our economy out of recession into an economic upsurge that only a month from now will become the longest and strongest in the nation's peacetime history. In large part we owe this unparalleled progress to the pioneering economic policies of the past four years which bear the mark of your creative counsel and wise leadership. As Secretary of the Treasury, you bore direct responsibility for the crowning achievement of those policies—the most comprehensive program of income tax reduction and reform in our nation's history.

Yours has been a strong voice for sense and sanity—as well as for innovation—in the nation's monetary affairs. During your tenure, the Treasury accomplished with unexampled skill the difficult task of financing our debt without inflation.

On the international front, it is no small testimony to your ability and foresight that we enjoy today a dollar far stronger than it was three or four years ago, and an international payments system both viable and du-

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rable enough to meet the needs of the Free World well into the foreseeable future.

Yours has, indeed, been a most brilliant and distinguished career. As you leave to take a well earned rest, I want you to know that I fully intend to call upon you to serve your country again.

Lady Bird joins me in affectionate best wishes to you and to Phyllis.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: Mr. Dillon served as Secretary of the Treasury from January 21, 1961, through March 30, 1965. The text of his letter of resignation was released with the President's reply.

147 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Automotive Products Agreement With Canada. *March* 31, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

On January 16, Prime Minister Pearson of Canada and I signed an important agreement looking toward freer trade in automotive products between our two North American countries. This Agreement resolves the serious difference which existed between Canada and the United States over our automotive trade. More significantly, it marks a long step forward in United States commercial relations with her greatest trading partner. It testifies to the goodwill and confidence between us.

The automotive producers of the United States and Canada make up a single great North American industry. The same kind of cars, using the same parts, are produced on both sides of the border, in many cases in factories only a few miles apart. Over 90% of the automobiles sold in Canada are assembled by firms owned in part or in whole by United States companies. The men and women who work in the plants on both sides of the border are members of the same international union.

Tariffs and other restrictions involving Canadian-United States trade in automotive products have been the cause of significant inefficiency in this great industry. Canadian plants produce a great variety of cars, essentially identical with those made in far larger numbers in the United States. Because the Canadian market is relatively small, production runs have been short, and costs and prices have been high. High costs and prices, in turn—supported by the tariff and other restrictions—have contributed to keeping the market small.

Historically, Canada's share in North American automotive production has lagged far behind her share in automotive purchases. In 1963, in an attempt to increase its share of the North American market, the Canadian Government put into effect a plan, involving the remission of tariffs, which was designed to stimulate automotive exports. A number of United States manufacturers, believing they would be injured by the plan, called upon this Government to impose countervailing duties. In all probability, such action would have invited retaliation. We were faced by the prospect of a wasteful contest of stroke and counterstroke, harmful to both Canada and the United States, and helpful to neither. Our broader good relations with our Canadian friends would have suffered serious strain.

To avoid such a dismal outcome, our two governments bent every effort to find a rational solution to the problems of a divided

industry. The Automotive Products Agreement that the Prime Minister and I signed in January is the result of our joint labors.

The agreement will benefit both countries. We will have avoided a serious commercial conflict. Canada will have achieved her objective of increasing her automotive production. United States manufacturers will be able to plan their production to make most efficient use of their plants, whether in Canada or the United States. They will save the price of the tariff, and, over the longer run, we will benefit from the faster growth in the Canadian market which lower prices will make possible.

The Agreement has already brought results. The Canadian Government revoked its controversial plan and, on January 18, reduced all relevant duties to zero. I am informed that the Canadian Parliament will be asked to give its approval in the near future.

We recognize, of course, that full integration of the North American automobile industry cannot be brought about all at once. To allow time for adjustment, the Canadian sector of the industry—less than 1/20 the size of ours—will operate initially under special arrangements. The Agreement itself will be subject to comprehensive review no later than January 1, 1968. We should then be in a position to judge what further steps are necessary.

In signing the Agreement, I pledged myself to ask the Congress to authorize the President to remove all United States duties on Canadian automobiles and parts for original equipment. I am today sending to the Congress draft legislation which would give the President that authority. The proposed legislation would also authorize the President to make similar automotive agreements with other countries, and to make agreements leading to mutually beneficial reduction of duties on replacement parts.

I repeat: In my judgment, the Agreement will benefit both Canada and the United States, and the automotive industry and automotive workers in both countries. However, we recognize that adjustments in an industry of such size could result in temporary dislocation for particular firms and their workers. To provide appropriate relief, the Bill I propose will make applicable the adjustment assistance of Title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The tariff change contemplated in the automotive agreement is, however, a special case. Tariffs will be cut to zero, *all at one time.* Furthermore, dislocation, if it should occur, may well be due as much to the decrease in exports of certain products as to an increase in imports. Therefore, this Bill calls for special procedures for obtaining adjustment assistance. These special procedures will be limited in application to this Agreement and to a transition period of three years. If a similar agreement is made with another country, or if we should make agreements affecting replacement parts, appropriate adjustment assistance legislation will be recommended to the Congress.

The Agreement and this Bill are designed to lead to a more efficient organization of the North American automotive industry. It is based on mutual trust and will result in mutual benefit—benefit to producers, to labor, and to consumers on both sides of the border.

Canada has acted. It is our turn. In order that we may act, I ask the Congress to approve promptly this legislation.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

For remarks of the President and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada on January 16 upon signing the U.S.-Canadian agreement on trade in automotive products, see Item 21.

The bill providing for the implementation of the agreement was approved by the President on October 21, 1965 (see Item 574).

148 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act. *March* 31, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (*Dear Mr. Speaker:*)

I am today sending for appropriate reference a proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act to carry out the recommendations in my message to the Congress of March 25, 1965.

As I said in that message, a growing Nation cannot afford to waste its human and natural resources—too often neglected and unused in distressed areas. Nor can we afford to shut out large numbers of our fellow citizens from the fulfillment of hope which is shared by the rest of us. The millions of people living in those areas and regions of our Nation which have not shared fully in our general prosperity are in urgent need of help.

This bill is based upon experience under the Accelerated Public Works program and the Area Redevelopment program. It rests on the assumption that there is little hope of establishing new industry in an area which does not have the public works and development facilities necessary to support industrial growth. It is, therefore, basically and essentially a public works bill. More than half of the $510 million of annual appropriations authorized by this bill would be used for grants for public works and development facilities.

The bill also contains provisions encouraging the formation of groups of counties into regions. Special inducements would be made available for the creation of multi-county economic development districts. Grants would be authorized for multi-State regional action planning commissions to enable them to prepare long-range regional economic development programs, including necessary public works and other development facilities.

To provide maximum utilization of the basic public works and development facilities constructed under this Act, and to insure the actual creation of permanent jobs where the opportunities for new long-term employment can immediately be made available, I am recommending that an improved form of the industrial and commercial loan program of the present Area Redevelopment Administration be coupled with a public works grant program. Both forms of assistance are necessary to achieve the effective long-range economic development of these distressed areas—grants for adequate public works and environmental facilities, and loans so that new industrial and commercial enterprises can be formed or expanded to take advantage of these public facilities.

By combining the best features of the Accelerated Public Works program and of the Area Redevelopment program, we can begin to insure to all Americans the opportunity to maintain their dignity and self-respect as responsible, productive members of our society.

I recommend that the Congress take early action on this legislation so that this

program will be in effect when the present Area Redevelopment Act expires on June 30, 1965.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 was approved by the President on August 26, 1965 (see Item 452).

149 Special Message to the Congress on the Food for Peace Program. *March* 31, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I am sending to the Congress the annual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the Act during the calendar year 1964. The report outlines in some detail the significant role of the United States through the years in helping to battle hunger in the world. The record is an impressive one.

The Food For Peace program is one of the most inspiring enterprises ever undertaken by any nation in all of history—and every American can be proud of it, without regard to partisanship or political persuasion.

In cooperation with the developing countries, Food For Peace is directly benefiting more people than ever before. And more importantly, the operating agencies are reaching these people with more meaningful programs. Increasingly the emphasis is on using our agricultural commodities to support projects that help eliminate the need for continued food aid. Today about 40 percent of our government's economic development assistance overseas is in the form of agricultural commodities and local currencies received from their sale. To achieve this record, Food For Peace exports reached a new high in 1964 of 18 million tons of agricultural commodities with an estimated export market value of $1.7 billion.

Importance of Nutrition

The Food For Peace program has made a significant contribution to the world attack on hunger and malnutrition—still the most grave health problem of the world. We now recognize that food deficiencies are most serious in infants, the pre-school age and, to a lesser degree, school age children. Not only does malnutrition result in high child death rates and widespread disabling diseases, but research has now established that it produces permanent retardation of mental as well as physical development. Studies suggest that in some developing countries as high as 70 percent of pre-school children are undernourished or malnourished.

Thus, increasing attention is being given to nutrition in Food For Peace. Its importance is underscored by the fact that, of the 100 million recipients of our donated foods, 70 million are children, including more than 40 million in organized national school lunch efforts.

The Agency for International Development recently authorized funds which will be used, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, for vitamin enrichment of nonfat dry milk distributed overseas. Experiments will also be undertaken to help developing countries find the techniques and skills needed to process and distribute grain-based high protein foods for children.

Meeting Human Needs

While the effort goes on to increase the nutritional balance in our commodity use, Food For Peace continues to seek the humanitarian goal of using our food to meet human needs:

—During 1964, more than 3 billion pounds of commodities were programed through U.S. and international overseas relief agencies under Title III of Public Law 480 for donation to 67.3 million people. As part of the Alliance for Progress, "Operation Ninos" school lunch programs in Latin America are currently feeding 13 million children—compared to fewer than 4 million when this special emphasis was initiated only two and a half years ago.

—Food-for-work community development projects are expanding to broaden and strengthen the base of country development. In 1964, 9 million people benefited from programs providing a supplementary wage of food—through Food For Peace—as payment for participation in local self-help projects.

—There were fewer large scale disasters in the world during 1964 than in previous years, which accounts for the fact that Food For Peace was called upon to assist only 4 million victims under Title II emergency relief programs—the smallest number since the inception of the program. However, an additional 1 million refugees benefited from these Food For Peace-supported emergency relief programs.

—U.S. commodities are being supplied to 50 of the 72 projects sponsored on a multilateral basis through the World Food Program. Seventy countries share in supporting these development projects now reaching 2.7 million recipients. U.S. support of multilateral programing is also exemplified by Food For Peace commodities provided to UNICEF and UNRWA.

Developing Commercial Markets

As Food For Peace embarks on its second decade, there is growing indication of the program's substantial contribution to the development of commercial markets for our farm products as well as purely humanitarian efforts. Commercial sales of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas reached a new high of $4.6 billion during this year, more than double the commercial agricultural exports of 1954 when PL 480 was first enacted.

The PL 480 sales programs are designed to strengthen the economies of the recipient countries and thus hasten the day when they can finance their import requirements on commercial terms. Following are highlights of these sales programs:

—Food For Peace exports under Title I (sales for foreign currencies) reached a record high in 1964 of almost $1.2 billion. Shipments amounted to more than 14 million tons, surpassing the previous peak of 13.9 million tons set in 1963.

—Public Law 480-generated currencies are paying U.S. overseas expenses, conserving dollars and strengthening our balance of payments position. Reimbursements to the Commodity Credit Corporation through 1964 by U.S. Government agencies utilizing these currencies totaled almost $1.1 billion. Additional reimbursements also resulted from barter programs as U.S. agencies financed overseas procurement of goods and services with PL 480 commodities. Such reimbursements from both programs totaled over a third of a billion dollars in 1964.

—Our balance of payments position is also benefiting from increased activity under Title IV, long-term dollar credit sales. Almost one million tons of agricultural commodities at an export market value of $93 million, were shipped overseas in 1964 under

Title IV, also a new record. Title IV dollar repayments on principal and interest from previous sales are being made in increasing volume. Repayments during 1964 totaled $5.4 million, compared to $2.3 million in 1963.

PL 480 Supports Economic Development

Agricultural commodities continue to serve as one of our principal assets in international economic development, contributing substantially to the total U.S. overseas aid effort.

—Planned uses of local currencies provided in Title I sales agreements concluded during 1964 totaled $580.5 million for economic development—$553.5 million in loans; $27 million in grants. In addition, agricultural commodities sold to foreign governments on long-term dollar credit under Title IV provided financing for economic purposes. These currencies are being used to supplement capital investment funds and technical assistance support in a wide range of industrial, agricultural, and socio-economic development projects.

—$57 million in local currencies generated by Title I sales of Food For Peace commodities were loaned in 1964 to U.S. and local private enterprise for business development and trade expansion in 11 countries.

Challenge of the Future

These are only some of the accomplishments of Food For Peace during the past year. The program has come a long way since 1954 when it was so generally considered only as a temporary means to dispose of "burdensome" agricultural surpluses. Food For Peace has proved its worth as an important means to meet human need, encourage economic development and support U.S. foreign policy. It has helped demonstrate to the world that human hunger is no longer an inevitable fact of life. Its elimination is within our grasp.

Yet for all of the many efforts and accomplishments by the United States and other richly endowed countries, millions still suffer from some form of hunger or malnutrition. We have long recognized that an insufficient food supply is one of the leading contributors to human misery and political instability. More recently we have begun to recognize that it is also a major deterrent to economic and social development. The resulting loss, in both human and economic terms, is one of the great tragedies and shortcomings of the Twentieth Century.

The long-range solution to the hunger problem rests in improving the productive capacity of the developing nations themselves. In my Messages to the Congress this year on agriculture and foreign assistance, I pointed to the need for increased attention directed to the agricultural sectors of less developed countries—specifically, to help overcome obstacles such as the present deficiency of fertilizer, the lack of adequate government policies in establishing sufficient incentives for the farmer, and the general insufficiency of education so vitally needed to improve farming methods and technology.

Our efforts on these matters must continue. But we must also continue to utilize our own agricultural resources until the day these other countries become self-sufficient. That will be a number of years away—but Food For Peace can shorten this time.

Food For Peace is an important tool for development. It is good international policy and sound domestic policy. Food For Peace is, above all, a program which expresses the great and generous heart of the American people—and is a worthy expression of the compassion always so much a part of America's character. It deserves the continued

support of the Congress and of all Americans.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
March 31, 1965

NOTE: The annual report of activities carried out under Public Law 480 during 1964, entitled "Food for Peace," is printed in House Document 130–89/1 (155 pp., Government Printing Office).

150 Remarks to District Directors of the Internal Revenue Service. *March* 31, 1965

WHEN WE met last year, I commended you for your achievements and urged you to strive for even better performance. I have been watching your progress, and I am pleased by your response.

Much has happened since we last met.

Mortimer Caplin, who brought a new style to the art of tax collecting, has departed.

Bert Harding ran the agency for 6 months and ran it well. He is a fine example of the kind of versatile career man that should be in the Government—and I am glad he is still with us.

I am especially proud of your new Commissioner, Sheldon Cohen. No one rates higher with me than Sheldon. I expect him—and you—to make the Internal Revenue set the standards for the rest of the Government.

Sheldon knows I am holding him responsible for having an alert, vigorous group of officials in Revenue. He may hold your feet to the fire on this—and I hope he does. I have assured him and I assure you that you will continue to be protected from political influence. But I want you and your forces to deserve this protection. I want you to be sure that the men you find and raise up yourselves are superior to any that would come to you from outside sources.

When I talk about getting good people into Government, I mean all races and both sexes. Commissioner Cohen is breaking new ground by proposing the appointment of a well-qualified Negro and a distinguished woman to his advisory group. He is setting an example I expect all of you to follow.

No organization can live by bread alone. It must recognize the sum total of employee needs if, over the long run, it is to create a climate for true economy and efficiency. You cannot create this climate by having your people ill housed, ill paid, or ill led.

I have supported higher pay scales and other measures designed to improve the Federal Service. I have supported your own budget request for increased staffing because I believe this is money that will be well spent.

You have demonstrated a good spirit in efforts to economize, the recent merger of your New York and Boston regions being a case in point. Your proposal for regional filing of tax returns is another step in this direction.

You will have opposition to some of these forward steps you will want to take, but you will find most of your opposition springs from misunderstanding. If you can explain what you are doing, and why, and dispel the fears people naturally have about change then you will find things will go down a lot better.

I know Commissioner Cohen has been stressing the need for impartiality and courtesy. I cannot overstress the importance of courtesy and decent treatment of the taxpayers of this Nation. Explaining your position to the taxpayer is simply another form

of this courtesy. None of us must ever forget that all of us are servants of the people. The people have a right to know what we are doing, and why. You fill a vital role in our system. You are filling it well—with honor, integrity, and devotion. I thank you—and I salute you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Mortimer M. Caplin, former Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service, Bertrand M. Harding, Deputy Commissioner, and Sheldon S. Cohen, present Commissioner.

As printed, this item follows the advance text released by the White House.

151 Letter to Senator Byrd Following House Reductions in the District of Columbia Budget. *April* 1, 1965

[Released April 1, 1965. Dated March 30, 1965]

Dear Senator:

I am seriously concerned with the action of the House of Representatives on the education budget for the District of Columbia. The budget which I proposed to the Congress, as I stated in my accompanying message, was intended as a major effort to remedy educational shortcomings in the District, both in physical plant and in operating staff and facilities. It did not propose to overcome all the deficiencies at once, but it did propose a substantial start. As reduced by the House of Representatives, however, it will barely allow the schools to hold their own in the face of increasing enrollments.

Most serious, in my judgment, are the reductions in counselors, libraries, and library books, on the operating side, and the postponement of a large number of projects for expanding and improving the school plant. It seems to me plain that education—good education, in adequate buildings, and with adequate supporting facilities such as libraries—is basic to all the other programs that are being undertaken to improve the city, including the reduction of its rate of crime. The Congress, in many instances over the past few years, has demonstrated its concern for the education of young people throughout the Nation; we cannot do less for the youngsters of the District.

I appreciate, of course, that until the Congress acts on my requests for a larger authorization for Federal payments to the District, and on the District Commissioners' proposals for new taxes, the Committee on Appropriations cannot restore all of the educational items that were eliminated by the House. There are, however, in the existing authorizations for the Federal payment as well as in the possibilities of additional borrowing for capital outlay, means by which many of the needs can be met. I know you will do what you can.

I am also concerned at the unfortunate public controversy about the John F. Kennedy Playground that has appeared in the Washington papers, culminating in the elimination by the House of Representatives from the District of Columbia budget of funds both for the operation of the playground and for the site of a new Shaw Junior High School. I hope very much that you will do whatever you can to have these budget items restored.

The Kennedy Playground, which is located in a part of Washington that has long suffered from a serious lack of recreational facilities—and which, probably not by coincidence, has a high rate of juvenile delinquency—has been amazingly popular. Since it opened in June 1964, it has been visited

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by almost a million children. You will recall that in my message to the Congress on the District on February 15 I commented on the success of this largely community-financed project, and suggested that equally desirable facilities should be provided in other parts of the District which were also lacking in adequate play space. The Kennedy Playground, of course, is so attractive to children of all ages that it is virtually a city-wide facility, even though the greatest benefit is to the immediate neighborhood.

The Washington community, it seems to me, should receive full support from the Congress for what it has done. The organizers of this project took a piece of ground that was being used as a dump for abandoned automobiles, and made it into a facility of which Washington can be—and I am sure is—proud. The effort was so successful as to lead the School Board and the District Commissioners to recommend that it be permanent rather than temporary.

There are other aspects of this of which I am sure you are aware. Since 1951, when the playground site was acquired by the District as a site for a new Shaw Junior High School, the projected size of the school has almost doubled—from 800 to 1500 students. The playground site, by any standard, is too small for a junior high school of that size, and the School Board is quite properly seeking a larger site for the larger school, which continues to be one of those most urgently needed. In addition, were the playground to be closed, it would clearly be necessary in the near future to purchase a site for a playground to replace it. The cost of the additional land which is required for Shaw is probably no more than the cost of the additional land which would have to be acquired for another playground, and with land values increasing as they are it could be even less.

It is my hope that the controversy over the amount that was to be provided by the private individuals for operation of the playground during its first year will be resolved soon. Irrespective of that, however, and of such amounts as may be necessary for maintenance due to heavy and continued use, it would be intolerable to have the playground padlocked on June 30. All of us are concerned with juvenile delinquency in the District, and I can think of no more regressive step we could take than to force all of these children back onto the streets and into the alleys. This simply must not be allowed to happen.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Robert C. Byrd, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: For the President's statement on the education needs of the District of Columbia contained in his message to the Congress on the District Budget, see p. 187; for his comments on the John F. Kennedy Playground in his February 15 message to the Congress, see p. 190.

As passed by the House on March 23, 1965, the District of Columbia appropriation bill (H.R. 6453) provided $74,740,000 for education, a decrease of $3,244,000 from the Budget estimate. The bill, as enacted, after Senate amendment, conference action, and House and Senate agreement to the conference report, provided a total of $75,457,600 for education, an increase of $717,600 over that passed by the House. The conference report provided for funds for the continued operation of the John F. Kennedy Playground, but did not include a new site for the Shaw Junior High School.

The District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1966, was approved by the President on July 16, 1965 (see Item 366).

152 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Need for a New Chancery in Saigon. *April* 1, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting herewith a bill to authorize the construction of a new building to replace our damaged chancery in Saigon, Viet-Nam. In this bill I am requesting authorization of $1 million which will permit us to build a new chancery promptly. This new building may be either complete in itself or the first stage of a larger chancery, as experience dictates. In either case, it will be a dignified, efficient, economical, secure, and permanent place of business for the United States in Saigon.

This new building will be one more symbol of our solidarity with the people of Viet-Nam. It will show them that the United States has no intention of abandoning them in the face of Communist terrorism and aggression. It will show them that we intend to live up to our commitments.

This new building will also show the Communists in Hanoi and their tools in the Viet Cong that wanton murder of civilians and destruction of civilian property cannot deflect us from our stated purposes in Viet-Nam.

To emphasize this determination and resolve, I request the Congress to act promptly on this bill.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill authorizing a new chancery in Saigon was approved by the President on May 21, 1965 (see Item 276).

153 Letters to the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce on the Unemployment Record for March. *April* 1, 1965

Dear Bill:

I am very pleased and gratified by the report today on the unemployment record for March.

You and your Department deserve very considerable credit, especially for the contribution made by your programs for retraining, job development and other such activities. Results are showing, I believe, in the fact that the number of long-term unemployed is down to the lowest level since March 1957—and jobs are being found for those who have been out of work the longest.

I know it is not necessary for me to urge you on in your determined effort to bring our unemployment rate even lower—and keep it down. But I do want you and all in your Department to know that you have my full-time support to do all that we can and should do to succeed in this No. 1 objective. Nothing has a higher priority in the goals of this Administration than assuring every American who wants to work a useful, needed job he or she can fill. That was the purpose of our tax cut last year—it is a major objective of the effort we are making this year on education, health and all our other programs.

We are a rich, strong and abundant society and we must not allow any of our people to be left behind—or left out. I am confident that labor, business and govern-

ment can continue to work together responsibly and successfully to sustain our economic expansion and fulfill our free system's great and growing economic promise.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C.]

Dear Jack:

Today's report on our March unemployment rate—down to the lowest level in 89 months at 4.7 percent—is very good news. The business community can be very proud of its contribution to this record.

When we set out to ease the tax burden last year, we did so in the confidence that businessmen would step up their efforts to increase the number of jobs—and keep our record economic expansion going. The fact that 1.7 million more Americans were at work last month than a year ago clearly confirms our confidence. I hope you will express to all who have shared in this responsible and remarkable performance my personal appreciation and congratulations.

While the unemployment rate figure is encouraging, I hope there will be no inclination to settle for this level. We have, after all, been able to bring the jobless rate for married men down to 2.5 percent, an eight-year low for March. I am confident that continuing alert, vigorous efforts by business, labor and government can make the overall unemployment rate far better than we have yet achieved.

In the final analysis, the real test of our free enterprise system is our ability to provide jobs for all our people—regardless of race, sex, geography or previous opportunity. I am sure America's business leaders will respond to this challenge and help carry forward the effort to overcome the difficult employment problems which still beset us.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D.C.]

154 Remarks at a Ceremony in Observance of Cancer Control Month. *April* 1, 1965

Mr. Postmaster General, Chairman Johnston, Chairman Murray, Members of the Senate and the House, ladies and gentlemen:

This month of April is Cancer Prevention Month.

It is quite appropriate, I think, that we begin the observance by issuing this Crusade Against Cancer stamp. This stamp will remind us of the efforts being made to eradicate this ancient enemy of mankind which takes so many lives from us each year.

One of the great and one of the exciting realities of our generation is that man is acquiring knowledge and acquiring the tools to exercise control over his own destiny. No other peoples who have ever lived have had the opportunities that we have to make the life on this earth better.

Oh, what a privilege it is to participate in the efforts that are being made in this decade! Rivers can be tamed and floods can be controlled. We have learned how to do that and we do it on a rather big scale. Deserts can be made to flower and we are taking the salt out of the sea in order to make the deserts bloom again.

Illiteracy can be eliminated. Only a moment ago we had a vote on an amendment

to our school bill. We expect before the week is out that the subcommittee will report that bill and we hope before next week is out we'll have the Senate act upon it. It will be the most far-reaching attack on illiteracy made in the history of our Government. Hunger and poverty can be wiped from the face of the earth. We launched a program of more than a billion dollars last year and that program is getting underway and giving us great encouragement.

Diseases can be cured and even eradicated for all time. Now, that is the real meaning of the times that we live in. By having such knowledge and having such tools, I think that we in this generation have a sacred trust. We are the stewards of all the people and we must use that knowledge and we must use those tools if we are to provide the leadership for humanity on this globe.

We have less than 200 million people in the world of over 3 billion, but the knowledge we acquire and the tools that we fashion will be translated into all corners of the globe very quickly.

I visited with a head of state here a few days ago and he was talking about the friendship of his people, the people of Upper Volta in Africa, for the people of the United States.

He said with all of our great military power and with all the great assistance that we had rendered to other nations around the globe, all the hundred billions of dollars we have spent, that the thing that had really brought an attachment of his people for Americans was this: that some of our leading drug people had brought machines and vaccinations to his country and that one out of every three children born in that country lost its life because of measles.

A mother that had nine children and loses three of them because of measles, you could see the effect it had upon her and her family. But he said in a matter of hours they ran these children through by this machine and they just had a little quiver on their arms. It doesn't even hurt anymore—to vaccinate them—they just moved them through so fast, and with this new process they vaccinated 750,000. They haven't lost a single life since then because of measles.

Now, he said, regardless of really how the fathers may feel about America, and they feel kindly towards us, but even if they didn't, in order to come home in the evening they would have to change their attitude because of the way the mothers feel about the country that can provide the leadership in saving the lives of their young.

So I think that we must remember what Abraham Lincoln said: "I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his own condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind."

There will be very few remembered in this room by what kind of a balance sheet you leave when you die, but you see the pictures around the room and the balance sheet they left of lives saved, of poverty wiped out, of improvement of fellow man, and ameliorating these conditions. That is why you remember these men whose pictures are on this wall.

Today one of the most exciting challenges of modern civilization is not just education but health. I want my administration to be remembered, if it is remembered, for what it did to improve the minds and what it did to improve the bodies of all the people of this country, and that knowledge gained therefrom will spread to the people of other countries.

I think our tasks are many. First, we must find cures for some diseases. We must prevent or eliminate others. We must make all citizens and all mankind the beneficiaries

of this knowledge and this progress.

We have already accomplished much in America.

We have increased the life expectancy of the American male by 37 years in the past century. He can live 37 years longer than he could a century ago. Problems I dealt with all day yesterday and late in the evening last night were concerned with people who live to be only 35 or 40 years of age, and here we have already extended our male life by their life expectancy.

We have already conquered many of our most feared diseases. The measles that killed the people in Upper Volta is no problem here with us. We have conquered smallpox, malaria, yellow fever, typhus, and polio. We have built the greatest network of hospitals that the world has ever known. Shortly, with the passage of the bipartisan legislation now before the Congress, we will take a giant step toward our goal of making those hospital facilities available to everyone, regardless of his financial condition.

Of these accomplishments I think we can take great pride, but as I have said before, we must not allow the modern miracles of medicine to mesmerize us. A great deal more remains to be done and is going to be done.

This year, 850,000 Americans will be under medical care for cancer. About 295,000 will die from it—that is one every 2 minutes. Over the years, cancer will strike in approximately two of three American families.

So our task is cut out for us.

Last January I sent to Congress a special message on advancing the Nation's health. Our plan and our purpose is to make a 5-year, all-out attack on cancer and the two other major killers in the United States—heart disease and stroke.

We read that we lost a Marine yesterday in a helicopter foray in South Viet-Nam and it troubled all of us. But how many thousand Americans did we lose right here at home because we had not faced up with proper equipment to finding a solution to these dreadful diseases?

I believe that the next 10 or 15 years will mark the most significant advances in health and medicine of this century—or any other.

We will be building on top of a foundation of solid research in the cancer field. We already have accomplished much, both in diagnosis and in treatment. A decade ago only one in four cancer patients was saved. That was 10 years ago. We have in 10 years moved that from one out of four saved to one out of three saved and if we could diagnose every case in time it could be one out of two. So it is well within the realm of possibility that sometime during the 1970's the end will come for cancer as it has in our own times for the thing that troubled all mothers just a few years ago, polio.

So I think we must realize that we stand on the threshold of a real breakthrough in these fields. I believe we can be and I think we should be proud of our society's dedication to human betterment. This is no place for partisanship. This is an area where all good Americans can agree.

This Nation and this people are committed to peace. They are committed to saving and extending human life instead of destroying it. And the time will come when all the millions and the billions that we are now spending to preserve freedom with guns and with weapons and with helicopters and with bombers and with missiles—that we can use some small percentage of that to preserving lives.

Ten years ago I was taken into a hospital one night. I had an hour to get there before I was to go into shock and after they un-

dressed me and got the oxygen tent ready and I smoked a cigarette, my blood pressure dropped to zero and there was some doubt prevailing in those quarters about that time. Even I had some doubts. But as a result of the great training Dr. Paul Dudley White had given a young man who happened to be on duty that night, he kept me going through the night and my blood pressure came up and my life was saved.

This year I borrowed the money the other day to pay the Government a tax of $100,000. They have a procedure where they pay it to the President with the left hand and take it out with the right.

But there are many thousands of people who have had that heart attack that were not saved and weren't fortunate enough to have that kind of treatment. There are many people who have passed on because of cancer who could be here earning today. So it is one of the best investments we could make from a strictly monetary, cold, cruel business standpoint. If we could find what causes cancer and heart disease and stroke and preserve the lives that we lose every year we would increase our gross national product $32 billion—32 billion. Isn't it worth spending one or two to get back 32, not for 1 year but ad infinitum?

So we are going to be saving, economy minded, careful, and stingy about nearly everything that we deal with except health and except education and except humanity. We are going to try to save the money from the tanks and the missiles and the nuclear production and conserve all those resources we can in order to put them into preserving these human resources.

I think this is a fine thing for the Postmaster General to do. I appreciate the cooperation of the Congress. And when in time this period is recorded, the history of it is written, I think that most of you will be rather proud that you stood here today when this cancer movement was undertaken in an attempt to awaken interest, and that you participated. And your grandchildren can look at this picture and say that you were here fighting the battle for children yet unborn. From that fight you will get a satisfaction that all the gold in Fort Knox will not equal.

In behalf of improving our bodies and preserving our lives, I would like you to know that as we were talking, our very able Senators, Members of both parties, voted the most far-reaching, comprehensive education bill in the history of this Nation, voted it out of the Senate committee—it's already passed the House—voted it out of the Senate committee unanimously with no amendments.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House following introductory remarks by Postmaster General John A. Gronouski. In his opening words he referred to Postmaster General Gronouski and to Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina and Representative Tom Murray of Tennessee, chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service. Later in his remarks he referred to Maurice Yameogo, President of Upper Volta, who visited the United States in March (see Items 141, 142, 144).

The President proclaimed the month of April 1965 as Cancer Control Month, 1965, on March 4 (Proc. 3642; 30 F.R. 2919, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

The text of the Postmaster General's remarks was also released. Mr. Gronouski presented the first sheet of the Crusade Against Cancer stamp to the President and announced that Mrs. Johnson would serve as Honorary Chairman of the Cancer Crusade.

155 Remarks at the Swearing In of Henry H. Fowler as Secretary of the Treasury. *April* 1, 1965

Mr. Secretary, Mr. ex-Secretary, Mr. Justice, ladies and gentlemen:

This is an occasion of mixed emotions for all of us. We are sorry to see our beloved Phyllis Dillon leave, but we are all quite happy to welcome Trudye Fowler to the official family again.

Doug and Joe are, of course, merely incidental—although I must say that nothing commends their judgment so much as their respective selection of their wives.

Over a long number of years Phyllis and Doug Dillon have been so much a part of Washington life that it is really difficult to actually believe that they are leaving. As individuals, and as a couple, they have enriched the lives of all who know them and they have contributed in far more ways than any of us really know to the grace and to the beauty of this city and this Nation, as well as to the strength and security of free people everywhere in the world.

The Office of the Secretary of the Treasury is the second oldest Cabinet office of our system. It has been occupied by some of the great names of our Nation's history. Over these last 4 years Douglas Dillon has written his name large—for all the time to come.

To say this about Secretary Dillon is to challenge the man who has been chosen as his successor. Joe Fowler is under no illusions about the size of the shoes he has been chosen to fill—because he himself was chosen by Doug Dillon to be the Under Secretary of the Treasury.

I was very proud and very gratified when Joe agreed after due deliberation, a good deal of speculation, to accept my appeal for his return to public life. Over a long and distinguished career Joe Fowler has proved himself as a man of superior ability, of superior capacity and, above all, a man of superior integrity and intellect and knowledge about how to deal with his fellow man. His entire life has been dedicated to trying to serve humanity well and I think that he has achieved a considerable amount of success.

It may be flattering to Joe to compare him to Andrew Mellon, whose resources were somewhat more substantial than Joe's, and for that matter I guess even anyone in this room. When Mr. Mellon was offered the Secretary of the Treasury position, he made the comment, "I had no substantial reason to refuse, but I did not really want to come." And as I recall some of the speeches my friend Wright Patman was making, when I first came to Washington, on that general subject to the Treasury Department, I can understand how Mr. Mellon felt.

I know that Joe Fowler, after his year on the tax bill last year, had substantial reasons to decline this position. But I didn't give him that opportunity. I closed all the doors, watched my steps carefully—J. Edgar Hoover and I roamed all over this Nation for a long time while we had considerable speculations. And finally the day he was appointed I called him in this room about 1 o'clock and I said, "I have not come to ask, I have come to tell, and I want you to do the same thing. Would you mind going home now for lunch and telling Trudye that you are going to be named Secretary of the Treasury." And he said, "We had planned to leave for Europe on Tuesday—what do I say about that?" I said, "Don't bother me with details."

So I would just like to observe that this is a man that is dedicated and devoted and he spent his entire life in the public interest.

I know that he wanted to come because he knows what a contribution can be made and actually must be made in this vital position in these crucial times.

We aspire in this country to build a greater society. We aspire to fulfill the promise of our Constitution. We are committed and we are determined to defend freedom wherever it is challenged any place in this world. If we are to succeed in any of these purposes, our country must be guided by sound and successful and wise fiscal policies. The source of that wisdom and the responsibility for that success will shortly rest upon the office and the man—the Office of Secretary of the Treasury, the man, Joe Fowler. He will assume those duties momentarily.

This is not an office any President can fill lightly, particularly in these times. In making the choice I have made, I proceeded with the utmost care, seeking the very best man who could be found to be entrusted with this great responsibility.

I hope—I genuinely, earnestly believe that my search was successful. I believe Joe Fowler is that man. I am very proud to welcome him and his lovely wife to our Cabinet.

I wish for him every success. And during the 3 or 4 months that Doug and Phyllis are going to be gone I wish them every happiness.

[*At this point Mr. Fowler was sworn in. The President then resumed speaking.*]

Ladies and gentlemen, I have just signed the nomination of Dr. Sherman J. Maisel, professor of business administration at the University of California, at Berkeley, to the Federal Reserve Board.

Dr. Maisel is one of those enormously able men whose sense of public duty matches his ability and his excellence in performance. He is a young man, as you can observe—46 years old. He earned his Ph. D. at Harvard and was a veteran of World War II. A follower of Horace Greeley, he went "West, young man." He is a scholar and author whose prestige is the highest in the academic world. He is an effective doer who has had previous experience in Government, the Federal Reserve Board staff, in the Department of State, and other places.

Chairman Bill Martin of the Federal Reserve gives him superior marks, and so do I.

Dr. Maisel is the kind of man that this Government can use and that this Nation appreciates and with the consent of the Senate he will shortly enter upon his duties with the Federal Reserve. It gives me great pride to present him to you this morning.

The other day a newspaper friend got a note from the Treasury Department that says "A Better Treasury Bet" (it followed some speculation). It says "the indications are now that the investigations are continuing of some individuals and the man that is now going to be appointed is associated with a leading bank and his contribution of $25,000 to the election fund guarantees him this place. It had been planned to present him an ambassadorship under the previous administration but this plan has just been changed. This man will now be appointed Secretary and he will hear from the President on it very shortly."

I did not know the man and I cannot test whether he had been offered the ambassadorship or not but at that time we had just completed the investigation on Mr. Fowler.

Now before any of you all in the Treasury write any more memos that mislead the press I want you to warn them, Joe, that I want the press to have all the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

I do say that we have already selected the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

The Secretary has made his recommendations, and we are following the routine procedures. Just as soon as we can speak with accuracy we will have the top spots in the Treasury filled and named and we will have them here for you to pass judgment on.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:25 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. His opening words referred to Henry H. (Joe) Fowler, the new Secretary of the Treasury, C. Douglas Dillon, the outgoing Secretary, and Arthur J. Goldberg, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who administered the oath of office to Mr. Fowler. Early in his remarks the President also referred to Mrs. C. Douglas (Phyllis) Dillon and Mrs. Henry H. (Trudye) Fowler. Later he referred to Wm. McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The selection of the Under Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was announced by the President on April 18 at Austin, Tex. Joseph W. Barr, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, was named Under Secretary, and Merlyn N. Trued, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (International Affairs), was named Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (International Affairs).

Mr. Dillon served as Secretary of the Treasury from January 21, 1961, through April 1, 1965.

156 The President's News Conference of *April* 1, 1965

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD FOR MARCH

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] The Department of Labor has today reported the latest gains in our continuing national effort to reduce unemployment in this country.

The news is very good. In March, unemployment fell to the lowest rate in 89 months—it fell to 4.7 percent; 70.2 million Americans were at work, 1.7 million more than a year ago. At the same time the actual number of jobless persons was 3,740,000, the lowest March level in 8 years.

I am having a careful analysis made of these 3,740,000 in an attempt to see how we can encourage them and help them to find jobs which they are qualified to fill.

There is much good news economically this year. We should be a grateful people. The news of this gain on employment is the best, and the most important of all.

It means that more and more Americans are getting opportunities that they want for useful and for productive work. I believe that the single most important test of the performance of this American economic system is our ability to provide a job for all who need a job.

The record is a tribute to all sectors of our economy—labor, business, and our public policies. I think it proves what we can do when we work together, when labor trusts business, and both trust Government, and Government trusts them.

A year ago we eased the burden of our taxes on our economy. We looked forward confidently to a more vigorous prosperity with more and better jobs. The results have confirmed our confidence.

I believe that by trusting the working of our free enterprise system—by making wise use of our Federal governmental policies—we in America can continue to sustain our prosperity and provide job opportunities for all persons willing and able to work. Today we are entering the 50th consecutive month of economic expansion and prosperity. This is the longest uninterrupted record in American history.

I have today called upon the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Willard Wirtz, and the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Jack Connor, as well as leaders of both labor and business, to continue the cooperative efforts which are prov-

ing so productive and so successful in supporting America's economic strength.[1]

Good as it is, 4.7 percent unemployment is too high.

That figure means that the number of unemployed in our economy is equal to or greater than the individual populations of at least two-thirds of our States—States like Connecticut or Kansas or Tennessee or the State of Washington.

That many is too many.

With so many Americans doing so well these days, it is more important than ever that we shall not forget nor neglect those who are not sharing in the production or the enjoyment of American abundance.

This outstanding record is convincing proof for my own long-held and often repeated belief that our potential in this country is unlimited if all segments will concentrate on cooperation instead of contention, on helping each other instead of harassing one another.

It is my wish and my hope that our leaders of labor and of business will continue working together as they have done increasingly over the last 50 months. Let us put the public interest, the national interest, and America's interest always first by seeking those areas of agreement which unite us instead of searching for those things which divide us. If we do that, the result will be a strong and a secure and a successful America for all our people.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Bill

[2.] Those Members of the Senate Education Subcommittee who today unanimously approved the administration's education bill are participating in one of the historic victories of the American Nation.

Once this bill becomes law, as I am confident it will, and I hope soon, those who shared in its enactment will have earned the gratitude of future generations of Americans. I am told that the leadership of the Senate—I was informed of this by Senator Mansfield [2] a little earlier—hopes to bring this bill before the Senate for debate and for action this coming Tuesday and Wednesday. If the full committee reports it Tuesday, it is hoped that they can take it up Wednesday, and it would be a wonderful thing for this country if we could have the bill passed before the end of the week.[3]

This bill has a very simple purpose. Its purpose is to improve the education of young Americans. It will help them master the mysteries of their world. It will help them enrich their minds and learn the skills of work. These tools can open an entirely new world for them.

With education, instead of being condemned to poverty and idleness, young Americans can learn the skills to find a job and provide for a family. Instead of boredom and frustration they can find excitement and pleasure in their hours of rest. Instead of squandering and wasting their talents they can use these talents to benefit themselves and the country in which they live.

How many young lives have been wasted? How many entire families now live in misery? How much talent has this great, powerful Nation lost because America has failed to give all our children a chance to learn?

Each day's delay in building an educational system means 2,700 school dropouts—2,700 wasted and blighted lives. Last year almost one out of every three draftees were

[1] See Item 153.

[2] Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, majority leader of the Senate.

[3] The bill was passed by the Senate on April 9 and was approved by the President on April 11 (see Item 181).

rejected by the armed services because they could not read or write at the eighth grade level.

Today, as I speak, 8 million adult Americans have not finished 5 years of school; 20 million have not finished 8 years of school; and it is shocking that nearly 54 million have not finished high school at all.

This is a shocking waste of human resources. We can measure the cost in many other terms. We now spend about $450 a year per child in our public schools. But we spend $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent youth in a detention home; $2,500 for a family on relief; and $3,500 a year, almost $300 a month, for a criminal in a State prison. In other words, we are spending almost as much per month to keep a criminal in a State prison as it costs us to keep a child in our public schools.

Education is the most economical investment that we can make in this Nation's future.

From the very beginning, knowledge for all was the key to success in the American experiment. The duty to provide that knowledge has rested on each successive generation. It weighs most heavily on us. For as society has grown more intricate the need for learning has grown more intense. And the rapid growth of the Nation threatens to outdistance the capacities of the school systems we now have. The result is that millions of young Americans are denied their full right to develop their minds.

The administration bill reported by the Senate subcommittee under the leadership of Chairman Morse [4] this morning is a bill that represents a national determination that this shall no longer be true. Poverty will no longer be a bar to learning, and learning shall offer an escape from poverty. We will neither dissipate the skills of our people nor deny them the fullness of a life that is informed by knowledge. We will liberate each young mind in every part of this land to reach to the farthest limits of thought and imagination.

[4] Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Questions

Clarification of remarks made at cancer control ceremony

[3.] Q. Mr. President, could you clarify that statement about the money you had to borrow to pay your taxes? [5] Some of us were a little confused on that. Some of us were not sure whether you borrowed a hundred thousand or had to pay a hundred thousand.

The President. No, we had a tax of about a hundred thousand and that included the tax this year and the advance payment that you make on your estimated tax for the next year which will be paid on April 15. And a good deal of that tax this year had been deducted in your check that comes to you each month and for the remaining part I borrowed a portion of it and had a portion of it.

That was not the point, though, that I tried to get over to the press. The point I hoped you would get was that people whose lives had been spared the dreadful consequences of heart attacks—if you spend that money saving those lives you get that money back in the form of taxes. I will make another appeal to you to get as excited about that as you are just where I got my money and how much. That is really not important, that part of it, but it is important that people who have cancer, heart attacks, and strokes find an answer to those problems so

[5] See p. 361.

they can continue going on living, continue producing, continue earning, and finally, continue paying taxes because they will be with us as long as we live.

PROPOSAL FOR A BOYCOTT IN ALABAMA

[4.] Q. Mr. President, could you give us your view of Dr. King's call for a boycott of Alabama? [6]

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think I have any comment to make at this time. I saw his statement on the television on Sunday and I will follow with concern any developments in that area but I would not want to pass judgment on the effects of some plan that I am not aware of and to what extent and how it will be practiced.

I think we must be very careful to see that we do not punish the innocent in this country while we are trying to protect all of our people and that we do not hurt those who through no fault of their own could be damaged without any real reason.

I don't know what his recommendations will be. I understand they are being worked on and until I know more about them I don't want to be premature and make some statement without having information that would justify a conclusion.

EFFECTIVENESS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

[5.] Q. Sir, have the hearings of the McClellan committee on the conduct of the banking business raised any question in your mind of the efficiency of the operation or the control of the currency?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes, they have raised a good many questions about it in my mind—on the efficiency of the operation not only of the banking system but of the regulatory functions of various agencies of the Government. We are giving most serious consideration to these questions now. We were doing that even before the McClellan committee had its hearings. We have no doubt they will make a valuable contribution to it and I would not be surprised if the executive and legislative departments improve upon some of their regulatory functions.

OUR COURSE OF ACTION IN VIET-NAM

[6.] Q. Mr. President, does it seem to you, sir, that the U.S. bombings of North Viet-Nam are bringing any results?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that we are following a course of action that is calculated to best represent the interests of this Nation, and beyond that I see no real good that would flow from prophesies or predictions. I sometimes think that we do not really give as much consideration as we ought to on the problems of our country and the interest of our country and the need in our country to accept and understand pictures before making judgments and recommendations.

I earnestly believe that your Government has the ablest military leadership in the world. I genuinely believe that the most experienced and patriotic and knowledgeable men that are available in the United States are providing leadership in the diplomatic and political field under the guidance of Secretary Rusk.[7] I know that those associated with me in the White House love peace and hate war and are willing to do anything that honorable people can do to try to discuss our problems and solve them in ways short of destroying human beings. But our concerns and our conduct sometimes are determined to a degree by the

[6] The proposal of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for an economic boycott of Alabama was set forth during his appearance on the television program, "Meet the Press," on Sunday, March 28.

[7] Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

conduct of other people.

We have a commitment to the people of South Viet-Nam. That commitment is not only the result of the commitment President Eisenhower made in his letter [8] but that the Congress of the United States—the Senate made in its vote of 82 to 1 in approving the SEATO Treaty which provided that in effect when any nation was attacked and asked for our help, any signatories of that treaty would receive that help. So we have that commitment; if we ignore that treaty, we might as well tear up all the treaties we are party to.

But just so that everyone could have a chance to participate and there would be no one-man decisions, I asked the Congress for their decision and their judgment last August and by a vote of 502 to 2 they approved the Commander in Chief taking all efforts necessary to prevent aggression in South Viet-Nam and to try to keep that little nation from being swallowed up by aggressors. Now, for 16 months since I inherited this problem I have tried to provide a cautious leadership and an effective leadership and attempted to prevail upon people to stop this aggression. We are continuing to exercise all the diplomatic and political leadership that is possible and conceivable at this end. But if that does not succeed, we do not plan to come running home and abandon this little nation or tear up our commitments or go back on our word.

We seek no wider war, as I have stated many times, and I would appeal to our own people who are concerned by the roar of a plane that may destroy a building but kill no people, to be equally as concerned when bombs are thrown into our embassies and American citizens are carried out on stretchers and American lives are taken. I would appeal to all of the folks who detest war to also be concerned when American compounds are entered and bombs are dropped on American soldiers and they lose their lives by the dozens.

So we will try to take such measures as are appropriate and fitting and measures that are calculated to deter the aggressor. And we think in due time the course of justice and wisdom will prevail.

Q. Mr. President, you referred to the attack on our embassy in Saigon. Will there be any direct reprisals for any such acts of terrorism in the future?

THE PRESIDENT. We have a course that we have undertaken there, that has been formulated throughout the months of my Presidency. That course will be followed and from time to time we hope to improve on its efficiency and its effectiveness. We think that we are utilizing the resources we have, wisely and effectively. I see no real point in you or any individual getting into the details of the targets and the strategy.

I was reading last night a good many statements made by General Marshall and President Eisenhower and others, and I hope that any time you really have a need-to-know on military plans that you will ask yourself if you need to know bad enough that you would want this announcement made if your boy was executing the plan.

THE INVITATION TO SOVIET LEADERS

[7.] Q. Mr. President, on the peace side of this problem, we haven't heard much in recent weeks about the possibility of an exchange of visits between the leaders of the Soviet Union and yourself. Are we still planning that for the end of this year?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, the statement that I made [9] is still as I made it, that I would

[8] See "Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954," Item 306.

[9] See Item 22 [8].

welcome a visit from them, and I don't know how many times you want to hear it. Maybe at the moment such a visit would not appeal to the people of Russia or the leaders of Russia, but I extended the invitation and it was a genuine one. I would be very happy to see them accept it because I think when we know each other better, when they learn what we are doing here in America, that there will be better understanding. I would be happy to welcome them.

POSSIBILITY OF NEGOTIATIONS ON VIET-NAM

[8.] Q. Mr. President, is there anything in the whole international scene that gives you any evidence of a willingness on the part of the Communists to negotiate the situation in Viet-Nam?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I have no indication and no evidence that they are ready and willing to negotiate under conditions that would be productive. I know of no information we have received that would indicate that any conference at this time would be productive or would hold out hopes of achieving what we all desire so much—peace in the world.

THE RECORD OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND OF CONGRESS

[9.] Q. Mr. President, how do you feel about the action that Congress is taking so far on the recommendations you have made?

THE PRESIDENT. I think all Americans would be very proud of the achievements of the first 60 or 70 days of this administration, since the inauguration. We have made more than 300 reports to the Congress; we have submitted more than 200 bills to the Congress. Most of our major bills are moving and, after careful deliberation but with reasonable speed, we expect to pass in the House in the coming week the medical care bill. It will be one of the great achievements of any Congress in the history of this Nation. We expect to pass next week the most comprehensive, far-reaching, all-inclusive education bill ever introduced in the Congress, or considered seriously by the Congress. We have already passed the Appalachia bill and very shortly will proceed to the poverty bill which will provide jobs for our people. We have hearings going in both Houses on the voter rights bill. We expect before this month is out we will have those bills on the President's desk. There will be improvements made in our recommendations. We have no mortgage on all the imagination and all the judgment in the country.

We have great respect for the judgments of the Congress. Men from both sides of the aisles are making contributions to all this legislation and are being cooperative and helpful. I think we have a minimum amount of partisanship. I think we have a maximum production. The Senate has already passed 15 substantial measures in this program. I think you will find that they have passed more measures already than were passed the first 100 days of the Roosevelt administration, about which you have been writing for 30-odd years.

So I would congratulate the Congress and the leaders of both parties for the contributions they have made toward advancing that legislation, and if any of the leaders of either party didn't make any contributions—well, I'd turn the other cheek.

VETERANS HOSPITALS

[10.] Q. Mr. President, how is the proposal coming for closing VA hospitals?

THE PRESIDENT. The Veterans Committee

of the House had some hearings throughout the last several weeks. I have been reading those hearings every evening. I have carefully read the testimony of some of the representatives of the areas where hospitals were closed and I must, in frankness, say that some doubt in my own mind has resulted from reading their statements.

I have asked the Veterans Administrator [10] to personally go to each of these hospitals and to take another review of them. I have asked him to take each hospital and give his reasons for advocating that they be closed, in the light of the statements of the Congress, Members of the House and the Senate who have given their reasons why they don't think they should be closed. I am giving serious consideration after he makes his statement to evaluating all the evidence to see if we have made a mistake or if we have erred in any way or if our judgment in each instance has been correct. The Veterans Administrator, I believe, went to four or five last week, and he will go to six or seven this weekend. And he has either testified today or will testify early next week. And all the time I will be reviewing it and I may ask some other people to help me with that task.[11]

I am very anxious to see that no injustice is done. Our people, all of them who studied the details of it, feel they were justified in that decision, but candor compels me to admit that I have seen some of the hospitals and some of the testimony on them and they have raised doubts in my own mind as to whether we were 100 percent right.

[10] William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

[11] A committee to review the closing of veterans hospitals was appointed by the President on April 3 (see Item 163).

VIET-NAM; GENERAL TAYLOR'S REPORT

[11.] Q. Mr. President, General Taylor [12] said yesterday he would be bringing you some definitive proposals today. Do you envision anything very dramatic in those proposals?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't know exactly how to answer that "dramatic" term. I think that we will be exchanging viewpoints on how we can improve America's position and how we can be of increased help, give increased efficiency to our effort to help the South Vietnamese people. I think that we are inclined to be too dramatic about our prophesies and our predictions and I might say too irresponsible sometimes.

This is a very serious matter. Many men are dying because of the problem that exists there with the aggressors and the infiltrators coming in from North Viet-Nam, hitting our compounds at 2 o'clock in the morning. So when I see and hear people say that there is a group here on one side and a group here on the other side and there is great division here, we are moving to a great critical decision, I am afraid that they have a good hat but not a very solid judgment on their shoulders or on their head.

I know of no division in the American Government, I know of no far-reaching strategy that is being suggested or promulgated. I hear the commentators—I heard one yesterday and heard one today—talk about the dramatics of this situation, the great struggle that was coming about between various men and the top level conferences that were in the offing, where revolutionary decisions were being made, and I

[12] Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, United States Ambassador to Viet-Nam.

turned off one of my favorite networks and walked out of the room. Mrs. Johnson said, "What did you say?" And I said, "I didn't say anything but if you are asking me what I think, I would say God forgive them for they know not what they do."

USE OF TEAR GAS IN VIET-NAM

[12.] Q. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of misunderstanding in the world about our use of tear gas—nonlethal gas—in Viet-Nam. Would you set the record straight on what happened?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I think the record is pretty straight on it already. They filed a story out there that indicated—the first story filed—that America was engaged in gas warfare. The implications of that story were that we were using poisonous gas—mustard gas or a war gas—to kill people. It took the Government about 2 weeks to catch up with that story and I am not sure it has caught up. But most of the people that have gotten the facts understand that where women and children are involved, where American citizens are involved, where the enemy is involved, it is not always the better course of wisdom, notwithstanding some suggestions that we always have available and free to us—it is not always the better course of wisdom to handle that situation with machineguns or bombs or implements of war that bring death, because while you might kill a few Viet Cong, you might also kill some Americans, and you might murder some innocent victims, women and children.

The type of gas that is a standard item in the South Vietnamese military forces, antiriot item, can be purchased by any individual from open stocks in this country just like you order something out of a Sears Roebuck catalog—I don't mean Sears Roebuck is handling the gas, but a catalog almost that large—any of you can order it. And if you felt that I was endangering your life and your family you could use it on me right now in this room and it would bring some tears, it would nauseate me for—some of them for 3 minutes and some of them 5 minutes, and sometimes up to an hour. It would not kill me or kill you.

It was used in upstate New York and in the city of New York; it was used in Maryland; it was used in Alabama. The chief of police in Washington has it now and if in the interest of saving lives and protecting people it should be used, the chief of police no doubt would use it now. But if you wrote a big story and made a big broadcast and said the chief of police is using gas warfare under orders of the Commander in Chief or something, it would excite people, because the word "gas" is like the word "dope," it is an ugly word. And until you get all the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you have a lot of people making misjudgments.

Now I knew nothing about the gas. No one told me that the South Vietnamese were going to use any tear gas any more than they told me that they were going to shoot this fellow that left the bomb in his car in front of our embassy, but there is no reason why they should. If the United States military forces were going to use poisonous gas, of course the Commander in Chief would know about it and of course he would authorize it and of course he would have to approve it—if he ever entertained such a thought—before it could be used. But the chief of police likely wouldn't call me, and the allied governments that have used it don't call me, and the allied government of South Viet-Nam didn't call me.

I think that Senator Fulbright,[13] a very cautious and wise, intelligent chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, after a full hearing on it, pretty well summed it up when he said that somebody made a mountain out of a molehill. I just wish they were as concerned with our soldiers who are dying as they are with somebody's eyes that watered a little bit, particularly in an effort the South Vietnamese were making to save some of their people and some of our people.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's fortieth news conference was held in the Theater at the White House at 4:40 p.m. on Thursday, April 1, 1965.

[13] Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas.

157 Remarks at the Dedication of the Carl Vinson Hearing Room in the Rayburn House Office Building. *April 2, 1965*

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vinson, Mr. Secretary McNamara, Dr. Graham, Mr. Chairman, and Members of the committee:

I appreciate so much your asking me to come here this morning to the Hill that I love, to the people that I have known the best, and to the scenes of my boyhood, in the presence of my former chairman who is going to be my houseguest over the weekend, and who is sitting in the Security Council with me this afternoon, and who will give me, in my present job, the benefits of his wisdom and direction that he has the Nation.

I am tempted to spend the morning reminiscing. I always feel that way when I come back to the Hill. I cannot take your time to do that, though. I should take a course which is much more familiar, in words when I was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, that the flowers are much more numerous, the pictures—[*viewing painting of former Chairman Dewey Short*]—are much more attractive. I don't know how we do that and still keep our budget under $100 billion.

But I remember when I first came to this committee I sat here silently for more than 4 years. I came in 1937. In 1941 we had a big authorization bill come up and Admiral Moreell had told me that he thought that the site of the Naval Air Base should be at Corpus Christi, Tex. As he was going down the line, and nearly all the Members asked questions, I presumed to address a question to Admiral Moreell. Before I could finish—why, Mr. Vinson said, "All right, now, come on, let's get out of these local ideas," and "Come on, let's go on to the next item."

It was a pretty important proposition to make, and I said, "Now, Admiral, how many men do you expect to be located at Corpus Christi if we authorize this Naval Air Station." And before he replied, Mr. Vinson said, "Come on, the House is going to meet in a few minutes; let's go on with this bill."

About that time I realized that I should make a little better record and I said, "How much do you expect to spend the first year after we authorize this?" And Mr. Vinson said, "Admiral, now you supply those details for the record later for the committee, but come on, we have to go to the floor of the House."

I finally got my Irish up and my dander up and I said, "Mr. Chairman, I have been on this committee 4 years and I think that on

a matter which concerns a Member as this concerns me in my district, in my area of the State, I think I am entitled to ask at least four questions, one a year."

"Well," he said, "that's all right, you asked three, and you got one more to go. Come on, let's go."

I think that that explains some of the strength of the Nation we enjoy today, and this man's concern is for the broad national interest and the strength of the United States of America.

I remember one time—after I had been here many, many years—he appointed me as chairman of a subcommittee, and after I served on the subcommittee a number of years, why, we had a very serious problem come up that involved the naval oil reserves. And my committee was unanimous, and we asked Mr. Forrestal to provide us with the detailed memos of exchange back and forth between the White House and the Navy Department. And Mr. Forrestal's lawyers told him that he ought to assert executive privilege, and he didn't have to supply that, and it would be a terrible mistake for the executive department to start turning over its documents and submit them to a committee and spreading them out to headlines in the paper and all this kind of stuff. So I had respect for a great lawyer on my staff, Mr. Cook—[*inaudible*]

So I think the great reason for this man's powerful influence and greater leadership over the years was that he understood human beings and his sole and only and personal first loyalty was always to the Nation. He was not a deep partisan. He felt that our future depended upon our strength, and he gave us direction, leadership, understanding for more than 50 years.

And as one who was privileged to be the beneficiary of that, and still am, I can testify that the Nation is stronger, the people are happier, and the world is freer because Carl Vinson came our way.

It is with great pride, honor, and respect that I come here in this House of Representatives, to this committee room, to dedicate this room in honor of one of the greatest Members who ever served in the Congress.

Now, I pronounce this room as the Carl Vinson Hearing Room, and admonish all future chairmen and members of the committee to follow in his footsteps.

Stub Cole said to me one time, "You know, Lyndon, if we could ever get a Secretary of Defense that got to work as early as Carl Vinson we would have all of our preparedness problems solved." And the only man in my Cabinet that I can get at 7 o'clock in the morning at his desk is Bob McNamara. So evidently you have influenced that Republican Secretary of Defense.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:55 a.m. at the Rayburn House Office Building. In his opening words he referred to Representative John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Carl Vinson, Representative from Georgia 1915–1964, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, Rev. Billy Graham, and Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Chairman of the occasion.

Later he referred to Rear Adm. Ben Morcell, James Forrestal, who served as Secretary of the Navy from 1944–1947, Donald Cook, and W. Sterling Cole, Representative from New York State 1935–1958.

As printed, the President's remarks follow the advance text released by the White House.

158 Remarks at the Retirement Ceremony of Gen. John K. Gerhart, USAF. *April* 2, 1965

Mr. Vinson:

I am very blessed with many things but no one is richer in his associations and his friendships than I have been throughout the years. Dr. Billy Graham comes here frequently and gives me strength and comfort and prays over me, and nobody needs a prayer more than I do. He is leaving today. They stayed all night with me last night and he has to go on with other good work today. And I have my old friend Carl Vinson who has been looking after me and praying over me for 30 years, and he is going to stay with me all night tonight.

We have come here this morning to express the gratitude of this country to a very distinguished officer of the United States Air Force who has served his Nation well for more than 30 years.

General Gerhart was born in 1907. Two years later a piloted airplane crossed the English Channel for the first time—in 31 minutes. Thirty-three years later the General became commander of four groups of the B–17 Flying Fortresses which crossed that channel many times. They supported our Allied effort to return freedom to the continent of Europe.

The general we honor this morning is one who grew up with the air age. In 1928 he elected to leave life as a student at the University of Chicago where he was studying philosophy. One year later, he was a second lieutenant graduating from the flying school at Kelly Field in San Antonio, Texas.

In the career that followed, General Gerhart was a test pilot and then a glider pilot—a brave leader of brave men in war and in peace. I might also mention that he even found the courage to go to Harvard Business School to learn about the computer age. And this Government is very fortunate that we got a Secretary of Defense who learned about it too at the Harvard Business School.

In 1940, before this country's entry into World War II, our air forces had 2,500 airplanes and 43,000 men. Three years later there were 80,000 airplanes and 2,300,000 men. General Gerhart was one of that famous band of dedicated, brilliant professionals who made this very remarkable growth possible. He and his comrades will be remembered always as that inspired and valuable few who helped guide the destiny of a peace-loving people through a great war that we did not seek—to assume responsibilities which we bear so willingly today for the peace and security of mankind everywhere.

General Gerhart has been close to the heart of our defense and our security as Commander in Chief of the North American Air Defense Command. In this position, as in all others, his service has been remarkably outstanding.

So it is a great privilege for me this morning and I am very proud to present to General Gerhart another addition to his long list of honors for a life nobly spent in the service of his country and his fellow men, his second Distinguished Service Medal.

The Secretary will now read the citation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. in the East Room at the White House following an invocation by Rev. Billy Graham. His opening words referred to Carl Vinson, Representative from Georgia 1915–1964.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara read the citation and the medal was presented. General Gerhart then responded briefly. The text of his remarks was also made public.

General Gerhart served as Commander in Chief of the North American Air Defense Command from August 1, 1962, through March 31, 1965.

159 Remarks at a Ceremony in Honor of Stephen Addiss and William E. Crofut II. *April* 2, 1965

Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

On many occasions I have spoken of what I like to describe as "the volunteer generation" in America.

Young Americans throughout our history have never been found lacking in valor, or in courage, or in bravery. Today a very new quality is present. Young Americans are not content to wait for the summons of history. They want to—and they are—committing themselves to the great causes and challenges of our times with a fervor, an intelligence, an unselfishness which should thrill all of us.

This morning I have invited here to the White House two talented, dedicated, and very modest young men and their families, who epitomize the "volunteer generation."

They are Stephen Addiss and William Crofut.

Their story is inspiring and exciting.

Only a week ago they returned home from more than 90 days in southeast Asia, principally in Viet-Nam. They were there—as they had been on other missions—as part of our cultural presentations program.

Both are outstanding musicians. One has written operas, edited a music magazine, and taught in a noted college of music. They laid aside their careers and went into Viet-Nam—as they had done for us before in Africa and in the Far East.

They did not entertain in the cities or the showplaces, but by jeep and by raft and canoe they sought out the villages, teaching our songs and learning the fine songs of the Vietnamese people. While they don't want me to mention this, on many occasions they performed under situations of great personal risk and great personal danger.

They sought no soft and easy life. I was struck by reports from our people in the field that "the fear of dysentery never deterred them"—they lived the life of the Vietnamese people. And by what they did, above and beyond what could be asked of them, Steve Addiss and Bill Crofut served America and freedom in the very finest and proudest way.

But that is not all the story.

They are back home. Their offers to entertain are many. Their careers are at the very height of promise. But already they are wanting to return to Viet-Nam—to devote their lives to the people in those little villages. This is, as I have said, the real spirit of this inspiring volunteer generation in America today.

Four years ago next month, I was in Viet-Nam as the personal representative of President Kennedy. Like these young men, I came away lastingly impressed by the Vietnamese people—with their courage, their fortitude, and their creativity and vigor.

I told them then some things I would like to repeat here today.

I promised that we would press forward with them to "meet the needs of your people in education, rural development, new industry, and long-range economic development."

I also said: "We have faith—a growing faith—in Viet-Nam and the strength that you can build here. We want to work beside you in the great works of the future for your people. . . . Find the young people who, unafraid, will dedicate their lives to the building of a free and prosperous Viet-Nam. When you find these citizens, encourage and honor them. Against the promises of the power-seekers match the living works of free men. We shall then see the triumph of liberty in all of Viet-Nam."

Those are pledges that I hope we may someday redeem and fulfill in a free and

secure and peaceful Viet-Nam.

I believe that these two young Americans have, by their works, carried to the people of Viet-Nam a better and closer understanding of the people of America.

I am proud to recognize them this morning for what they have done, and to salute them for representing the very best of the United States of America.

I want Steve and Bill to sing for us both a song of Viet-Nam and the American song which was most popular in the villages of that land. When they have finished I have a surprise for them.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:02 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

In response to the President's request Stephen Addiss, playing a guitar, and William E. Crofut, a banjo, sang a Vietnamese rice planting song and "Road to Freedom."

In the press release, at the point immediately following the President's concluding words, the White House Official Reporter noted that a letter from the Secretary of State and a citation from the Secretary of Defense were also read at the ceremony.

160 Letter to Representative Moss Stating Administration Policy as to Claims of "Executive Privilege." *April* 2, 1965

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have your recent letter discussing the use of the claim of "executive privilege" in connection with Congressional requests for documents and other information.

Since assuming the Presidency, I have followed the policy laid down by President Kennedy in his letter to you of March 7, 1962, dealing with this subject. Thus, the claim of "executive privilege" will continue to be made only by the President.

This administration has attempted to cooperate completely with the Congress in making available to it all information possible, and that will continue to be our policy.

I appreciate the time and energy that you and your Subcommittee have devoted to this subject and welcome the opportunity to state formally my policy on this important subject.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[The Honorable John E. Moss, Chairman, Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: In a letter dated March 31, 1965, Representative Moss requested the President to "reaffirm the principle that 'executive privilege' can be invoked by you alone and will not be used without your specific approval." The letter called the President's attention to the differences between the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations in the area of "executive privilege," as follows:

"In a letter dated May 17, 1954, President Eisenhower used the 'executive privilege' claim to refuse certain information to a Senate Subcommittee. In a letter dated February 8, 1962, President Kennedy also refused information to a Senate Subcommittee. There the similarity ends, for the solutions of 'executive privilege' problems varied greatly in the two Administrations.

"Time after time during his Administration, the May 17, 1954 letter from President Eisenhower was used as a claim of authority to withhold information about government activities. Some of the cases during the Eisenhower Administration involved important matters of government but in the great majority of cases Executive Branch employees far down the administrative line from the President claimed the May 17, 1954 letter as authority for withholding information about routine developments. A report by the House Committee on Government Operations lists 44 cases of Executive Branch officials refusing information on the basis of the principles set forth in President Eisenhower's letter.

"President Kennedy carefully qualified use of the claim of 'executive privilege.' In a letter of February 8, 1962 refusing information to a Senate Subcommittee, he stated that the 'principle which is at stake here cannot be automatically applied to every request for information.' Later, President Kennedy clarified his position on the claim of 'executive privilege,' stating that—

"'. . . this Administration has gone to great lengths to achieve full cooperation with the Congress in making available to it all appropriate documents, correspondence and information. That is the basic

policy of this Administration, and it will continue to be so. *Executive privilege can be invoked only by the President and will not be used without specific Presidential approval.'* "

Representative Moss' letter and the President's reply were made public by the Foreign Operations and Government Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations. They were not issued in the form of a White House press release.

For President Eisenhower's letter of May 17, 1954, see Public Papers of the Presidents, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1954, Item 113.

161 Letters Relating to the Disarming of Bombs in Birmingham by Members of an Army Unit. *April* 3, 1965

[Released April 3, 1965. Dated April 2, 1965]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Honorable Albert Boutwell, Mayor of the City of Birmingham, Alabama, has written to me commending those members of the United States Army from Fort McClellan who recently performed brave and unusual service following the discovery of six dynamite bombs in Birmingham.

Mayor Boutwell points out that these members of the 142nd Ordnance Detachment (Explosives Disposal), approached and disarmed each bomb, without hesitation, when several of the devices were within minutes or even seconds of explosion. He especially commends their remarkable personal courage, and the excellent Army training which prepared them for this crisis.

I wish to add my own praise and admiration to that expressed by Mayor Boutwell for these fine young men, and request that you convey my personal appreciation to the Secretary of the Army and to the men themselves. Their performance on this occasion of peril is an outstanding example of the dedication and devotion to duty so characteristic of the men and women in our Armed Services.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C.]

Dear Mayor Boutwell:

Please accept my deep and sincere thanks for your recent letter commending those brave members of the 142nd Ordnance Detachment (Explosives Disposal) who recently came to your assistance in a time of dire need. I have taken steps to formally add my own profound appreciation to that expressed by you on behalf of the City of Birmingham.

The personal courage and high professional skill which you so rightly commend in these fine young men has demonstrated, once again, the great depth of gratitude which all our Nation owes to the dedication and sense of duty we have learned to expect from those who wear our country's uniform.

I agree wholeheartedly with your statement that the atrocious action which these young men were able to forestall was an "outrage against all the people of Birmingham, and, indeed, against the people of the United States." Rest assured that you will have my own support and the support of this Government in your continuing effort to identify, apprehend and convict the person or persons responsible.

No person, whatever his grievance, can be allowed to attack the right of any American to be secure in his home, his Church, and in his streets.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Albert Boutwell, Mayor of Birmingham, Birmingham, Alabama]

NOTE: Mayor Albert Boutwell's letter to the President, released April 1, was also signed by M. E. Wiggins, President of the City Council of Birming-

ham, and W. C. Hamilton, Director of Public Relations. In the letter, dated March 23, the Birmingham officials commended the "willing and instantaneous response" of 1st Lt. Eric S. Sheffer, commander of the 142d Ordnance Detachment stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala., who, when informed of the emergency, immediately dispatched M. Sgt. Marvin M. Byron and Sp. 6 Robert M. Presley to disarm the bombs. The letter also praised the enlisted men's courage and excellent Army training which prepared them to handle the situation quickly and efficiently.

162 Remarks With Prime Minister Pearson to the Press at Camp David. *April* 3, 1965

THE PRESIDENT. The Prime Minister was in Pennsylvania and I was going to be here and I asked him to come over and have lunch with me. He is returning shortly. We have no news for you but George indicated yesterday evening that we would see you today and so I told him to bring whatever group he felt was necessary up here.

The Prime Minister and I have talked about various problems that affect our respective countries. We talked about the problems in the Great Lakes, and aviation agreement, and our relations with other countries, and problems in Viet-Nam, Europe. We had a general discussion, a friendly one. He is returning.

I may have two or three announcements for you a little later regarding my schedule next week and regarding some appointments perhaps, but I'll still be working on them and by the time you get back to town I may finish them. If so, George will give them to you. If not, I'll give them to you on Monday.

That is all I have to say. If the Prime Minister has got anything to say I'll be glad.

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON. I haven't much to say except it has been a very pleasant couple of hours and I am grateful to the President for giving me the chance to come to Camp David while I was in Philadelphia and having an exchange of views with him.

There were one or two things on the Canadian-American front we were concerned with. One was to try to remove the remaining difficulties in the way of an air agreement between our two countries, which we have been working on for some time and which is a difficult and complicated matter. A good many interests are affected. We hope to have that cleared up before long. I think I said that when I was down here about a year ago. I still hope.

Then we discussed the possibility of working out an agreement between our two Governments on Great Lakes problems—pollution, water levels. This can't be done by one side alone, and this requires also on our side provincial cooperation and we are going into that and see if we can work out an agreement to see if it will help.

Then, as the President said, we talked about the state of the world, which isn't as happy in some places as it should be.

I think that is about all that I have to say.

THE PRESIDENT. The Prime Minister will be leaving very shortly and I expect to stay here until Monday—unless Mrs. Johnson changes my mind.

Q. Mr. President, a couple of us will be over in the motel if you need us.

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, did you take up the question of Viet-Nam about which you talked in Philadelphia last night?

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON. We talked about Viet-Nam and a view that I expressed last night. I don't want to say anything about that except to reiterate in our government we have tried to understand the position of the United States in Viet-Nam as

I underlined last night and support that position. I have said before, and I don't mind repeating, it is the responsibility of the international community—not only of the United States which is bearing the responsibility at the moment. We wish to continue that support.

Q. Do you see any obstacle to continuing that, Mr. Prime Minister?

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON. No, I would just want to say we would want to continue supporting the United States' effort to bring peace to the people of Viet-Nam which is the only thing that concerns the United States in this matter. As I said last night, the intervention of the United States in Viet-Nam was at the request of the Government of the country. It was an honorable intervention, we should remember this, not inspired by any mean or nationalistic motive or imperialistic motive. That was the spirit of the intervention and that is the kind of intervention we think ourselves and other countries should support. It is designed to bring peace and freedom to the country, and we support that.

Q. Is that satisfactory to you, Mr. President?

THE PRESIDENT. It is not a matter for me to pass judgment on what other governments do. It is his expression and he has expressed it very well.

Q. Mr. President, since the subject has been raised here about the Prime Minister's speech last night, is what he said figured in your talks today?

PRIME MINISTER PEARSON. We were talking about the situation generally. I only made this speech last night. The President has other things to do than read my speech. Believe me, I would have been very glad to come down here and have a talk with the President about the state of the world.

THE PRESIDENT. His visit has nothing to do with Viet-Nam. That wasn't the purpose of it or anything else or anything you could blow up and make look big or dramatic.

He has told you about all he knows and I have too and we are glad to have seen you.

Reporter: Thank you, sir.

NOTE: The President and Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson of Canada spoke to the press on the patio of Aspen Lodge at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland.

During his remarks the President referred to George E. Reedy, Press Secretary to the President.

163 Statement by the President Upon Appointing a Committee To Review the Closing of Veterans Hospitals. *April* 3, 1965

CONTROVERSY has developed over our decision to close several veterans hospitals and domiciliaries. We made that decision because, in the opinion of the experts who advise us on this program, these facilities are not in a position to offer the best care to American veterans.

I believe the American people expect this administration to be prudent, fair, and responsible in carrying out the programs Congress has enacted for their benefit. Where there is inefficiency, they believe it should be eliminated. Where a facility no longer serves the purpose for which we built it, our people want it closed, or used for another purpose, but we must be sure our facts are right.

We have tried to follow this plan in all our programs, foreign and domestic.

But we do not pretend to divine wisdom. We may have erred in the past and we may err in the future.

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We must be certain no veteran who needs medical attention is deprived of it by unwise action.

We are not closing down the veterans hospital program—far from it. We are asking Congress to appropriate this year almost $100 million to build new veterans hospital facilities. We are expanding and enriching our medical system for veterans and we are constantly striving to make our hospitals the equal of private treatment anywhere.

But controversy continues over a few of the facilities designated for closing. Hearings in the Congress have produced conflicting statements of fact. This week I have personally been reading the reports of these hearings very carefully, and I must say they have raised some doubts in my mind about some facilities included in the original order.

The facts are in dispute on some hospitals. Much of the testimony is contradictory. There is considerable reason to believe that further examination and study are necessary before a final decision is implemented.

It may be that some of these hospitals are not, in fact, outmoded, and that they can continue to serve veterans as efficiently as our standards require. It may be that the need for some of them, as well as the need for some of the other facilities affected by the original decision, is greater than our experts understood.

Consequently, I am asking a committee of distinguished Americans to examine the evidence presented by all parties and report back to me by June 1 on the merits of continuing these facilities in full operation or closing them.

The Committee will be composed of:

—E. Barrett Prettyman, chairman, retired former Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

—Senator Russell Long of Louisiana, majority whip and Member of the Senate Finance Committee.

—Representative Olin Teague of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

—Representative E. Ross Adair of Indiana, ranking Republican Member of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs.

—John S. Gleason, Jr., former Administrator of the Veterans Administration.

—Gen. Alfred Gruenther, former president of the American Red Cross.

—Dr. Paul Dudley White of Boston, Mass.

—J. William Harwick, one of the outstanding medical administrators in the Nation, and member and secretary of the board of governors of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

As soon as the committee reports, I will promptly act on its recommendations.

Our purpose must be, and is, to receive full value from all that we support and to serve with compassion and the best medical science we can obtain, the veterans of our wars.

NOTE: On April 13 the White House announced that the Special Committee on Veterans Facilities had held an organizational and planning meeting on April 12 and had scheduled a conference for early May to evaluate their initial findings for the report to the President.

The release also announced that Dr. Dana W. Atchley, one of the country's outstanding physicians, and Dr. Russell Nelson, president and administrator of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., had been added to the Committee. Dr. Paul Dudley White, who had earlier indicated his willingness to serve on the Committee, the release explained, found that prior commitments would make it impossible for him to give the Committee's work the attention that it deserved.

164 Statement by the President on Savings by American Families During 1964. *April 5, 1965*

LAST YEAR was a record year for personal incomes. But while Americans were raising their living standards, they were also setting aside a peacetime record "nest egg" of savings.

Figures which the Securities and Exchange Commission will release in detail next week show that the net financial saving of individuals in 1964 amounted to $29 billion,

—about one-third higher than in 1963 or in 1962; and

—about 75 percent higher than their saving in the highest preceding postwar year.

The total wealth of American families crossed the $1 trillion mark early last year and surpassed $1.1 trillion by the end of 1964.

American families on the average added more than twice as much to their liquid asset holdings (in deposits, securities, and insurance and pension funds) as they borrowed last year. Consumers have sensibly divided their benefits from the tax cut and from growing prosperity between spending and saving. Their prudence has added to purchasing power for the future and created a sound foundation for continued prosperity.

NOTE: The Securities and Exchange Commission's release is dated April 7, 1965 (3 pp. plus tables; Statistical Series, Release 2042).

165 Further Statement by the President on Unemployment During March. *April 5, 1965*

ON THURSDAY I reported that 1.7 million more people had jobs in March than a year earlier, and that the unemployment rate fell to 4.7 percent, the lowest in more than 7 years.[1]

Further analysis, now available, shows that these gratifying gains were shared by all groups:

—The number of adult men with jobs rose almost 2 percent over the year;

—The number of adult women at work rose more than 3 percent;

—The number of Negroes with jobs also rose more than 3 percent;

—The number of teenagers with jobs rose by almost 4 percent; and

—The number of unskilled workers in nonfarm jobs rose by almost 11 percent.

But there are still too many of our people unemployed, and we need to create a substantially larger number of jobs before we will be satisfied.

The unemployment rate among teenagers has fallen, but it is still 14 percent.

The adult male unemployment rate fell from 4 percent to 3⅓ percent during the last year. But it has been as low as 2 percent in the postwar period.

Long-term unemployment has fallen by 300,000 since a year ago. But there are still 800,000 people who have been out of work for 15 weeks or more.

The number of unemployed Negroes has fallen by 85,000 since a year ago. But 744,000 Negroes were still unemployed in March.

The attack on our remaining unemployment must have two prongs: first, to educate, train, and retrain those who lack the

[1] See Item 156 [1].

skills needed for today's jobs; and second, to continue the brisk advance of our general prosperity.

The gains we have made show that business, labor, and Government working together can solve our number one domestic economic problem, and create job opportunities for all our people.

166 Statement by the President Upon Appointing New Members of the Science Advisory Committee. *April* 5, 1965

THIS committee, composed of eminent scientists and engineers, has been of great service to me and to the Nation. It has identified major new opportunities to put science and technology to work for the general welfare and has rendered sound judgments on the Government's major research and development efforts.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release announcing the appointment of the following new members of the President's Science Advisory Committee: Dr. Lewis Branscomb, Boulder, Colo., Chairman of the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Marvin L. Goldberger, Princeton, N.J., Higgins Professor, Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University; Dr. Kenneth Pitzer, Houston, Tex., President of Rice University; Dr. George Pake, St. Louis, Mo., Provost and Professor of Physics at Washington University; and Dr. Gordon MacDonald, Los Angeles, Calif., Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, University of California at Los Angeles.

167 Letter Requesting a Study of the Effect of Imports of Watch Movements. *April* 5, 1965

[Released April 5, 1965. Dated April 2, 1965]

Dear Governor Ellington:

I should appreciate your initiating an investigation, in accordance with Section 232 (b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended, to determine the effects on the national security of imports of watch movements. A long period has elapsed since the last full investigation of this matter, which led to the issuance of a report in early 1958 by the Office of Defense Mobilization, and it would seem useful to have an up-to-date assessment of the situation.

I hope that the experience which OEP's predecessor agency, along with the Departments of Defense, Commerce, and Labor, gained in the earlier investigation would mean that a new review, involving these and other agencies, could be concluded within the next six months.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mr. Buford Ellington, Director, Office of Emergency Planning, Washington, D.C., 20504]

168 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Legislative Proposals for Farm Commodity Programs. *April* 5, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

We have set forth five basic policy objectives for our programs in agriculture and the rural community:

—An abundance of food and fiber at reasonable and stable prices for the people of the United States;

—A workable balance between supply and demand at lower costs to the Government;

—Opportunity for the efficient family farmer to earn parity of income from farming operations;

—Parity of opportunity for all rural people, including new opportunity for small farmers; and,

—Effective use of our agricultural resources to promote the interest of the United States and world peace through trade and aid.

The legislative proposals for farm commodity programs which are transmitted herewith have been prepared within the framework of these policy guides. We seek no banner to wave for partisan advantage; we seek to find in this most difficult area the means by which American agriculture and the family farm can share in our rich and growing economy as fully as they contribute to it.

For more than three decades, and particularly since the end of World War II, the United States has experienced a staggering revolution in the techniques of farming. Science and technology, applied to agronomy and animal husbandry, have brought the American people a greater abundance of food and fiber than the citizens of any nation in history have ever known. Prior to the Second World War, farming productivity was increasing at only half the rate of industrial growth; but since 1945, it has increased at twice the speed of industrial growth.

As a result, food expenditures today take a smaller part of the family income than ever before. Less than one dollar of take-home pay out of every five is spent for food, and the proportion continues to decline.

However, the enormous advances in agricultural efficiency have left the farmer working harder and enjoying it less. Prices for his products are 5 percent lower today than 15 years ago. Only a small fraction of our farmers earn parity of income—returns comparable to earnings for similar work and investment. Many farmers do not even earn the minimum wage.

This inadequate return to the farmer is a consequence of the revolution of abundance in agriculture. If productivity in industry had increased in the past decade at the same rate as in agriculture, the 1963 level of industrial output could have been produced with 8 million fewer workers than were actually employed.

Commodity programs are the primary instrument which the farmer and the national economy use to cushion the force of the "output revolution." So long as the advance in agricultural technology continues to outpace the growth of population at home and the markets abroad, farm commodity programs will continue to be an indispensable element of national economic policy.

Even with commodity programs, the farms which require substantially more labor than the farm family can provide have declined in number in the postwar period; only the family farm with adequate resources has grown in number and in the volume of output. All others have declined.

The sensible policy for commercial agriculture is not to do away with commodity programs, but to improve them so that agriculture will provide an opportunity to earn a parity income for that growing group of farm families on farms large enough to be efficient.

In a real sense, the legislative proposals transmitted herewith do more than modify and extend commodity programs. They seek also to apply the forces of a vigorous marketplace to the needs of commercial agriculture so that we can turn more of our attention and more of our tax dollars to revitalizing rural life and rooting out the poverty which is all too prevalent in rural America.

The proposals provide, particularly in the case of wheat and rice, that the farmer should look to the marketplace for the dollars which will bring him closer to parity of income.

There was a time when the cost of food at the farm translated nearly dollar for dollar into retail food costs. That is no longer the case. Today, when marketing charges account for nearly two-thirds of retail food prices, even a significant rise in farm prices has far less impact than do changes in nonfarm cost. A 50 cent increase in the price of a bushel of wheat for example will increase the cost of a loaf of bread by little more than one cent.

The modifications in commodity programs also take into account world markets. Price and income support programs should not prevent the American farmer from competing effectively in world markets. The market prices for commodities under the proposals would be near world levels, as are the prices for feed grains and soybeans now.

We propose to compete fairly and vigorously for the fast growing markets in the world. From 1958 to 1964, while the dollar value of farm products sold domestically rose by less than a billion, the dollar sales of food and fiber exports increased by nearly $2.5 billion. The new commodity proposals will help to keep us competitive in world markets, sharing fully in future growth of food and fiber trade.

We also seek to find less costly means to achieve needed adjustments in production. Thus, the proposal for a Cropland Adjustment Program is designed to remove up to 40 million acres of cropland through long-term contracts. We now have over 55 million acres of cropland out of production annually, most of it under the year-to-year diversions features of individual commodity programs. In the first year, with only 8 million acres in the program, we estimate the savings from the Cropland Adjustment program compared with annual programs will be about $35 million.

The Cropland Adjustment Program, combined with the individual commodity programs, will provide the best and least costly means of bringing production into balance with domestic needs and export opportunities. Thus, the policies for commercial agriculture contained in this legislation are so constructed that all parts acting together provide an effective means of bridging the gap between the farmer and national prosperity while they provide all our people with continued access to food and fiber abundance.

Title I of the draft bill would extend for two years, with amendments, the voluntary wheat marketing certificate program enacted by the Congress last year for the 1964 and 1965 crops of wheat. This program has reduced government costs, and has given wheat farmers added flexibility especially valuable where crop alternatives are limited. In order to provide adequate support to the incomes of wheat producers while further reducing costs to the government and in-

creasing our reliance on the market, the maximum level of price support which the Secretary could provide for wheat processed for use as food in the United States would be increased from 90 to 100 percent of parity. The Secretary could permit producers voluntarily to divert up to 50 percent instead of 20 percent of their allotted acreage from production, and the Secretary would be given additional discretion in establishing diversion payment rates. Other major provisions would be continued. The wheat program enacted in the Agricultural Act of 1962 would be inoperative until the 1968 crop.

Title II of the draft bill would extend for another two years the voluntary feed grain program first enacted on an emergency basis in 1961. This program has raised the income of feed grain producers, reduced surplus stocks by nearly 30 million tons, given farmers maximum flexibility of operation within a framework of price supports, and has provided needed stability for the livestock industry. The feed grain program would be amended to give the Secretary discretion to establish acreage diversion and price support payment rates at levels designed to meet the objectives of the program. In addition, the production of soybeans could be encouraged under new authority.

Title III of the draft bill would provide for two years for major amendments in the method of making price support available to producers of rice. The proposed marketing certificate program would follow the principle of the wheat marketing certificate program first enacted by the Congress in 1962 and reenacted in 1964, of providing substantial income support from domestic consumption, while supporting market prices near world levels. The Secretary would be authorized to provide price support through the mechanism of both loans and marketing certificates on the quantity of rice produced for the domestic market, in a range of 65 to 100 percent of parity. Price support for rice produced for export would be provided to producers only through loans. The level of price support loans would be related primarily to world market prices. Marketing certificates would be issued to farmers on a graduated scale in order to provide small producers somewhat higher average unit returns than larger producers. Provisions for acreage allotments and marketing quotas for rice which have operated for many years would remain in effect. The proposed revision in the method of supporting rice prices would make it possible to continue to support the incomes of rice growers while reducing government expenditures and placing more reliance on the domestic market to return adequate incomes to growers. The Secretary would be authorized to take such actions as he determined to be necessary to assist the industry in making the transition from the current program to the proposed program. Existing provisions of law with regard to price supports for rice would be suspended until 1968.

Title IV of the draft bill would provide for a two-year extension and for further amendment of the Wool Act of 1954, as amended. This act has operated successfully to help stabilize wool production and bolster incomes of wool producers. Funds are provided out of customs receipts on imported wool and wool products. Amendments are proposed which would authorize the Secretary to take into account the production and the prices of lambs in determining the level price support for wool, and would remove the present requirement that the Secretary set wool price supports at levels which would encourage the production of up to 360 million pounds of wool in the

United States. In addition, provision is made for graduating incentive payments according to the quantity of wool produced in order to provide higher returns to small producers.

Title V of the draft bill would provide a long-term cropland adjustment program to supplement the annual acreage diversion programs in achieving and maintaining a supply-demand balance for farm products. It is expected that substantial savings would be realized under this program compared with annual diversion under the feed grain and wheat programs. The program is designed not only to supplement the commodity programs, but also to enable elderly farmers to retire from farming while continuing to live on their farms, to assist farmers who want to reduce their farming operations in order to shift to other employment, to conserve natural resources and add to the beauty of the countryside, and to improve the quality of rural and urban life. This program would amend the Soil Bank Act to authorize the Secretary to enter into 5 to 10 year contracts during the period 1965–70 for the diversion of cropland to conservation uses. The Secretary could provide for such payments as would be necessary to encourage producers to enter into such contracts. Provision would be made also for the Secretary to cooperate with other Federal, State and local agencies in permanently shifting cropland into public uses such as parks or recreational areas. Grazing or other agricultural uses of land contracted under this program would be prohibited except in case of emergencies. Local communities would be protected by a limitation on the percentage of the cropland acreage in any area that could be contracted. We are convinced that a long-term cropland adjustment program can provide not only substantial savings to the Government, and new opportunities for rural people, but also for long-range remedial action which will benefit the farm economy.

Title VI of the draft bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to provide for the lease and sale of acreage allotments under the production adjustment programs of the Department of Agriculture. Such transfers would be limited to family-sized farms in the state of origin of the allotment. Small farmers who decide to stop farming or who have stopped farming can realize the value of their allotments while retaining their farms under this title. Operators of family-sized farms who wish to continue and to expand their farming operations could have the opportunity to increase their acreage of allotment crops.

We are continuing to study and to discuss with producers and the industry the means by which the cotton program can be improved so as to reduce the cost of the program and the level of cotton stocks while keeping cotton competitive with other fibers and in world markets.

Enclosed is a more detailed summary of the provisions of the proposed bill.

I urge that the Congress give these proposals prompt consideration.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the proposed farm bill, together with the summary of its provisions, is printed in House Document 137 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

169 Special Message to the Senate on Amendments to the United Nations Charter. *April* 6, 1965

To the Senate of the United States:

I request the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of two amendments to the Charter of the United Nations which are transmitted herewith along with a report to me from the Secretary of State. They are the first amendments adopted by the General Assembly since the founding of the United Nations.

These amendments will strengthen the ability of the United Nations to act as a force for peace and the progress of mankind.

They enlarge the membership of both the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council to bring those bodies into balance with the enlarged membership of the United Nations itself.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the Charter of the United Nations must first be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly, and then ratified by two-thirds of the Member States, including all the Permanent Members, according to their constitutional procedure.

In late 1963, the General Assembly considered resolutions proposing the two amendments in question. These resolutions focused on three points:

First, that the text of the United Nations Charter be changed to increase the size of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, to increase the voting majority of the Security Council from seven to nine, and to increase the size of the Economic and Social Council from eighteen to twenty-seven. In the Security Council, neither the seats nor the right of veto of the Permanent Members would be affected.

Second, the resolutions provided that Members of the two Councils be elected on the basis of geographic distribution.

In the Security Council, the ten non-Permanent Members would include five from Africa and Asia, one from Eastern Europe, two from Latin America, and two from Western Europe and other areas; the five Permanent Members would remain the same. The present non-Permanent Membership of the Security Council includes two Members from Africa and Asia, two from Latin America, one from Western Europe, and one seat split between Asia and Eastern Europe.

In the Economic and Social Council, there would be the United States, twelve African and Asian states, five Latin American states, three Eastern European states (including the Soviet Union), and six states from Western Europe and other areas. The present composition of the Economic and Social Council, in addition to the United States, is five African and Asian states, four Latin American states, three Eastern European states (including the Soviet Union), and five states from Western Europe and other areas.

Third, the resolutions proposed that Member States ratify the amendments by September 1, 1965.

On December 17, 1963, the resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly. On the enlargement of the Security Council, the vote was ninety-seven to eleven, with four abstentions; on the enlargement of the Economic and Social Council, it was ninety-six to eleven, with five abstentions.

In those votes, the United States abstained, not because it doubted the principle of enlargement, but to maintain complete freedom of action while giving deliberate study to the effects of the specific proposals. The Soviet

Union and France voted negatively. China voted for enlargement of the Security Council but abstained on enlargement of the Economic and Social Council. The United Kingdom abstained on both resolutions.

Since that time, sixty-three nations out of the required seventy-six have ratified the amendments. Other governments are now considering them. Of the Permanent Members of the Security Council, the Soviet Union has been the first to approve the amendments.

REASONS FOR RATIFICATION

The United States should now move to ratify the Charter amendments to enlarge the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.

First, the amendments are realistic.

The membership of the United Nations has grown from fifty-one in 1945 to one hundred and fourteen in 1965. Almost all of the newer Members are nations which have gained their independence from the peaceful dismantling of empires—a process which brought nationhood to one-third of all the peoples of the world and which is here to stay.

We welcome this growth.

The peoples of the world are more directly represented in the General Assembly of the United Nations today than they were twenty years ago.

We want to work together and cooperate with these new countries, within the United Nations.

If there are differences among us, we want them to be aired and examined within the United Nations.

This is the way to a peaceful and cooperative world.

But just as we welcome the growth of the United Nations, we must also recognize that the present Security Council and the present Economic and Social Council do not now realistically reflect it.

An increase in the representation on both Councils is now clearly necessary to restore the balance which existed between the Councils and the General Assembly when the Charter came into force. An expansion of fifty percent in the case of the Economic and Social Council and less in the Security Council is a reasonable way to adjust to a Membership which has more than doubled. At the same time, the expansion is not such as to make the Councils unwieldy.

Second, the amendments are equitable.

When the Charter was signed in 1945, the Member States from Africa and Asia numbered thirteen out of a total of fifty-one—less than a third. Today, the Member States from these great continents number sixty-one out of a total of one hundred and fourteen—more than a half. The General Assembly resolutions, necessarily and rightly, take this new arithmetic into account.

Moreover, the explicit allocation of the new seats to geographic areas, as provided by Assembly Resolution, is wise. It is designed to eliminate the contentious problem of sharing an inadequate number of seats—which has led to pressures against existing seats, to disputes over the definition of geographic areas, and to split terms on the Security Council to meet competing claims for representation.

Third, the amendments fully protect the basic interests of the Permanent Members. While we have seen that the work of the Security Council can be hampered seriously by the abuse of the veto provision, it nevertheless remains a wise and realistic feature of the United Nations Charter. The veto provision is maintained.

Fourth, because the amendments are at once realistic and equitable, they will

strengthen the United Nations.

They will increase the vitality of these Councils and of the United Nations itself by permitting more of the newer Members to take part in the consideration of major world problems.

The amendments, which will ensure that the Councils represent the whole Organization they are intended to serve, will thereby also ensure that the Councils continue to earn the confidence and support of the Membership at large. Without this confidence and support, the Councils cannot be fully effective.

The Organization as a whole will benefit from fuller participation in the work of the Councils by the new Members who have much to contribute—as they will benefit from the exercise of shared responsibility.

Fifth and finally, the amendments are a reflection and a demonstration of both the stability and the adaptability of the United Nations Charter.

We Americans have always had a healthy respect for the stability of our institutions and a wariness of change for the sake of change. Our American Constitution, which has been amended only fourteen times since the Bill of Rights of 1791, has clearly met the test of stability. The fact that the United Nations Charter has remained as it was written twenty years ago is ample evidence of its stability.

At the same time, we Americans have always recognized the forces of change, and have always known instinctively that the ability of an institution to adapt to changed conditions is a reliable measure of its capacity for survival and growth. Our American Constitution, as evidenced by its amendments, has clearly met this test of adaptability.

Now, with its twentieth birthday approaching, the United Nations is seeking the first two amendments to its basic Charter. And this is welcome evidence of the inherent flexibility of another great institution.

THE STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

As we consider these first amendments to the United Nations Charter, it is fitting to review briefly the state of the United Nations itself.

The limitations of the United Nations are apparent. It has not been able to prevent aggression in Southeast Asia; it has not been able to rid the world of poverty.

Nor has the United Nations been able to solve all of its internal problems. At the present time a serious financial problem threatens the capacity of the General Assembly to perform its share of peacekeeping.

And if the limitations are clear, the basic reason is plain. The United Nations is not a world government; it is an organization of governments participating by consent. It can move only in the direction and at the pace that its Members want it to move.

And yet the United Nations has served well the cause of world peace and progress—and, therefore, the national interest and the personal interest of every American.

KEEPING THE PEACE

Through the United Nations, the Members have acted to avert wars on at least a dozen occasions—local wars which could have spread.

In Kashmir, the United Nations obtained and still polices a cease-fire line running through a bitterly contested area.

In Suez, the United Nations deployed an Emergency Force which enabled the respective national military forces to withdraw.

In the Congo, the United Nations provided 20,000 troops, assisted a new nation to

survive its birth, and forestalled an east-west confrontation in the heart of Africa.

In Cyprus, the United Nations has stationed a force of 6,000 to strengthen that nation's security.

The office of the Secretary-General has evolved into a sensitive listening post—an ever-ready channel of communication—a potential conciliation service open at all times to the international community of states.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

At the same time, the day-to-day work of the United Nations is directed overwhelmingly toward building conditions which make the peace worth keeping.

United Nations experts are now at work in one hundred and thirty countries or territories—bringing modern knowledge and technology to bear on the universal struggle to liberate man from the slavery of poverty.

The United Nations is in partnership with eighty-nine nations and territories in cooperative pre-investment projects—surveying resources or training men and women in modern skills.

The development lending institutions affiliated with the United Nations have been investing some $1 billion annually in world development.

All in all, the level of development assistance flowing through the United Nations system of agencies now has reached some $1.3 billion a year.

TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION

Meanwhile, United Nations agencies are performing the vital task of establishing cooperative ground rules which are required in the age of rapid international transport and instant international communication.

Agencies affiliated with the United Nations have developed standards for international air traffic—and for the safety of life at sea.

They have arranged for orderly use of the airwaves by allocating available radio frequencies among nations and users.

They have promoted international weather forecasting and are pioneering in the development of a World Weather Watch of incalculable benefit to peoples of all nations.

They have developed and maintained uniform international quarantine regulations against the spread of communicable diseases—and liberated 800 million people from the threat of the greatest killer of all time: malaria.

In these and other ways—through peacekeeping, through nationbuilding, and through international technical services—the United Nations serves its Members. In doing so, the Organization serves the national interest of the United States. It helps us do things we could not do so well alone and encourages other nations to share the burdens.

CONCLUSION

In one sense, the smallest Members are in greatest need of the United Nations.

In another sense, the United Nations is of greatest service to the largest nations—for without the United Nations, the nations with the greatest resources would have to shoulder most of these tasks alone.

And in a combined sense, the United Nations serves simultaneously the large *and* the small, the rich *and* the poor—for the peace of one area is but part of world peace, and the prosperity of one country is but an element of the world's well-being.

This is why consistent and effective sup-

port for the United Nations has been near the heart of the United States foreign policy for two decades.

This is why the Congress and the public, regardless of politics or party, have been ready to stick with the United Nations through thick and thin.

The Organization has reached a point where the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council need to be enlarged to take account of the great growth of the Organization in recent years.

The proposed amendments offer responsible and equitable plans for meeting this problem.

Because the United Nations will continue to be deeply needed by nations which seek peace—by all nations which seek to raise the levels of human welfare—by all nations which seek to cooperate in putting the achievements of modern technology to work for all mankind—it is in the national interest of the United States to ratify these steps toward making more effective the principal Councils of the Organization.

I therefore request the consent of the Senate to ratification by the United States of these amendments to the Charter of the United Nations.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
April 6, 1965

NOTE: The United Nations Charter amendments and the Secretary of State's report to the President are printed in "Hearings Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Eighty-Ninth Congress, First Session, on Executive A, 89th Congress, 1st Session, April 28 and 29, 1965" (Government Printing Office).

170 Remarks at the Opening of the Federal Science Exhibit. *April 6, 1965*

Mr. Macy, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very proud to come here this evening to participate in opening this very distinguished and significant exhibit here in this very beautiful hall. It was just 2 nights ago, I think Sunday evening, that Mrs. Johnson and I were returning from Camp David to the White House by helicopter. The approach to the South Lawn gave us an unusually impressive view of this beautiful building. Mrs. Johnson, who I am sure you know is devoted to the beautification of this Capital City, pointed out this beautiful building and said, "Now that is a perfect example of the kind of beautiful architecture we ought to have here in Washington, and I want you to take notice of it."

Her comment gave me the kind of opportunity that every husband probably dreams of, at least now and then. I turned and looked her straight in the eye and said gently and as sweetly as I knew how, "Yes, my darling, I know because I helped to build it."

I am very proud of my association with the Smithsonian—just as I am proud of the close association I have been privileged to have with many of our Federal Government programs in the field of science and engineering.

Throughout our entire history, American respect for science and our devotion to the freedom of the scientific community has had much to do with our evolution as a Nation and our success and our happiness as a people.

From Lewis and Clark to Grissom and Young, the Government of the United States has been a partner of major efforts to extend man's knowledge of this earth and the realms above it.

All along, there has been one distinguishing feature of this relationship between the state and science, and that distinguishing feature is our unwavering determination that the end of science shall be the betterment of man rather than the aggrandizement of the state. Likewise, it is our determination that benefits of our gains in human knowledge shall serve all of mankind and, above all else, shall contribute to the cause of peace in the world.

We cannot foresee tonight what the future may bring for any of us. We can believe, however, that we are at the edge of an era of history when science and technology may well revolutionize life on earth not for only a few nations but, we all hope, for all people. I hope and I pray every day that the time may come when nations will lay aside aggression and war as instruments of national policy and turn to joint endeavors of compassion and construction to make life richer and happier for all men, East and West.

And so I want to leave this thought. I hope that we may have the wisdom and the foresight and the sense of responsibility in the field of political science to realize to the fullest the advantages that will open to us all from the works that are being done now in the fields of physical science and technology.

Our American commitment remains firm. We shall use our science and our technology only in the service of peace and in devotion to the cause of man. This is our vision—"The Vision of Man" to which this exhibition is dedicated.

I think it is appropriate then for us to remember the words of the man who—before his time—foresaw the meaning and the potential of space, Dr. Robert Goddard. For it was Dr. Goddard who said, "It is difficult to say what is impossible, for the dream of yesterday is the hope of today and it is the reality of tomorrow."

So it is our vision that we can and that we must make the dreams of both yesterday and today into the realities of tomorrow for all mankind.

The reality of today that brought me here alone was that Mrs. Johnson had to be in New York tonight for another appearance and my two daughters, who I thought I'd sandbagged and were ready to go, both informed me at the last minute they had midterm exams. But here I am and I am so happy to see all of you and I look forward to the chance to visit here for a little while.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:55 p.m. at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology. His opening words referred to John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The exhibit, held April 7 to May 14 and sponsored by the Civil Service Commission in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and 10 other Government agencies, illustrated the productive partnership of science and Government.

171 Remarks Upon Presenting the National Teacher of the Year Award. *April 7, 1965*

Members of the Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

One of the most welcome duties of a President is to present the National Teacher of the Year award. I find this duty particularly pleasant for several reasons. First, I believe strongly, as I have all my adult life, that no profession means more to the future of our country than the teaching profession, and it is going to mean more after this week

when we pass our education bill. Secondly, there is some likelihood that I might become a candidate for this honor myself someday.

The award this year goes to Mr. Richard Klinck of Wheat Ridge, Colorado. Under circumstances similar to my own experiences long ago, Mr. Klinck has exhibited the finest qualities to be found in America. He has given more than he has been asked to give and our generation is richer for it. In this selfless service he represents all of the 2 million Americans who give their time, their energies, and their devotion so that the young people of America may have the best education possible. We also are going to improve that this week. So we honor Mr. Richard Klinck today. We honor also all of his fellow teachers throughout America, and we express our appreciation to him and to all of them for their stewardship of our most precious national resource—our youth.

This year we have placed education where it belongs, as the number one priority at the top of our national agenda. In the very near future we hope to see enacted into law by far the most comprehensive legislation for the support of our schools ever to be considered by Congress or the Nation. This measure was reported by the Senate committee, I understand, unanimously only yesterday. They will start consideration of it in the Senate today.

But all we do to provide tools of education would matter very little if it were not for the American men and women who use these tools to aid our children. Few Americans face such continuing challenge and respond so well as do the teachers of America. Upon their shoulders we have placed a heavy responsibility. The education that they impart to our young people is the basis of our prosperity, it is the basis of our security, and really is the basis of freedom itself.

A great historian has said a teacher affects eternity.

Mr. Klinck, we are extremely proud to welcome you to the White House this morning. We are very proud of your great delegation made up of both parties in the Congress from the great State of Colorado. I know they are especially proud of you, and they say so by their presence here this morning.

What you are doing in the great State of Colorado is a source of inspiration to us all. You have shown, I think, that a true teacher does not begrudge his time or even limit his efforts. He commits his entire life to the development of other minds and other lives.

Last year the President presented the Teacher of the Year award, and I said at that time that I would like every "Teacher of the Year" to serve as a full and active member of the Presidential Scholars Commission for the coming year. So, Mr. Klinck, I am today appointing you to serve on that Commission. And I hope, as you come here to perform your duties, that you will be reminded—and we will all be happy to see you—to bring your wife and daughter along with you.

I hope you will devote your energies to the students of all America as tirelessly as you have to your own students in Colorado, and from your example America will not only profit but freedom will profit throughout the world.

I especially want to thank the leaders in this field and the organization of Look magazine, and it gives me particular pride to be able to take a small part in this ceremony this morning.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Richard E. Klinck, a sixth grade teacher at Reed Street Elementary School, Wheat Ridge, Colo., was chosen "Teacher of the Year" from a group of five

finalists selected by a screening committee of national educational leaders.

The National Teacher of the Year Award is sponsored annually by Look magazine in cooperation with the Council of Chief State School Officers, an organization of State superintendents and commissioners of education.

Among those attending the ceremony were Mr. Klinck's wife and their daughter Jeannine.

172 Address at Johns Hopkins University: "Peace Without Conquest." *April 7, 1965*

Mr. Garland, Senator Brewster, Senator Tydings, Members of the congressional delegation, members of the faculty of Johns Hopkins, student body, my fellow Americans:

Last week 17 nations sent their views to some two dozen countries having an interest in southeast Asia. We are joining those 17 countries [1] and stating our American policy tonight which we believe will contribute toward peace in this area of the world.

I have come here to review once again with my own people the views of the American Government.

Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change.

This is the principle for which our ancestors fought in the valleys of Pennsylvania. It is the principle for which our sons fight tonight in the jungles of Viet-Nam.

Viet-Nam is far away from this quiet campus. We have no territory there, nor do we seek any. The war is dirty and brutal and difficult. And some 400 young men, born into an America that is bursting with opportunity and promise, have ended their lives on Viet-Nam's steaming soil.

Why must we take this painful road?

Why must this Nation hazard its ease, and its interest, and its power for the sake of a people so far away?

We fight because we must fight if we are to live in a world where every country can shape its own destiny. And only in such a world will our own freedom be finally secure.

This kind of world will never be built by bombs or bullets. Yet the infirmities of man are such that force must often precede reason, and the waste of war, the works of peace.

We wish that this were not so. But we must deal with the world as it is, if it is ever to be as we wish.

THE NATURE OF THE CONFLICT

The world as it is in Asia is not a serene or peaceful place.

The first reality is that North Viet-Nam has attacked the independent nation of South Viet-Nam. Its object is total conquest.

Of course, some of the people of South Viet-Nam are participating in attack on their own government. But trained men and supplies, orders and arms, flow in a constant stream from north to south.

This support is the heartbeat of the war.

And it is a war of unparalleled brutality. Simple farmers are the targets of assassination and kidnapping. Women and children are strangled in the night because their men are loyal to their government. And helpless villages are ravaged by sneak attacks. Large-scale raids are conducted on towns, and terror strikes in the heart of cities.

The confused nature of this conflict cannot

[1] The text of the reply to the 17-nation declaration of March 15 was released by the White House on April 8, 1965. The 17-nation declaration and the U.S. reply are printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 52, p. 610).

mask the fact that it is the new face of an old enemy.

Over this war—and all Asia—is another reality: the deepening shadow of Communist China. The rulers in Hanoi are urged on by Peking. This is a regime which has destroyed freedom in Tibet, which has attacked India, and has been condemned by the United Nations for aggression in Korea. It is a nation which is helping the forces of violence in almost every continent. The contest in Viet-Nam is part of a wider pattern of aggressive purposes.

WHY ARE WE IN VIET-NAM?

Why are these realities our concern? Why are we in South Viet-Nam?

We are there because we have a promise to keep. Since 1954 every American President has offered support to the people of South Viet-Nam. We have helped to build, and we have helped to defend. Thus, over many years, we have made a national pledge to help South Viet-Nam defend its independence.

And I intend to keep that promise.

To dishonor that pledge, to abandon this small and brave nation to its enemies, and to the terror that must follow, would be an unforgivable wrong.

We are also there to strengthen world order. Around the globe, from Berlin to Thailand, are people whose well-being rests, in part, on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Viet-Nam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war.

We are also there because there are great stakes in the balance. Let no one think for a moment that retreat from Viet-Nam would bring an end to conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another. The central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied. To withdraw from one battlefield means only to prepare for the next. We must say in southeast Asia—as we did in Europe—in the words of the Bible: "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further."

There are those who say that all our effort there will be futile—that China's power is such that it is bound to dominate all southeast Asia. But there is no end to that argument until all of the nations of Asia are swallowed up.

There are those who wonder why we have a responsibility there. Well, we have it there for the same reason that we have a responsibility for the defense of Europe. World War II was fought in both Europe and Asia, and when it ended we found ourselves with continued responsibility for the defense of freedom.

OUR OBJECTIVE IN VIET-NAM

Our objective is the independence of South Viet-Nam, and its freedom from attack. We want nothing for ourselves—only that the people of South Viet-Nam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way.

We will do everything necessary to reach that objective. And we will do only what is absolutely necessary.

In recent months attacks on South Viet-Nam were stepped up. Thus, it became necessary for us to increase our response and to make attacks by air. This is not a change of purpose. It is a change in what we believe that purpose requires.

We do this in order to slow down aggression.

We do this to increase the confidence of the brave people of South Viet-Nam who

have bravely borne this brutal battle for so many years with so many casualties.

And we do this to convince the leaders of North Viet-Nam—and all who seek to share their conquest—of a very simple fact:

We will not be defeated.

We will not grow tired.

We will not withdraw, either openly or under the cloak of a meaningless agreement.

We know that air attacks alone will not accomplish all of these purposes. But it is our best and prayerful judgment that they are a necessary part of the surest road to peace.

We hope that peace will come swiftly. But that is in the hands of others besides ourselves. And we must be prepared for a long continued conflict. It will require patience as well as bravery, the will to endure as well as the will to resist.

I wish it were possible to convince others with words of what we now find it necessary to say with guns and planes: Armed hostility is futile. Our resources are equal to any challenge. Because we fight for values and we fight for principles, rather than territory or colonies, our patience and our determination are unending.

Once this is clear, then it should also be clear that the only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement.

Such peace demands an independent South Viet-Nam—securely guaranteed and able to shape its own relationships to all others—free from outside interference—tied to no alliance—a military base for no other country.

These are the essentials of any final settlement.

We will never be second in the search for such a peaceful settlement in Viet-Nam.

There may be many ways to this kind of peace: in discussion or negotiation with the governments concerned; in large groups or in small ones; in the reaffirmation of old agreements or their strengthening with new ones.

We have stated this position over and over again, fifty times and more, to friend and foe alike. And we remain ready, with this purpose, for unconditional discussions.

And until that bright and necessary day of peace we will try to keep conflict from spreading. We have no desire to see thousands die in battle—Asians or Americans. We have no desire to devastate that which the people of North Viet-Nam have built with toil and sacrifice. We will use our power with restraint and with all the wisdom that we can command.

But we will use it.

This war, like most wars, is filled with terrible irony. For what do the people of North Viet-Nam want? They want what their neighbors also desire: food for their hunger; health for their bodies; a chance to learn; progress for their country; and an end to the bondage of material misery. And they would find all these things far more readily in peaceful association with others than in the endless course of battle.

A COOPERATIVE EFFORT FOR DEVELOPMENT

These countries of southeast Asia are homes for millions of impoverished people. Each day these people rise at dawn and struggle through until the night to wrestle existence from the soil. They are often wracked by disease, plagued by hunger, and death comes at the early age of 40.

Stability and peace do not come easily in such a land. Neither independence nor human dignity will ever be won, though, by arms alone. It also requires the work of peace. The American people have helped generously in times past in these works. Now there must be a much more massive effort to improve the life of man in that

conflict-torn corner of our world.

The first step is for the countries of southeast Asia to associate themselves in a greatly expanded cooperative effort for development. We would hope that North Viet-Nam would take its place in the common effort just as soon as peaceful cooperation is possible.

The United Nations is already actively engaged in development in this area. As far back as 1961 I conferred with our authorities in Viet-Nam in connection with their work there. And I would hope tonight that the Secretary General of the United Nations could use the prestige of his great office, and his deep knowledge of Asia, to initiate, as soon as possible, with the countries of that area, a plan for cooperation in increased development.

For our part I will ask the Congress to join in a billion dollar American investment in this effort as soon as it is underway.

And I would hope that all other industrialized countries, including the Soviet Union, will join in this effort to replace despair with hope, and terror with progress.

The task is nothing less than to enrich the hopes and the existence of more than a hundred million people. And there is much to be done.

The vast Mekong River can provide food and water and power on a scale to dwarf even our own TVA.

The wonders of modern medicine can be spread through villages where thousands die every year from lack of care.

Schools can be established to train people in the skills that are needed to manage the process of development.

And these objectives, and more, are within the reach of a cooperative and determined effort.

I also intend to expand and speed up a program to make available our farm surpluses to assist in feeding and clothing the needy in Asia. We should not allow people to go hungry and wear rags while our own warehouses overflow with an abundance of wheat and corn, rice and cotton.

So I will very shortly name a special team of outstanding, patriotic, distinguished Americans to inaugurate our participation in these programs. This team will be headed by Mr. Eugene Black, the very able former President of the World Bank.

In areas that are still ripped by conflict, of course development will not be easy. Peace will be necessary for final success. But we cannot and must not wait for peace to begin this job.

THE DREAM OF WORLD ORDER

This will be a disorderly planet for a long time. In Asia, as elsewhere, the forces of the modern world are shaking old ways and uprooting ancient civilizations. There will be turbulence and struggle and even violence. Great social change—as we see in our own country now—does not always come without conflict.

We must also expect that nations will on occasion be in dispute with us. It may be because we are rich, or powerful; or because we have made some mistakes; or because they honestly fear our intentions. However, no nation need ever fear that we desire their land, or to impose our will, or to dictate their institutions.

But we will always oppose the effort of one nation to conquer another nation.

We will do this because our own security is at stake.

But there is more to it than that. For our generation has a dream. It is a very old dream. But we have the power and now we have the opportunity to make that dream come true.

For centuries nations have struggled

among each other. But we dream of a world where disputes are settled by law and reason. And we will try to make it so.

For most of history men have hated and killed one another in battle. But we dream of an end to war. And we will try to make it so.

For all existence most men have lived in poverty, threatened by hunger. But we dream of a world where all are fed and charged with hope. And we will help to make it so.

The ordinary men and women of North Viet-Nam and South Viet-Nam—of China and India—of Russia and America—are brave people. They are filled with the same proportions of hate and fear, of love and hope. Most of them want the same things for themselves and their families. Most of them do not want their sons to ever die in battle, or to see their homes, or the homes of others, destroyed.

Well, this can be their world yet. Man now has the knowledge—always before denied—to make this planet serve the real needs of the people who live on it.

I know this will not be easy. I know how difficult it is for reason to guide passion, and love to master hate. The complexities of this world do not bow easily to pure and consistent answers.

But the simple truths are there just the same. We must all try to follow them as best we can.

CONCLUSION

We often say how impressive power is. But I do not find it impressive at all. The guns and the bombs, the rockets and the warships, are all symbols of human failure. They are necessary symbols. They protect what we cherish. But they are witness to human folly.

A dam built across a great river is impressive.

In the countryside where I was born, and where I live, I have seen the night illuminated, and the kitchens warmed, and the homes heated, where once the cheerless night and the ceaseless cold held sway. And all this happened because electricity came to our area along the humming wires of the REA. Electrification of the countryside—yes, that, too, is impressive.

A rich harvest in a hungry land is impressive.

The sight of healthy children in a classroom is impressive.

These—not mighty arms—are the achievements which the American Nation believes to be impressive.

And, if we are steadfast, the time may come when all other nations will also find it so.

Every night before I turn out the lights to sleep I ask myself this question: Have I done everything that I can do to unite this country? Have I done everything I can to help unite the world, to try to bring peace and hope to all the peoples of the world? Have I done enough?

Ask yourselves that question in your homes—and in this hall tonight. Have we, each of us, all done all we could? Have we done enough?

We may well be living in the time foretold many years ago when it was said: "I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live."

This generation of the world must choose: destroy or build, kill or aid, hate or understand.

We can do all these things on a scale never dreamed of before.

Well, we will choose life. In so doing we will prevail over the enemies within man, and over the natural enemies of all mankind.

To Dr. Eisenhower and Mr. Garland, and this great institution, Johns Hopkins, I thank you for this opportunity to convey my thoughts to you and to the American people.

Good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9 p.m. in Shriver Hall Auditorium at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. In his opening words, he referred to Charles S. Garland, Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, and Senators Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland.

Later he referred to Dr. Milton Eisenhower, President of Johns Hopkins University, and Eugene Black, former President of the World Bank and adviser to the President on southeast Asia social and economic development.

Earlier, on the same day, the White House released the text of the statements, made to the press in the Theater at the White House, by George W. Ball, Under Secretary of State, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, and McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, which defined the context of the President's speech.

173 Statement by the President on the Accomplishments of the 89th Congress. *April* 8, 1965

ON NEXT Tuesday, April 13, the first session of the 89th Congress will complete its first 100 days. While this period included the inauguration and other activities traditionally slowing the legislative processes, this Congress will have written by that date a record of major accomplishments without equal or close parallel in the present era.

Already three major measures have been enacted into law: Appalachia, the gold cover, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

We may hopefully anticipate favorable action before the end of this week on two other measures of the very greatest importance to the future of our Nation—the education legislation now before the Senate and the measure to assure hospital care for the aged now before the House.

Additionally, three other major measures are presently in conference between the House and Senate: the Disarmament Act amendments, the Manpower Training Act, and the River Basin Planning Act.

The record already written by both Houses of this Congress—and by Members of both parties—is the very highest compliment to the representatives of the people. As they did in the second session of the 88th Congress, the Senators and Congressmen are responsibly and effectively demonstrating to the world that there will be neither a hopeless deadlock nor needless delay in our democratic system. On behalf of the executive branch—and the American people—I want to salute and congratulate the Congress for this outstanding example of the responsibility of our representative system.

I believe the record of the Congress reflects the will of the American majority at this moment in our national history: that we get on with the job of meeting the needs of our 20th century agenda without allowing politics or partisanship to stand in our way.

At home—and in the world—we are challenged by both peril and promise. Whatever may be the tests ahead, we will be stronger and more secure if we act as a people united to fulfill the promise of our society in the manner this Congress is doing now so commendably.

174 Statement by the President on Federal Disaster Assistance During 1964. *April* 8, 1965

GOVERNOR Buford Ellington, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, has reported to me that during the year 1964 the States asked for and will have received more Federal funds to help them relieve the burdens of the year's natural disasters than during any other year since passage of the Federal Disaster Act in 1950.

In response to requests from Governors, 25 areas in 21 States, territories, and dependencies were declared eligible during the year for Federal assistance under terms of the Disaster Act.

As of this date, a total of $71,393,200 of Federal assistance has been allocated to the States and local communities to assist them in restoring public property—such as roads, bridges, public utilities, and school buildings—damaged or destroyed by disasters last year.

The importance and value of this key Federal–State program is demonstrated impressively by the fact that during the 12 months of 1964 natural disasters touched the lives of more than one out of seven Americans. The disaster authorizations put 450 counties with a combined population of 28 million persons on the disaster list during the year.

Governor Ellington estimates that the Federal share of this cleanup activity will have reached $125 million when it is completed. The worst previous year was 1962 when the Federal share of disaster reconstruction amounted to almost $65 million.

The worst blow struck by the forces of nature last year was the earthquake which devastated the most populous part of Alaska on Good Friday, 1 year ago. This was the costliest disaster since the Federal assistance plan became effective. Allocations under the act will reach $60 million by present estimates—and other forms of Federal reconstruction assistance will total more than $250 million additional. The task of reconstruction in Alaska is 60 percent complete at the present time.

Only slightly less expensive than the Alaska earthquake was the great Christmas storm affecting five States in the Pacific Northwest. Also of major proportions were the Hurricanes Cleo, Dora, and Hilda which cut through Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia.

The disaster fund aid for the repair of public property is only one of more than a score of Federal disaster-aid programs which are brought to bear upon a stricken area of the Nation under the coordination of the Office of Emergency Planning in cooperation with the States.

Important and essential assistance is also afforded to victims of disaster by agencies such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Public Health Service, the Office of Civil Defense, branches of the military services, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Housing and Home Finance Administration, the Small Business Administration, and the American Red Cross.

175 Statement by the President: U.S.–Japanese Cooperation in Medical Science. *April* 8, 1965

NO MATTER what other problems divide the nations of the world the peoples of the globe are joined together in a common struggle against suffering and disease. Americans have always stood ready to play our part in that struggle and to join the forces of our science and our medicine with those of others to try to control and prevent disease not only in our own country but in all parts of the world.

When Prime Minister Sato of Japan was here in January, we agreed that we will cooperate and join our resources and talents in an effort to solve some of the most serious medical problems that afflict our two countries as well as other countries of Asia. Today it is my privilege to announce here—concurrently with announcement being made by the Prime Minister following a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet—that we are going ahead to implement that agreement.

An American team headed by one of our distinguished medical scientists, Dr. Colin MacLeod, Deputy Director of the Office of Science and Technology and including some of our most able medical experts, will leave soon for Tokyo to begin discussions on April 19 with their Japanese counterparts. The purpose will be to seek ways and means by which our two countries can work with each other and with the other nations of Asia to speed our progress in overcoming diseases which are of importance to our own two countries as well as many others in the Pacific area.

They will map out modes of attack against diseases such as malaria, cholera, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, virus diseases, heart disease, and cancer, and will discuss further cooperative efforts on problems of air pollution and pesticides.

After this planning conference, we hope to discuss with the countries concerned ways in which the cooperation can be of benefit to other Asian nations.

Our goal is a peaceful world and a better world. We seek a better, fuller, and healthier life not only for all Americans but for all mankind. We can reach that goal if the nations which have talents and resources join hands with each other and those in need of assistance to face common problems together.

We can make progress by giving attention to those concerns which unite us while at the same time trying earnestly and unceasingly to solve the questions which divide us. The health of mankind is a problem of the deepest common concern. The cooperation between Japan and the United States and other interested nations of Asia is a significant and hopeful step toward these goals.

It is my hope that the works and results of this program may long commemorate the friendly meeting here in the United States with Prime Minister Sato.

NOTE: For the January agreement of the President and Prime Minister Sato, see Item 15.

A list of the names of the 8-member U.S. advisory group on U.S.-Japanese cooperation in medical science, with Dr. Colin MacLeod designated chairman, was released with the President's statement. The group's first planning meeting with their Japanese counterparts was held April 19–21 in Tokyo.

176 The President's News Conference of *April* 8, 1965

Plans for the Development of Southeast Asia

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Earlier in the day the Secretary General [1] wrote me in reference to my speech last evening [2] and I am replying to him expressing my pleasure at his reaction. I am asking Mr. Black,[3] who incidentally is governmental and fiscal adviser to a good many people, including the President and Mr. U Thant, to get together with and assure the Secretary General of our desire to be helpful in connection with any southeast Asian plan that could be evolved.

Mr. Black will convey my views to him and ask him for any further suggestions he may want us to consider. In the meantime, we will be awaiting any suggestions that may come from that area of the world, or that Mr. U Thant may make to us.

Mr. Connor, the Secretary of Commerce, was here earlier and had to leave for a speaking engagement. Ambassador Stevenson [4] was here earlier and had to leave for a speaking engagement. Mr. Black is here now and will have to leave for some other kind of engagement.

You can ask him any questions. Just have mercy on him.

Questions

Q. Do you have any date for meeting with U Thant?

MR. BLACK. No. I just learned about this yesterday and I came down today, as the President said, for a further understanding of this, and so I have not been in touch with the Secretary General.

THE PRESIDENT. I might add that I had some remarks with General Eisenhower yesterday before I made my speech, and he called me this afternoon while we were in the meeting. I talked to him and he said that he had listened to the speech last evening with great interest. And he commended my approval of—my selection of Mr. Black and the general statement I made with regard to his work, and he sent his good wishes to Mr. Black. I asked Mr. Black to come in and talk to him, also. The General is coming east at the end of the month.[5]

Q. What was that about Easter, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. The General is coming east toward the end of the month, coming to Gettysburg about the first of the month. We'll have a further meeting after he gets back.

Q. Of additional members of the committee?

THE PRESIDENT. No, there won't be any until the Secretary General and people out there have a chance to move—until we have further meetings.

Q. Mr. Black, may I ask you about the mechanics of what you are going to be setting up? I am sure there are a lot of these countries that would like to stand in line for their checks, but you have to set up a new committee with the U.N. Secretary General and with those countries out there. Or how is this?

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[1] U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

[2] Item 172.

[3] Eugene Black, adviser to the President on southeast Asian social and economic development.

[4] Adlai E. Stevenson, U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

[5] Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was returning to his home at Gettysburg, Pa., after spending some time at Palm Springs, Calif.

MR. BLACK. We just don't know yet.

THE PRESIDENT. I am not sure as you are about standing "in line for their checks." What we are going to do first is say to the Secretary General, "Here is the feeling of this country"—in somewhat more detail than we outlined last night—and we are going to await his pleasure and the application of his wisdom and knowledge of that area and see what they come up with. And we will see where we go from there.

Q. Mr. Black, admitting there is preliminary thinking about this project, might we look forward to any involvement with any developed nations with or without additional ties in that area?

MR. BLACK. I would think this is very likely. As a matter of fact, there has been some preliminary interest expressed by some already.

Q. Could you mention some of them?

MR. BLACK. I would rather not.

Q. These are developed countries?

MR. BLACK. Yes.

Q. Do we know whether the billion dollars would be grants or loans?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't think you can put the cart before the horse, fellows. I told you last night what I felt I would like to see evolve and what I would recommend. What I said was I would like the Secretary General to use his knowledge of that area and the leadership and prestige of his office, and that is where he will go. That is what he will come back with, what programs—it won't come from this station.

Q. Mr. Black, you had a great deal of experience as President of the World Bank in bringing India and Pakistan together. Do you see another sort of negotiating role for yourself in getting these nations to work together when there has been so much trouble in that area?

MR. BLACK. I think that is what we hope for.

Q. Mr. President, do you plan to bring General Eisenhower into this program more than this consultant position or just conferring with him again generally?

THE PRESIDENT. I talked to President Truman and General Eisenhower at every opportunity I had—I always seek their advice and counsel—and he called me this afternoon and just told me he heard the speech. I told you everything that happened after that.

Q. Mr. President, is the next step then the meeting with Secretary General U Thant?

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. U Thant, and he takes it from there and you go with him from there on.

Q. This committee, I understand, Mr. President, is a governmental committee. Am I wrong in that?

THE PRESIDENT. This is a committee of certain people from the Government to work in this area. Mr. Black is the committee for the moment. Maybe after Mr. U Thant and the Asian planners come up with their suggestions I may add to that committee.

Q. From the outside?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, I don't know whether it will be Baptists, Methodists—it might be a welfare group. He is the committee at the moment and we will add to it when we need it. These people are going to outline to him what the resources of the Government are, and appropriations are, and what we are doing. He is going to carry what information he has to Mr. U Thant, and Mr. U Thant will take it wherever he wants to. He will get back to us and if Mr. Black wants a committee of four more or eight more we will work it out. I am not trying to discriminate against anyone in Government or out.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT FOLLOWING HOUSE APPROVAL OF MEDICARE BILL

[2.] Q. Mr. President, on another subject, what do you think of the House passing the medical bill?

THE PRESIDENT. I just happen to have it here.

[*Reading*] "This is a landmark day in the historic evolution of our Social Security System. The overwhelming vote of support in the House of Representatives for the Social Security Amendments of 1965 demonstrates once again the vitality of our democratic system in responding to the needs and will of the people.

"In 1935 the passage of the original Social Security Act opened up a new era of expanding income security for our older citizens. Now, in 1965, we are moving once again to open still another frontier: that of health security. For an older person good health is his most precious asset. Access to the best our doctors, hospitals, and other providers of health service have to offer is his most urgent need.

"Today the whole country has reason to be grateful to the Members and leadership of the House for responding positively to the carefully devised proposals of the House Ways and Means Committee to deal in a practical way with a historic idea 'whose time has come.'

"As Senator Harry Byrd [6] has already indicated he will have hearings in the Senate Finance Committee. I believe that speedy Senate action may convert this monumental bill to the final reality of an enacted law."

[6] Senator Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

FURTHER QUESTIONS ON THE PLANS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA

[3.] Q. Could we return to one final question on southeast Asia, sir? We all understand that the plan is in its preliminary stages, but have you talked about the scope of the plan?

THE PRESIDENT. It is an idea now and the plan will be evolved later.

Q. Will it include possibly India, on the one hand, and Indonesia, on the other?

THE PRESIDENT. We are not going to get down to countries or even individuals now. We are just going to say to Mr. Black: Here is what the Government is doing, here is what the President said, here are my views. I have just gone over with him a quotation of my report to President Kennedy on May 6, 1961, which may give you a little more feel of my view:

"Any help, economic as well as military, we give less developed nations to secure and maintain their freedom must be a part of a mutual effort. These nations cannot be saved by United States help alone. To the extent the southeast Asian nations are prepared to take the necessary measures to make our assistance effective, we can be and we must be unstinted in our assistance. It would be helpful to enunciate more clearly than we have in guidance of these nations what we expect or require of them."

Now, that was 3 or 4 years ago, when I was meeting with the United Nations Economic Group out in Saigon. This statement followed that meeting. My March 25th statement [7] indicated what I thought would be the good course to follow—that the Secre-

[7] Item 130.

tary General use his influence in the area, and have the Asian planners plan a program for southeast Asia, and we would be glad to participate. Last night I expressed the hope that the Secretary General would use his knowledge of the area and prestige of his office to evolve the plan. Now you want me to evolve it for him. That I am not going to do, either by individual country or by individual program.

We are doing a good many things in agriculture, in medicine, in aid, and all these things now. We told Mr. Black what those things are. We are spending almost a billion dollars a year in the Department of Defense for what we are doing in that area now—bombs, bullets, planes, and supporting them, and all those things, and spending $450 to $500 million in addition in military assistance. We are spending in aid and Public Law 480 funds in southeast Asia some 400-odd millions more.

So, we indicated last night as a goal, if we could in some way find peace we would like to bring our men home right away. We would like to take some of these resources now being used and instead of converting them into bombs and bullets put them into food, medicine, and clothes, and economic development—like the Mekong River development and how that comes out, how much we put in and what others put in. What nations come in and what nations are developed is somewhere down the road, and we hope Mr. U Thant and the southeast Asians evolve that.

Q. Mr. President, this is already being called a Marshall plan for southeast Asia. Is that label familiar to you?

THE PRESIDENT. No, I have not heard it yet. I don't think we have a plan yet. As I have tried to state several times, the idea here, an indication of our willingness, what we are saying to Mr. Black he will be saying to the Secretary General, that here is what I think the President had in mind, in detail, and we will be waiting to see what the Secretary General says.

I am saying to the Secretary General something like this: "I am greatly encouraged about my speech last night. I welcome your assurance of your own continuing concern for peaceful settlement of Viet-Nam. I am asking Ambassador Stevenson to keep in close touch with you on these matters." And Mr. Black will also be talking to him about what went on this afternoon.

I want to stress and emphasize: we expect it to be a plan formulated under the leadership, guidance, and prestige of the Secretary General and which we want the people of southeast Asia to do the planning and to lay out the program which we will try to fit our resources into. Is that clear?

I know how much you can use some extra copy, but it is not going to be formulated here. It is going to be formulated out there and it will come back here and we will act on it.

Reporter: Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's forty-first news conference was held in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 6:40 p.m. on Thursday, April 8, 1965.

As printed, this news conference follows the text of the official White House transcript.

177 Remarks at the Swearing In of Members of the National Council on the Arts. *April* 9, 1965

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am delighted to welcome this distinguished group here today on the occasion of the first meeting of the National Council on the Arts. Let me say now how much, how very much, I appreciate the willingness of each of you to serve on this Council and to give us this help.

This, to me, is a very important and I think, in fact, a very historic occasion.

As you may know, bills to establish arts councils have been pending before Congress since the year 1877. So it made me especially happy, therefore, to be able to sign this bill last September. I hope I will be able to sign an education bill this April. It has been pending in Congress since 1870, so we are gradually catching up.

It is my hope that you, as my artistic advisers and counselors, may have some very constructive and dynamic recommendations to make that we would like to follow. I think it is important to meet, but what is quite important is not just to meet but to get things done.

I went to bed last night reading a transcript of a meeting I had out in Bangkok in 1961 with a group of men of vision, and we were talking about the development of the great Mekong Delta Valley—the construction of dams and the great evolution operation out there.

And I said to them, "We have been talking for several years, planning for several years; when do we get some action?" And they said, "Well, you have to have plans before you get action."

We agree with that.

Now, then, yesterday I was talking to Mr. Eugene Black and I was asking the same question I had asked in 1961. Since then dozens of thousands of people have died, perhaps because we still are talking instead of getting things done. So, I think that we could all profit by the recognition and understanding that it is important to meet, but it is more important to act.

I believe that a world of creation and thought is at the very core of all civilization, and that our civilization will largely survive in the works of our creations.

That quality, as I have said many times before, confirms the faith that our common hope may be much more enduring than our conflicting hostilities. And we want to think each hour of the things that we do that will be enduring.

Right now the men of affairs are struggling to catch up with the insights of great art. The stakes may well be the survival of our entire society.

So this great Nation, this country that we love so much, is looking to this handful of extremely talented individuals, looking to you as the representatives of all fields of the arts, for ways in which the Government can maintain and can strengthen an atmosphere which will permit the arts to flourish and to become a part of everyone's life.

Yesterday we had a bill passed through the Congress by a vote of 313 to 115 that affects the health of every person in this land. And while they were voting on it in the House, they were acting in the Senate on the education bill, which will affect every child born in this world. And I hope that before too long Congressman Thompson and my delightful friend, Senator Pell, will be moving in the direction of trailbrazing legislation that will have the support of all of you, and that will truly make our meeting here today worthwhile.

Nothing gives me more real pleasure than to be able to take that pen and to act and to approve this trailblazing thing. I kind of have a rule against arm twisting myself, but I do want to provide proper leadership, and if any of my friends on this Council have any views in connection with Senator Pell's bill and Congressman Thompson I would not object to your communicating them to such friends as you may have on the Hill.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey.

The bill establishing the National Council on the Arts was approved by the President on September 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 905).

The President's reference to a 1961 meeting in Bangkok was to a visit to Thailand during his southeast Asia trip in May 1961 (see "Public Papers of the Presidents, John F. Kennedy 1961," Items 171 [2], 203).

On February 23, the White House announced the appointment of 26 members of the National Council on the Arts, of which Roger L. Stevens, Special Assistant to the President on the Arts, was designated Chairman.

178 Remarks Following Enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill. *April* 9, 1965

CONGRESS has taken the most significant step of this century to provide widespread help to all of America's schoolchildren. I predict that this is just the beginning, the first giant stride toward full educational opportunity for all of our schoolchildren.

I am proud of what the Congress has done in the last 15 months since I have been President to help put education at the top of America's agenda.

We have underscored this priority with some of the most important, some of the most far-reaching legislation that has ever been enacted in our land. This school bill is a wide-reaching bill. It will offer new hope to tens of thousands of youngsters who need attention before they ever enroll in the first grade. It will help five million children of poor families overcome their greatest barrier to progress—poverty. It will put textbooks in now empty hands. It will establish new centers of learning throughout our entire land, and it will do all of this while leaving the control of education in the hands of local citizens.

I don't know of another single piece of legislation that will help so many for so little cost. For every one of the billion dollars that we spend on this program will come back tenfold as school dropouts change to school graduates. A youngster who finishes high school earns over $35,000 more during his lifetime than a school dropout earns. A college graduate earns over $100,000 more during his lifetime than a high school graduate. And beyond the benefit to the economy of more productive citizens is the simple fact that dropouts are the first casualties of our advancing technology.

Every year one million American children leave high school. They are the last to be hired and they are the first to be fired.

This bill tackles their problem head on. Your Congress and your President are moving vigorously to meet the educational needs of America, the educational needs of a people that are growing younger every year.

I am very proud of your House of Representatives and your United States Senate, and I know every American who looks to our future will join me in applauding the historic action that the Congress has just

taken. Since 1870, almost a hundred years ago, we have been trying to do what we have just done—pass an elementary school bill for all the children of America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:19 p.m. in the White House Theater. For the President's remarks upon signing the elementary and secondary education bill, see Item 181.

179 Remarks at the Dedication of the Gary Job Corps Center, San Marcos, Texas. *April* 10, 1965

Governor Connally, Congressman Pickle, Mr. Shriver, members of the board of trustees and faculty, Mr. Mayor, members of the Job Corps, ladies and gentlemen:

This is a very proud and a very special occasion for me.

Not many years ago, as you have been reminded, as a Congressman I came here to San Marcos and participated in developing this site, Camp Gary, in order to train young men to go to war. I am so proud today to come back here, not for myself but for my country, to rededicate this facility to the training of young Americans for the pursuit of peace.

I am especially proud of the young men enrolled here.

I couldn't help but compare what was happening today and what happened some 30 years ago on another day in my life. This is my anniversary. I went to Congress 28 years ago on April 10th—but I had had some training in the old job corps here at the college before I ran for Congress. And I remember that it was about 30 years ago that I had Governor Connally, and Mr. Pickle, and a good many other people on this platform in the job corps of that day.

Governor Connally talks about not having to borrow money to pay his income tax these days. He did not have to borrow it then, either. But he's always been a modest man. I can give testimony, even if it is not eloquent to the fact, that he's come a long way from that $25 a month to $25,000 a year. So, fellows, you have got something to shoot at here.

Thirty years ago I employed Mr. Pickle for the job corps; in 30 years he's come from $30 to $30,000.

And I must say, in all frankness, I knew Mr. Ruby, one of your trustees, when he was not making much more than that, when he was a young man your age. And I knew Mr. Thornton long before he got to be a big banker, when he was taking training just as you are taking it.

And in all candor and frankness, you three fellows who spoke here today indicate to me having a far greater potential than any of these fellows indicated.

But you have made a choice that I, myself, once faced—the choice of being a dropout for life or striving to be something more.

I was a dropout from 1924 to 1926. I worked for a dollar a day. I went to California seeking my fortune and almost starved to death before I got back to Texas!

But whatever has come to me, the time I spent in this cordial city studying and learning did make some little difference. And I hope that it is the same for you, because I want you to know that your country is very, very proud of you, and very proud of the choice that you have made in coming here.

On such an anniversary, among old friends and good friends, I think the temptation is great to reminisce. But I came here today not to speak of what has changed in

this country, but I came to talk about what is unchanging in America.

Nowhere on this earth, in all the history of man, has there been such changes as we have experienced in the United States during those middle years of this 20th century.

We are a far stronger nation, a far richer nation, an infinitely wiser nation, a much happier nation, than in those years back in the thirties when my career began. But what we stand for as a nation, and what we are as a people, remains unchanged.

And this is a point which needs to be made, I think, over and over a dozen times or more.

Three decades ago, 30 years ago, the course of history for the world was set on a tragic direction because other men in other lands misread our American purpose, misjudged our American will and determination, and—not least of all—miscalculated the spirit and the stamina of our American youth.

There must not be any mistakes like that made today because I am determined to use whatever talents are mine to make certain that America is not misunderstood in the world today.

In this setting, and under these circumstances which mean so much to me, I would like for a moment today to speak from my heart to the hearts of men and women everywhere in all this world, to say a few things:

Beyond these shores, we of America have only one purpose—that purpose is peace in the world for all men, peace for ourselves, peace for all mankind of all countries.

The only wars we seek are wars such as we are fighting here today on these peaceful grounds—as Dr. Singletary mentioned—wars against poverty, wars against disease, wars against discrimination, wars against ignorance, and wars against war itself.

I started out the early part of the week trying to evolve and enunciate a program that I hoped would be war against war itself. In a tripod, three-pronged speech that I made in Baltimore on Wednesday evening to the Nation and to the world, I made clear our firmness and our commitment, and our determination to carry out our commitments; our readiness and our willingness to engage in unconditional discussions; and our great Christian, humanitarian desire to participate in helping to develop other parts of the world.

And to you young men who may be following in our footsteps not many years from now, I want to observe this: I don't think that this country has ever had a more profitable week in its political history.

Wednesday, we were evolving a program of war against war in Baltimore. Thursday, we were passing the most far-reaching, comprehensive health program ever enacted by any country at any time through the House of Representatives. Friday, we got done what we have been trying to do in this country since 1870—pass a comprehensive national education bill.

I remember back many years ago, more than 20 years ago, when I was one of two or three men from my section to vote for an education bill. And I was so proud last night when they brought me word that only 17 in the entire Senate had voted against one yesterday out of the 100 Senators there.

So, on health, on education, the war on disease, the war on ignorance, the war against war, and, yes, the war against discrimination—this week, yesterday, we reported from the committees of the House and of the Senate, the most comprehensive voting rights bill to ever be reported from the committees of the Congress.

So, we would like to welcome to these works that we are doing, not just the people of our Congress, or our State, but to all peoples of all nations. And we are so happy

that we could have the distinguished Governor from our sister Republic here on the platform with us today, because it was just a few weeks ago that I talked to his distinguished President here about the program of this administration's war against war, war against ancient enemies of ignorance, and disease, and poverty, and illiteracy. And I am so happy that their President Díaz Ordaz is undertaking a similar program in his country, and he will have our most enthusiastic support and cooperation.

We do not seek to live in a world where all men think alike, but we do seek to live in a world where all men are free to think together.

Peace is our purpose, and the works of peace are the works that we want to do most.

But let no man in any land, any time, misjudge our purpose, or our cause, or our course.

We love peace. We hate war. But our course is charted always by the compass of honor.

We know today, as Americans have always known, that liberty has only one price—and that is eternal vigilance. That price we are able and we are willing to pay.

Where we have given our commitments to others, as I said Wednesday night in Baltimore, we shall keep them, for we have made a binding commitment to ourselves that peace shall not be lost and freedom shall not perish from this earth.

I hope I speak softly but firmly when I say to all, let none misjudge. Let none doubt the will that supports this American purpose of peace and freedom.

I would say also let none today miscalculate either the spirit or the stamina of our American youth. In times past America has asked her young to shoulder arms and to fight for freedom on many fields and many forests throughout the world. And I would remind all the world that they have never failed.

In these times now we ask our young and the youth of all the lands to give their hands and their hearts to these worthy wars against poverty and disease, illiteracy and discrimination, because we believe the young people of the world are ready to rally to such endeavors. We know this is true of the young people in America. And as I said the other night we would so much enjoy asking our men from the far corners of southeast Asia to return from the bombs and the bullets of that area, and bring them home, and to help those who live there build a peaceful world that knows no illiteracy and no disease and no poverty.

Today we are spending in southeast Asia between a billion and a half and two billion dollars on bombs and bullets and helicopters, and war and disease and development. How much better it would be if we could bring half of the money we are spending there now back in those helicopters with those men to help develop our own young people here at home, and leave the other half out there to help develop their young people so we could work together in brotherly love.

We are determined here in America to give all of our youth their chance. We would like to see that done for all youth everywhere. We in America are committing our resources to the education of our people as never before, to their health as never before, to their happiness and their hope as never before. We are determined that no child born in this land of the free shall ever be deprived by our neglect of realizing his share of America's promise.

That promise of America was once described by Thomas Wolfe in these words——

"—To every man, his chance.

"—To every man, regardless of his birth,

his shining golden opportunity.

"—To every man the right to live, to work, to be himself, and to become whatever his manhood and his vision can combine to make him.

"—This, seeker, is the promise of America."

All my life, since I left this beautiful little city of San Marcos, I have been devoted to the fulfillment of this promise, and that devotion was never more positive or more determined than it is today.

But I want the youth of the world today to know, whether they live in the East or the West, in old countries or young countries, that the American President and the American people want to fulfill this promise not just for our own but for them too.

We believe that this is not a dark and dreary hour for mankind, but rather we are convinced that this is a bright and precious time when the hope for peace is real, when the chance for progress is great, when the light of liberty can shine forth more brightly than it has ever shined in all of our history. We are determined, we are committed, we are steadfastly resolved that the precious opportunity shall not be lost for the youth of America or for the youth of the entire world.

In these purposes we are a nation united, we are a people dedicated, we are a land determined as we have been for 189 years.

So coming back here today to these familiar scenes, I am conscious anew of what this system has meant to me and what it can mean for all young men and women, if the door of opportunity remains open. And I am determined and I am dedicated to use the time that is mine to keep that door open in America and to open it wider, wider for all the youth of my own country and for all the youth of every country, of every creed, of every continent.

This is a stimulating and inspiring occasion for me. I am so happy that this great undertaking that is going on throughout America in our war on poverty is directed by this selfless, young man who was a very poor boy himself and who in the last 4 years has opened the door of opportunity to thousands and thousands of young people not only here but throughout the world—Sargent Shriver.

Presidents come and go. Some leave their mark, some fade into memory, but there are two Presidents that I believe are looking down upon us today, observing the results of our labors and our leadership. Oh, how I wish and hope and believe that Abraham Lincoln was watching Alex Maynard from Carl Albert's district up in McAlester, Oklahoma, as he talked to this group today, and how pleased and how proud he would be not only of Alex but what he, Mr. Lincoln stood for and fought for and died for. And the man who originally conceived of the poverty program and who dreamed of it, but was not spared to see his dreams come true. How much I know he must enjoy this very moment looking down on all these young men of all races, all religions, all regions, all colors assembled here listening to Tommy Caves of Louisiana, David Mullet of Georgia, and Alex Maynard of Oklahoma, roll up their sleeves and start out to help win this war on poverty. President Kennedy is watching all of you. He would be mighty proud of you.

I am not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but I predict that not only these two great Presidents who have shown vision and courage and willingness to provide opportunities for those who are entitled to it, but I predict that all the Presidents that have gone before us and that will come after us will look to this year, 1965, as a year of accomplishment, as a year of achievement, as a year of realization of their dreams that the day would come

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here in their own America when the weak would rise up and they would be blessed, and that the rich and poor, those who pay income taxes and those who don't, but all give of our talents and our efforts to the end that war on war would be successfully waged, that war on disease and ignorance and illiteracy would finally be won, and that this great Nation and this great world would someday reach the time when disease and illiteracy and ignorance would be gone and we could live happily as one people, in brotherhood under God.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:52 a.m. in the theater on the grounds of the Gary Job Corps Center at San Marcos, Tex. In his opening words he referred to Governor John B. Connally and Representative J. J. Pickle, both of Texas, Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and Mayor Ellis Serur of San Marcos. Later he referred to Cecil B. Ruby and J. R. Thornton, members of the Texas Educational Foundation, Inc., which sponsored the Gary Job Corps Center, and Otis A. Singletary, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity's Job Corps training program, who spoke at the ceremony. He also referred to Governor Praxedis Balboa of the state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz of Mexico, and Tommy Caves, David Mullet, and Alex Maynard, Job Corps students, who spoke briefly on their impressions of the Center.

The President's reference, early in his remarks, to the "old job corps" was to the National Youth Administration of which he was the Texas State director from 1935 to 1937.

For the President's speech in Baltimore on Wednesday, April 8, see Item 172.

180 Statement by the President on the Death of Cardinal Meyer. *April* 10, 1965

AMERICANS of all creeds and religious traditions mourn the death of Albert Cardinal Meyer. His sturdy faith and deep-rooted belief in individual dignity, common understanding, and religious freedom for all men justly earned him the profound admiration, respect, and gratitude of men everywhere. Though his life was cut short at the very peak of its powers and influence, he leaves behind a brilliant record of accomplishment and good works. His mind and spirit will forever be an inspiring legacy for all those who seek to perpetuate his ideals of human compassion and spiritual leadership.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Tex.

181 Remarks in Johnson City, Tex., Upon Signing the Elementary and Secondary Education Bill. *April* 11, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

I want to welcome to this little school of my childhood many of my former schoolmates and many who went to school to me at Cotulla and Houston and San Marcos, as well as some of my dear friends from the educational institutions of this area.

My Attorney General tells me that it is legal and constitutional to sign this act on Sunday, even on Palm Sunday. My minister assured me that the Lord's day will not be violated by making into law a measure which will bring mental and moral benefits to millions of our young people.

So I have chosen this time and this place for two reasons.

First, I do not wish to delay by a single day the program to strengthen this Nation's elementary and secondary schools. I devoutly hope that my sense of urgency will be communicated to Secretary Celebrezze, Commissioner Keppel, and the other educa-

tional officers throughout the country who will be responsible for carrying out this program.

Second, I felt a very strong desire to go back to the beginnings of my own education—to be reminded and to remind others of that magic time when the world of learning began to open before our eyes.

In this one-room schoolhouse Miss Katie Deadrich taught eight grades at one and the same time. Come over here, Miss Katie, and sit by me, will you? Let them see you. I started school when I was 4 years old, and they tell me, Miss Kate, that I recited my first lessons while sitting on your lap.

From our very beginnings as a nation, we have felt a fierce commitment to the ideal of education for everyone. It fixed itself into our democratic creed.

Over a century and a quarter ago, the President of the Republic of Texas, Mirabeau B. Lamar, proclaimed education as "the guardian genius of democracy . . . the only dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security that free men desire."

But President Lamar made the mistaken prophecy that education would be an issue "in which no jarring interests are involved and no acrimonious political feelings excited." For too long, political acrimony held up our progress. For too long, children suffered while jarring interests caused stalemate in the efforts to improve our schools. Since 1946 Congress tried repeatedly, and failed repeatedly, to enact measures for elementary and secondary education.

Now, within the past 3 weeks, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 263 to 153, and the Senate, by a vote of 73 to 18, have passed the most sweeping educational bill ever to come before Congress. It represents a major new commitment of the Federal Government to quality and equality in the schooling that we offer our young people. I predict that all of those of both parties of Congress who supported the enactment of this legislation will be remembered in history as men and women who began a new day of greatness in American society.

We are delighted that Senator McCarthy could be speaking at the University of Texas yesterday, and he came up and had lunch with me today, and is returning to Washington with me at 7:30 in the morning. Senator McCarthy is an old friend of mine from Minnesota. Stand up, Senator, and let them see you. He has been working for this educational bill ever since the first day he came to the House of Representatives, and ever since he has been in the Senate.

I am delighted to have another good friend of mine who spent the weekend in his home district—McAlester, Oklahoma—and who came down here to spend the evening with me, and is returning in the morning, the distinguished majority leader of the House, without whose efforts we would never have passed this bill—Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

By passing this bill, we bridge the gap between helplessness and hope for more than 5 million educationally deprived children.

We put into the hands of our youth more than 30 million new books, and into many of our schools their first libraries.

We reduce the terrible timelag in bringing new teaching techniques into the Nation's classrooms.

We strengthen State and local agencies which bear the burden and the challenge of better education.

And we rekindle the revolution—the revolution of the spirit against the tyranny of ignorance.

As a son of a tenant farmer, I know that education is the only valid passport from poverty.

As a former teacher—and, I hope, a future one—I have great expectations of what this law will mean for all of our young people.

As President of the United States, I believe deeply no law I have signed or will ever sign means more to the future of America.

To each and everyone who contributed to this day, the Nation is indebted.

On Tuesday afternoon we will ask the Members of the House and Senate who were instrumental in guiding this legislation through the Congress to meet with us at a reception in the White House.

So it is not the culmination but only the commencement of this journey. Let me urge, as Thomas Jefferson urged his fellow countrymen one time to, and I quote, "Preach, my dear sir, a crusade against ignorance; establish and improve the law for educating the common people. . . ."

We have established the law. Let us not delay in putting it to work.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:20 p.m. on the front lawn of the former Junction Elementary School, Johnson City, Tex. Early in his remarks he referred to Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, and Commissioner of Education Francis Keppel. Later he referred to Mrs. Kate Deadrich Loney, his first schoolteacher. He also referred to Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Representative Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

The reception at the White House for the Members of the Congress was held on April 13 (see Item 183).

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 2362) is entitled "Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965" (Public Law 89-10, 79 Stat. 27).

182 Statement by the President on the 20th Anniversary of the Death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. *April* 12, 1965

TWENTY years ago—wearied by war, strained by the cares and triumphs of many years—the great heart of Franklin Roosevelt came to a stop.

Most of us here shared the darkness of that day, as we had shared the difficult and shining days which had gone before. And wherever we were, when the unbelievable word came, for a moment the light seemed to waver and dim.

But we were wrong about that. For he had worked too well. What he had set aflame was far beyond the poor and futile power of death to put out.

And we can say, with the preacher, "Death be not proud. . . . Though some have called thee mighty and dreadful. . . . For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow, Die not. . . ."

Therefore, I come here to perform a task which is already done. This entire Nation is at once his grave and monument. Millions of men at work and healthy children are his monument. Freedom here, and in many distant lands, is his monument. And we—his friends, his colleagues, and his followers—are also his monument.

I cannot hope to add to history's judgment of the man who guided the reconstruction of America—and released the energies of an entire people to pursue, with unmatched success, the oldest hopes of man.

Truly today's America is his America more than it is the work of any man.

But those of us who were lucky enough to know him, also know there was something beyond the long list of accomplishments. He had the gardener's touch. In

some mysterious way he could reach out, and where there was fear, came hope; where there was resignation, came excitement; where there was indifference, came compassion.

And perhaps we can remember him most, not for what he did, but for what he made us want to do. We are trying to do it still. And I suppose we always will; as will many others to whom he is just a name and a picture in a book.

NOTE: This is the text of a statement prepared for delivery at a ceremony dedicating a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt, which the President was unable to attend. Later on the same day he placed a wreath at the memorial, located in a triangular plot on Pennsylvania Avenue near the National Archives Building.

183 Remarks to Members of Congress at a Reception Marking the Enactment of the Education Bill. *April* 13, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

Last Sunday I signed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act into law. I did that on Sunday because I did not want a single day's delay in placing this landmark legislation on the statute books of this country. But the celebration of this event could not be complete until I met and thanked each of you who fought the good fight.

I wish President Kennedy, my predecessor, could be here today to see his dream come true, of an education bill for all the people of this country—and also, that Senator Robert Taft, who introduced a bill many years ago, back in the forties, in the educational field, and who said to us in the Senate the day he introduced the bill, "The obligation of the Federal Government is to help build a basic floor under public education in America."

Well, for 18 years we were frustrated as we tried to do just that. We failed because we talked instead of doing. We spoke instead of acting. We concentrated on issues that divided us, instead of the one overriding issue that unites us all. And that issue is the need to help each child in America get all the education that he can take.

Well, now Congress has acted and we are here in this historic room in the White House this afternoon to celebrate that action. You acted overwhelmingly by a vote of 263 to 153 in the House of Representatives. And as much as I love the House, long as I served in the House, and with all the differences I have with Wayne Morse on Viet-Nam, we don't differ on education. And I am so proud of Mike Mansfield, and Wayne Morse, Lister Hill, Ralph Yarborough, Senator Kennedy, and all of the others who are here this afternoon who passed this bill 73 to 18 in the United States Senate.

I think Congress has passed the most significant education bill in the history of the Congress. We have made a new commitment to quality and to equality in the education of our young people. "Better build schoolrooms for 'the boys,' " Eliza Cook once warned, "than cells and gibbets for 'the man.' " And that is what we are trying to do.

I know those of you who sat in on the hearings have heard this many, many times, but I hope the people of America can realize that we now spend about $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent youth in the detention home; we spend $2,500 for a family on relief; we spend $3,500 for a criminal in a State prison—1,800, 2,500, 3,500—but we

only spend $450 a year per child in our public schools.

Well, we are going to change that.

The men and women of the Congress who supported this legislation—and I want to emphasize that they are members of both parties, most of the members of both parties voted for it, a few members of each party voted against it, it's not partisan—but those who voted for this bill, in my judgment, will be remembered as pioneers of a new day of greatness in America. And as long as your name is called your ancestors and your descendants are going to be proud of it. You mark that prediction.

I look back on my father's service in the Texas Legislature many years ago, and they say he was one of 45. Well, that was a minority. But think of being one of 73 who voted for this bill in the Senate, and one of 253 that voted for it in the House. And your children and your grandchildren are going to be proud to point to your picture and say, "That's what my granddaddy did." And those of you who did not vote for it, they are going to be proud of you just because you served with them!

You ought to strike that. That was not in the text.

Now, I want to say something to you leaders of education, and the church, and other groups who are willing to submerge your differences for the moment to work for the passage of this bill. I think you are going to share in that glory. And when the picture of this day is taken, in the words of one of our United States Senators of many years ago, I am going to paint a picture of this group, and over those who sit in this room now I am going to hang the roll of honor on each of you who participated. You have done your job.

And now the responsibility is ours—the executive department. We must carry on and we must administer it. And I have a very keen sense of that obligation to each of you, and a keen sense to the children of America, to make certain that the program is carried out swiftly and efficiently. And these folks talk about fiesta without waste.

So I am asking Secretary Celebrezze and Commissioner Keppel to move immediately to prepare the Office of Education for the big job that it has to do, just as soon as the funds are appropriated. Upon their recommendation, I am notifying the Secretary now that later I am going to appoint a task force to carry out his recommendation to assist him in the next 60 days on organizational and personnel problems in this area to administer this bill.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, and others will personally help and make available their best experts for this task, because we want excellence in administration. Now that we have reached a point where we can have excellence in legislation we don't want you to get ahead of us.

Health is important. So is beautification, civil rights, agriculture, defense posture, but all of these are nothing if we do not have education.

I will never do anything in my entire life, now or in the future, that excites me more, or benefits the Nation I serve more, or makes the land and all of its people better and wiser and stronger, or anything that I think means more to freedom and justice in the world than what we have done with this education bill.

Now, whatever else they may say about me, I did not talk to any Senators or Congressmen about this bill, except the leadership—Senator Mansfield and Senator Morse—although I heard my name mentioned out on the fringes several times while

it was being considered. But you take it from me, I worked harder and longer on this measure than on any measure I have ever worked on since I came to Washington in 1931—and I am proud of it.

How to find the right formula. Mr. Gardner is here today and we had a task force work 6 months on that even when I didn't know I was going to be President: I was just running for President. We had a task force working on trying to find an area of agreement, how to give this bill endurance and life and make its urgency come alive to the Congress and the American people. These were the questions that kept me awake at night. And when we would get a group all hitched up and pulling together and the traces tight, moving down the road, why some male or female would come along and just scatter it in all directions. We'd have to put the whole thing back together again.

Now it is done, it has been acted upon by the Congress, it has been exulted in by the American people and we are ready now to put it into action for this generation and countless yet unborn.

I was never prouder than I am right now. I was never prouder of the Congress, the leadership, both Houses. I could spell them out but it would take me an hour—Speaker McCormack, Carl Albert, Hale Boggs, Mike Mansfield and George Smathers, Russell Long, Hubert Humphrey, our Vice President, and Wayne Morse, Adam Clayton Powell, Lister Hill, Carl Perkins, and all who have worked in this field. Some of them had hearings, some of them expedited hearings, some of them fought off the amendments, some voted for the bills and helped beat them, some offered them. But in the end this is the final product in the American way.

Now this is just the beginning of America's first education bill. I want all of you to know that, Republicans and Democrats, this is passed while I happened to be President. There will be others passed when other men are President—Republicans and Democrats. It is the beginning, though, of new hope in America. But while we are here I am going to call a conference this year, this summer, when teachers can come to it.

I had my teacher Sunday who taught me when I was 4 years old. She is now up in her seventies and she is still as young and pretty as a daisy. And she came back from California where they wouldn't even recognize a Texas teacher's certificate until we got into the war and they needed teachers and they let her teach out there. Of course they didn't know who she had taught when they recognized it—done a bad job. But when I was 4 years old—they wouldn't let us enter until 6, but she broke the rule and held me on one knee and held another little friend of mine named Hugo Kline on the other knee. We located Hugo the other day—he is a barber up in Fredericksburg—and we brought him down to the ceremony. We are both too big to get on her knee now but we put our arms around her.

I told her we are going to have a White House conference on education. And I want you people to go out to the States—we are going to bring the Governors in here, maybe 5 or 7, whatever Secretary Celebrezze and Frank Keppel say, maybe the outstanding 10 Governors who have made the finest record in education in their States, and have them come in here and tell us how they did it. We want to bring in the outstanding teachers, principals, superintendents, college teachers.

My first teaching job was $55 a month and it was in a college and didn't pay much, so I decided I'd better get down to the lower

level. Then I taught in a high school. I taught commercial arithmetic and geography in high school and that didn't pay much more. And I finally got down to where I had it made. I became principal of a Mexican school and they paid me $265 a month—and that is when I left and came to Washington.

But we want to have all these educational people from all groups, the State superintendents, the State leaders in the field, the State leaders and their organizations.

During that period I had my first lobbying job. I became a lobbyist for the Houston Teachers Association. I went to Austin and had to deal with that Texas Legislature—and that will try a man's soul, won't it? But I got them to put on a cigarette tax to help raise teachers' salaries.

We're going to have a White House educational conference this year out here on the lawn and ask all the people to come here and spend the day talking and planning, and preparing for how we are going to improve this bill next year and how we are going to extend the rim a little wider and how we are going to have the other education bills.

I am not going to commit myself to the Yarborough bill right now, but he is smiling and I am going to quit talking about the other education bill until I get out of here. Then we are going to have a health conference here and get the leading health administrators and specialists in the Nation so that we can, when we get—I guess Mike will wait until we get back to pass the health bill, but if he doesn't pass it before we leave he will pass it right after we get back, after Easter. We'll have a health conference, then we are going to have the outstanding people who have led the way in the health field, cancer, heart, stroke, and these things. And then when we get through with that we are going to have a beautification conference and have all of the leaders in that field out in the States—how they made their cities prettier, their highways prettier, and their States prettier, and beautified them.

We are going to have a civil rights conference where we can see the people who have taken the leadership in this field in helping people to have the benefits of education and to share and share equally in the rights that all Americans should have and in voters' rights and in compliance with the Civil Rights Act. We are going to call in leaders to talk on that. We are going to have a so much better and more enjoyable and productive summer this summer than we had last summer if you men get your job done in Congress in time for us to do it! And if not we will do it in the early fall.

But in the meantime I want to thank each of you for coming here. I have spoken longer than I wanted to—I hope you will pardon me for taking this time. But back when I was majority leader I said after having voted for all the educational bills that came before the Congress during that period of time—I had three in the House and five in the Senate while I was there; four were educational bills and the fifth was a vocational educational bill—I said as leader that there is nothing that I think is as vital to America, not even its defense posture, nothing as vital as the passage of educational legislation.

I have longed to see this day come and now it is here. I am going to enjoy it and I am going to celebrate it and I am going to quit now by pointing out what the Secretary of Labor said to the Cabinet the other day: We have 1 million youngsters who dropped out of school this year who could go on to complete their education, and their increased earning power over their life would contribute $4 billion to Federal in-

come taxes.

Well, I am interested in the glories of art and architecture and the finer things of life and education, but I am also interested in income taxes, because that is what we use to pay for these things. And just by the dropouts that we now have we could bring $4 billion into this Treasury. I think your estimates run a billion, two something, so it is a good financial investment and so as economists and moneymakers you are not bad.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:42 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to, among others, John W. Gardner, chairman of the President's 1964 task force on education, and to Mrs. Kate Deadrich Loney, his first schoolteacher, and Hugo Kline, one of his first classmates, both of whom were present on the previous Sunday at the ceremony for the signing of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Item 181).

The President's father, Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr., served in the Texas State Legislature from 1905 to 1909 and from 1917 to 1925.

184 Statement by the President on the Economies Achieved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. *April* 13, 1965

I WELCOME Secretary Celebrezze's report as further evidence that this administration is setting new standards of economy and efficiency without impairing the effectiveness of programs which are so vital to our well-being as individuals and as a nation.

Legislation now before the Congress will substantially broaden the mission of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is gratifying to know that a department whose programs touch the lives of every American can double and redouble its expenditures in so many areas and still take pride in the great care with which it spends our tax dollars.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release announcing that the President had that day made public a report from Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze dealing with the operating economies achieved by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare during a 4-year period of unprecedented growth in the Department's programs. By means of simplification and improvement of administrative procedures, the release pointed out, there had been cost reduction savings totaling more than $70 million during the period covered.

The release highlighted the following sentences in Secretary Celebrezze's letter of transmittal to the President: "Together with the States, local governments, and non-governmental agencies, the Department has established an impressive record in meeting America's human needs. At the same time, without sacrificing essential public services, we have improved management, increased employee productivity, and effected many administrative economies. . . . Through continued vigilance and dedicated cost-consciousness, we expect to be able to report further savings in the years ahead."

A 14-point summary of the major program developments as highlighted in the report was also included in the release.

Secretary Celebrezze's report, dated March 1965, is entitled "Program and Management Progress" (28 pp.). It was made available by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

185 Letter to the President of the Senate on the Foreign Service. *April* 13, 1965

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I have forwarded to the Senate (1) a list of 655 Foreign Service Officers who have been recommended for promotion by the Secretary of State, based upon the findings of the 18th Selection Boards, and (2) a list of 760 Career Reserve Officers of the United States Information Agency who have been recommended by the Secretary of State for appointment to the Foreign Service of the

United States under Section 517 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

Those of us who bear the burden of foreign affairs decision-making in an uneasy world are grateful for the knowledge and advice of the men and women of the Foreign Service of the United States. The submission of these promotion and appointment lists enables me to reiterate anew my confidence in the professional ability and dedication of those who serve in this noted government institution. I am eager to do so. For nothing is more important, in my judgment, than that all officers of the United States Government should be proud of their responsibilities and certain of the backing of their superior officers.

It is well known to all that I yield to no one in the concern for military strength and fully effective defenses. This has been constant and unchanging for more than 30 years. I consider the Foreign Service to be a necessary part of the effective defense of our country, and my interest in sustaining, improving, and strengthening our diplomatic corps is unswerving.

Fortunately, we have been able to rely upon the Foreign Service for wise and informed counsel over the years. It has my assurance that it can rely on my desires for a diplomatic corps second to none. I am confident that the Congress shares this desire.

The diplomatic corps has served us well in the peaceful pursuits we prefer and in the dangerous missions that are forced upon us. In South Vietnam, the dangers to which our military men are exposed are well known. Recent events there have again emphasized that the Foreign Service likewise faces grave hazards in the front lines in our quest for peace and freedom.

We can be proud as Americans of the manner in which the Foreign Service has discharged its responsibilities under the leadership of a great Secretary of State.

The promotion list which has been forwarded this day to the Senate is representative of the changes that are taking place in the Foreign Service. All sections of our country and all segments of our society are represented in this list. The list is based solely on the merit of the individuals involved. The list reflects an upward movement of more youthful officers into senior positions. I urge early and favorable action on these nominations.

The second list submitted today represents another significant milestone in the development of our Foreign Service. By bringing into the Foreign Service a group of career officers of proven ability and experience in the conduct of our foreign information programs, we take a step forward toward that unity of outlook and purpose which is so important to the efficient conduct of our relationships with the other nations of the world.

The officers on this list were all carefully selected under the same procedures that apply for Foreign Service Officers. Their duties, objectives, and tasks are closely interwoven with those of our career Foreign Service Officers. By bringing this group into the Foreign Service, we point the way toward a unified and flexible career Foreign Service of the United States which will meet the requirements of other agencies of the government with responsibilities in the field of foreign affairs. I ask that these nominations be favorably considered at this time.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The list of names of the Foreign Service officers recommended for promotion is published in the Congressional Record of April 13, 1965 (p. 7642).

186 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Proposing a New Powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam. *April* 13, 1965

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

Electricity is a basic requirement of modern society. It is vital to our industries, farms, and homes. The Nation's rapidly expanding use of electricity is expected to more than double and perhaps triple by 1980. This calls for the combined efforts of all segments of the power industry—private, cooperative, and public. Therefore, I am pleased to transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of the Interior concerning the economic and engineering feasibility of a third powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam on the Columbia River and a draft of authorizing legislation. I have approved the Secretary's report and recommend that the draft legislation be enacted to authorize the construction of this outstanding project.

The proposed third powerplant will ultimately add 3.6 million kilowatts of generating capacity to the 2.0 million kilowatts at the two existing powerplants. When completed, the total capacity of the powerplants at Grand Coulee Dam will total 5.6 million kilowatts. It will be larger than any single hydroelectric development in the world today.

Authorization and construction of the third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam will further the orderly development of the vast water resources of the Columbia River. This is the next logical step following two important events which occurred last year.

First, Prime Minister Pearson of Canada and I met last September to proclaim the Columbia River treaty for cooperative development of the Columbia River—one of the great rivers of this continent. Canada has already started construction of huge dams to store water on its side of the border. These reservoirs will provide 15.5 million acre-feet of water storage in Canada. This storage capacity will provide increased protection of people and property in both countries from devastating floods and greatly enhance the hydroelectric potential of powerplants on the Columbia River.

The United States must construct additional power-generating facilities at its existing system of dams to take full advantage of this potential. The Grand Coulee Dam, because of its location in relation to other Columbia River powerplants, its height, its large reservoir capacity, and the reregulation of riverflow by Chief Joseph Dam immediately downstream, will develop a major share of the increased power potential made possible by the Treaty.

Second, the Congress approved last year a four-line, extra-high voltage transmission intertie between the Pacific Northwest and the Pacific Southwest. It represents existing new developments in electric power technology. It is the largest single electrical transmission program ever undertaken in this country and is one of the finest examples of cooperation among publicly-owned and privately-owned utilities and the Federal Government.

The rapidly growing demands for electric power in the Pacific Northwest will readily absorb the power produced by the proposed powerplant. However, some peaking power and secondary (not regularly available) power that is surplus to the needs of the Northwest in the early years of the project can be marketed in the Pacific Southwest over the intertie. Thus, the intertie

will permit maximum utilization of the waters flowing past Grand Coulee Dam, resulting in conservation in its truest sense.

The economic and financial feasibility of the third powerplant are exceptionally favorable. The benefit-cost ratio is more than 3 to 1. Revenues from the sale of power will more than pay for the capital investment within 50 years. In addition to power benefits, the project will provide increased flood-protection benefits by improving control of water stored in Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake behind Grand Coulee Dam.

Accordingly, I commend the Secretary's report to your consideration and recommend early enactment of the authorizing legislation which I have transmitted.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior and the text of the draft bill are printed in House Document 142 (89th Cong., 2d sess.).

187 Statement by the President on Departing for an Inspection Tour of Midwest Disaster Areas. *April* 14, 1965

I AM leaving this morning with Governor Buford Ellington, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, to meet with the Governors, other public officials, and private citizens of the States stricken over the weekend by severe tornadoes and costly floods.

The tornadoes in seven States—and the floods in Minnesota—have wrought a heavy toll in human lives, injuries, and property damage. No words or deeds of ours can ease the loss of the bereaved families.

We can, however, hope that the meetings today will serve usefully to make more effective and efficient our Federal assistance to the afflicted States and their citizens for the widespread reconstruction of homes, public facilities, businesses, and industrial plants damaged or destroyed in these natural disasters.

While it will not be possible to visit each afflicted community, I hope that our visit will convey to all residents of these States the concern, compassion, and support their countrymen feel for them in this hour of shock and grief.

188 Remarks on Arrival at South Bend, Indiana. *April* 14, 1965

Governor Branigin, Senator Hartke, Senator Bayh, Congressmen Brademas, Adair, Bray, Denton, Hamilton, ladies and gentlemen, and my good friends of Indiana:

All of our Nation was stunned and shocked over the weekend by the tragedies which struck so many families and communities in so many of our States.

Today, together with Governor Buford Ellington, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, I am visiting in three of the States which were stricken and inspecting from the air the damage caused in six States here in our great Midwest.

I am beginning the visit here so that we may go to your neighbor communities of Elkhart and Goshen, where the loss of human life was the highest. Neither our

presence nor our programs of assistance can do more than symbolize the sympathy of the Nation for those who have lost their loved ones in these grim disasters. But I know that all Americans, in all their homes across the land, are here with me this morning to extend their sympathy and a helping hand.

Only last week, Governor Ellington reported to me that in the past year of 1964 natural disasters of all kinds touched the lives of more than one out of every seven Americans. This is indeed a very high ratio. I know that we all wish it were possible to do more than we can now do to avoid the death and the destruction of such disasters. We may pray that our technology and science will some day enable us to exercise greater control and prevention toward that end.

Until that day comes, I know it is the will of the American people that whenever their neighbors or friends in any community or in any State suffer such losses at the hands of nature, the Government of this good and generous people should be ready, and will be ready, to assist in every useful way. That is the reason I have come here with this good delegation from Indiana this morning, because we hope that our presence, and we believe that our meetings, with your public officials of the communities in this State, as well as the other States, and the personal visits with those who have borne the brunt of these disasters will enable our Federal assistance to the States and communities to serve more effectively and more promptly and more efficiently in the task of reconstruction and the task of rebuilding that face the citizens of this area.

In an hour and a time like this the Federal Government must not be something cold and far away, but must come and be a warm neighbor and a warm friend.

We hope as a result of our association with you today and what we observe here that we can bring to the people of this area what they need and what they should have in this hour of trial and tribulations.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8:45 a.m. at the Municipal Airport in South Bend. In his opening words he referred to Governor Roger D. Branigin, Senators Vance Hartke and Birch Bayh, and Representatives John Brademas, E. Ross Adair, William G. Bray, Winfield K. Denton, and Lee H. Hamilton, all of Indiana. Later he referred to Buford Ellington, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning and former Governor of Tennessee.

189 Remarks on Arrival at Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. *April* 14, 1965

Governor Rolvaag, Senator McCarthy, Senator Mondale, Congressmen Karth, Fraser, MacGregor, Olson, Quie, Langen, Governor Knowles, Governor Keith, Governor Milliken, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, and Mr. Chancellor:

Only last week, at the request of your Governor, Karl Rolvaag, after a number of visits with Members of your delegation and your very able and beloved Vice President, Members of your Senate—Senator Mondale and Senator McCarthy—I declared a number of areas in the great State of Minnesota as disaster areas because of the great floods you are now experiencing.

Over the weekend more of your neighbor States were struck unexpectedly by disaster from the skies. Death and destruction fell upon homes and businesses in six of your neighbor States—as well as in the State of Arkansas.

I am today—together with Governor Bu-

ford Ellington, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, also with many Members of the House and the United States Senate—meeting with the Governors and public officials of the afflicted States. Our purpose is to come and to see what the Federal Government can do to provide promptly and effectively the appropriate assistance available under the established Federal programs to assist the families and communities suffering from these natural disasters.

It was on Good Friday last year that the costliest disaster since the program of Federal disaster assistance began struck the State of Alaska. This year, on Palm Sunday, disaster struck again in this region through both tornadoes and the floods that you are now experiencing. So none of us are immune to the unknowns of nature.

Over the past year, in fact, one out of seven Americans have had their lives touched by such occurrences. When such disaster strikes, I know it is the will of the American people that assistance shall be provided to help citizens and communities undertake the task of rebuilding and restoring the life of families and cities and farms.

So I pledge to you today that along with your distinguished congressional delegation, the members of both parties, your Governor, your State officials, and your very able Vice President, we will all do everything we can. We will do it as promptly, as efficiently, as usefully as possible to render the maximum amount of aid in this crucial hour that the Federal Government can render.

As always, it is delightful to be here in your fine State. I regret that we must come under these circumstances. I hope that we may return again under happier circumstances in the future.

I want to thank you for coming out and saying hello to me. I trust that our visit here will be helpful to the end that we can get the information we need to bring all the assistance we can as quickly as we can.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:47 p.m. at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. In his opening words he referred to Governor Karl Rolvaag, Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, Senator Walter F. Mondale, and Representatives Joseph E. Karth, Donald M. Fraser, Clark MacGregor, Alec G. Olson, Albert H. Quie, and Odin Langen, all of Minnesota, and to Governor Warren P. Knowles of Wisconsin, Lt. Governor Alexander M. Keith of Minnesota, Lt. Governor William H. Milliken of Michigan, and John Chancellor, White House Correspondent, NBC News Staff.

190 Remarks on Arrival at Toledo, Ohio. *April* 14, 1965

I AM DELIGHTED to be here this afternoon with Governor Rhodes, Congressmen Ashley, Sweeney, Feighan, Vanik, Gilligan, Love, Bow, and Mosher.

I have visited today in three States. I have flown across and observed from the air six States. All of these States were struck by the tragedies of this past weekend.

I have come here this afternoon to Toledo to see firsthand, to look for myself at the extensive damages caused and to meet with your public officials to plan with them the support and the action that the Federal Government can take in assisting your city and your citizens to meet the challenge which has been inflicted so cruelly and so unexpectedly.

No words of ours would be adequate to express the sympathy and the compassion of the entire Nation for those who have suffered the loss of loved ones or injuries to members of their families. So I want each of you to

know that we share with you the heavy-heartedness that I know weighs upon you now.

It is an American characteristic to be concerned not about self alone but about the fate and the fortune of your neighbors and your friends under circumstances such as these. It is also an American characteristic for those who have suffered hardship and tragedies to turn quickly and hopefully to the task of reconstruction.

Wherever we have gone throughout this long, long day I have seen that spirit, and I have seen it in Americans, and it is strong and it is sure.

I would like to express to you my personal concern, as evidenced by my presence here, and my condolences. I would also, as your President, like to pledge to you the full cooperation and support of your Government in working with your State and with your local officials to help overcome the losses that so many of you have suffered.

Governor Rhodes was in contact with us yesterday. We told him then that the full facilities and power of the Federal Government were at your disposal. We will be here today to take a firsthand look. We hope that by the time we get back to Washington tonight we can have plans in the offing to relieve as much misery as possible and to begin our task of rebuilding.

Unfortunately through the years we suffer from these disasters and we can't help that, but once we have them we can do something about it. That is what I have come here to do.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:13 p.m. at the Express Airport at Toledo. In his opening words he referred to Governor James A. Rhodes and to Representatives Thomas L. Ashley, Robert E. Sweeney, Michael A. Feighan, Charles A. Vanik, John J. Gilligan, Rodney M. Love, Frank T. Bow, and Charles A. Mosher, all of Ohio.

191 Remarks on Departing From Toledo. *April* 14, 1965

Governor Rhodes, Members of Congress, public officials, my dear friends in Ohio:

For many years I have been coming to this wonderful State and meeting its fine citizens. I always enjoy learning that I am scheduled to be here, and I always hate to leave. But for myself and all the people who traveled with me from Washington, this has been a day of both heartsickness and hopefulness.

We have much to be thankful for. We don't know how lucky we are until we go and see what has happened to our neighbors through no fault of their own.

From the air and on the ground today we have seen destruction and desolation the kind of which I have never seen before in all of my life. It is of the very worst degree. When you think of the lives that were lost, the lives that have been changed, the lives which will forever bear the memory of this sad Sunday, when you look at the little boys with the holes in the tops of their heads, the mother's home that was there yesterday and now is gone she knows not where, it is enough to bring tears to the eyes of anyone.

Yet, we have seen very few tears in these six States that we have visited today. At the very worst of the stricken neighborhoods we have seen the young and we have seen the old standing there shoulder to shoulder, planning hopefully for tomorrow.

Well, that is the purpose of our mission—

to come here to personally extend our sympathy and our condolence, to try to learn and understand about what has happened, and then try to do something about it.

There are talkers and there are doers, and there are people who believe in action, and there are people who put it on the back burner. But we want to be certain that everything is done as rapidly and as effectively as it can be done. We want to rebuild for tomorrow.

In a situation such as this, I think it is the role of the Federal Government to assist the States; for the President to work with the Governor; for the Governor to work with the mayors; and all of us to work together. While there are limits to what we can do, I want to pledge this afternoon to every citizen, to every community afflicted by the tornadoes or the floods, that your Government and your President will do everything conceivably possible to be of assistance under our laws.

Before I leave, I want to congratulate especially the Governors, the mayors, and the local officials with whom we have met and talked in these areas. They are tremendously concerned and want to do all they can. You have one of the finest delegations in the Congress, and many of those men are here with me today and are going back and roll up their sleeves and try to redo what was undone only yesterday and the day before.

I am pleased by the ready and the willing understanding and the cooperation which exists between the Federal Government and the State of Ohio, between the Federal Government and the local governments. Everywhere I have gone I have heard the very highest praise for the performance of the National Guard, the highway patrol, the State police, the local law enforcement officers, as well as the Red Cross. I want to express my personal appreciation to each citizen who is giving of himself to be helpful and useful to his neighbors and his community in these times of need. This is really America at its finest and its best.

I remember back when I was a youngster growing up. When adversity would overtake my family, we would all pull a little bit closer together and try to be sorry for the things we had said just the day before about each other—our brothers and our sisters, and maybe our fathers and our mothers. So in this hour of adversity we are not concerned with titles or positions, we are not concerned with parties or politics. We are just concerned with the country that we all love so much.

As I speak here, men are manning their stations 10,000 miles from here in order to protect the freedom that we enjoy here. And I hope that when we get ready to turn out the light tonight each of us will say a prayer for them, and also for these poor people who have suffered these great losses, but suffered them with chin up and chest out, and who are ready to roll up their sleeves tomorrow and rebuild what has been taken from them.

This has been a sad experience for me today. It has been a long one that began at 5:30 this morning. I am due to report to 33 Senators at 6 o'clock in Washington this evening. And I am going to report to them on what is happening in Viet-Nam and what is happening out here in the heartland of America. I am so proud that I am privileged to live in a country and to lead a country like the United States, and one of the really best parts of that country is the State of Ohio and you people that live here.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 4:50 p.m. at the Express Airport at Toledo. In his opening words he referred to Governor James A. Rhodes of Ohio.

192 Remarks at the LBJ Ranch Upon Signing Bill Providing for Acreage-Poundage Tobacco Marketing Quotas. *April 17, 1965*

TOBACCO is one of our basic commodities and one of the oldest. Historians tell us that tobacco was the first commercial export from the New World and this trade in tobacco is credited with saving the colony at Jamestown.

Tobacco is still an important commodity in our overall economy. Tobacco returns approximately $1.3 billion annually to some 700,000 farm families.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the 1964 fiscal year were valued at $420 million. These exports contribute significantly to our efforts to balance trade.

Taxes collected by Federal, State, and local governments on tobacco products during the 1964 fiscal year totaled some $3.3 billion.

Our tobacco programs have worked well over the years. Supplies have been maintained reasonably well in balance with demand. Prices received by growers have been favorable. Cost to the Government for price supports have been held to a minimum.

However, excessive supplies have accumulated in recent years due to substantial increases in per acre yields. Tobacco growers, who have demonstrated their willingness to maintain a sound program, recognize the need for some modification in the program. Congress has now provided them with an important improvement. This law will permit tobacco growers to operate a program with real quantative limits on marketings. When adopted by the growers in a special referendum, tobacco farmers will once again be taking the leadership among commodity groups in adopting a program which will enable them to:

1. Hold supplies more effectively in balance with demand.

2. Increase farm income through improvement in quality and increased exports.

3. Reduce Government price support costs.

The acreage-poundage program for tobacco authorized by this legislation is important to tobacco producers and the maintenance of a sound program in the years ahead.

The producers of each kind of tobacco will decide for themselves in the referendums when and whether the acreage-poundage program will apply to the kind of tobacco they produce. For the 1965 crops of flue-cured tobacco, such a referendum will be held within a few weeks. For other kinds of tobacco, the new program is authorized, subject to the farmer referendums, for the 1966 and future crops.

This legislation is a substantial and constructive improvement in the tobacco program.

NOTE: The President spoke at the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City, Tex. The bill (H.R. 5721), providing for tobacco acreage-poundage marketing quotas, was approved by the President on April 16, 1965 (Public Law 89-12, 79 Stat. 66).

193 Statement by the President Announcing the Availability of the Neighborhood Youth Corps for Assistance in Disaster Areas. *April* 17, 1965

I AM PLEASED to announce that the Secretary of Labor has just offered the assistance of the Neighborhood Youth Corps in States affected by floods and tornadoes to assist in flood control and reclamation work in public parks and on other community projects in which Federal disaster assistance is not available. Wherever Governors desire to do so, they may request special NYC programs.

The NYC of the U.S. Department of Labor will enter into agreements with State and local officials who wish to operate NYC disaster control and reclamation projects which would employ unemployed and needy youth from the ages of 16 through 21 on reclamation work.

In Minnesota the NYC's conservation project enrollees have been helping in flood control.

Through these emergency projects, disaster areas would be reclaimed more readily, financial help would be given to young people in need, and unemployed youth would have valuable experience in doing vital public work.

This action shows the ability of the war on poverty to meet the immediate and urgent needs of States and local communities.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Tex.

194 Statement by the President: "Tragedy, Disappointment, and Progress" in Viet-Nam. *April* 17, 1965

THIS has been a week of tragedy, disappointment, and progress.

Tragedy came to hundreds of Vietnamese and many Americans struck down in the cruel course of battle. On this, of all weekends, we must feel a deep sadness that men must still die and families still be left homeless in the brutality of war.

We mourn the death of Joseph Grainger who worked to improve the life of villagers in Viet-Nam and we mourn all the others on both sides who found this week to be their last.

I regret the necessities of war have compelled us to bomb North Viet-Nam. We have carefully limited those raids. They have been directed at radar stations, bridges, and ammunition dumps, not at population centers. They have been directed at concrete and steel, and not human life.

I understand the feelings of those who regret that we must undertake air attacks. I share those feelings, but the compassion of this country and the world must go out to the men and women and children who are killed and crippled by the Viet Cong every day in South Viet-Nam. The outrage of this country and the world must be visited on those who explode their bombs in cities and villages, ripping the bodies of the helpless. The indignation of this country and the world must extend to all who seek dominion over others with a violent and ruthless disregard for life, happiness, or security.

And let us remember, the people of South Viet-Nam and the Americans who share their struggle suffer because they are attacked, not because they are attackers.

It has been a week of disappointment because we tried to open a window to peace only to be met with tired names and slogans—and a refusal to talk.

They want no talk with us, no talk with a distinguished Briton, no talk with the United Nations. They want no talk at all—so far. But our offer stands. We mean every word of it.

Peace is too important, the stakes are far too high, to permit anyone to indulge in slander and invective.

We will not reply in kind. The window to peace is still open. We are still ready for unconditional discussion. We will impose no conditions of any kind on any government willing to talk, nor will we accept any. On this basis we are ready to begin discussion next week, tomorrow, or tonight.

Nor can the continuation of the war be used to doubt the sincerity of our peaceful purpose. The infiltration continues. The terror continues. Death in the night continues. And we must also continue.

To those governments who doubt our willingness to talk, the answer is simple: Agree to discussion. Come to the meeting room. We will be there.

Our objective in Viet-Nam remains the same—an independent South Viet-Nam, tied to no alliance, free to shape its relations and associations with all other nations.

This is what the people of South Viet-Nam want. And we will finally settle for no less.

Our policy also remains the same: to strive for peace, but not to yield to aggression; to use what power we must, but no more than we need; to stay until independence is secure, but to leave when that independence is surely guaranteed.

And let this also be clear: Until that independence is guaranteed there is no human power capable of forcing us from Viet-Nam. We will remain as long as is necessary, with the might that is required, whatever the risk and whatever the cost.

We are told by some that there can be no peace and no hope for a better life unless we first surrender and abandon South Viet-Nam.

This we will not do.

And I hope that a mounting crescendo of world opinion that is weary of war, that is opposed to aggression, will finally find a way to reach the ears of those that are now deaf to calls for peace.

This has been a week of progress because it has brought a strengthened unity of American purpose. More than ever, in the Congress and in the press, among people in every section and every occupation, we are united on the need to resist aggression, to pursue peace, and to improve the lives of the people of southeast Asia.

There has also been progress around the world in understanding the peaceful aims which we share with the Government of South Viet-Nam. There has been renewed appreciation that by defending South Viet-Nam we also stand for the independence of all who have cause to fear their neighbors. And our unyielding determination has strengthened the hope of those menaced by terror and discouraged those who expect conquest by default. As a result, news from the battlefront is improving.

It is more clear than ever that the real hope for the South Vietnamese is not with the attackers but against them. I join the Vietnamese Government in a warm welcome to the increasing numbers who choose to leave that false cause and rejoin their countrymen.

Progress has also come in the beginning of a massive new effort to improve the lives of the people of southeast Asia.

These countries are not pawns on a chess-

board. They are not simply battlefields for contending powers or abstract ideologies. Their fields and villages sustain millions of people whose first desire is for food and shelter and hope of progress.

Last week I suggested that the industrialized countries of the world join in helping them realize those desires. Since that time the skills and the energies of our own Government have been directed toward examining the most effective contributions that we might make. We have had discussions with leaders of the United Nations. The Secretary General has taken the lead. Other industrialized nations, like Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, have shown their willingness to take a share in this enterprise.

Already ideas are being transformed into programs and intentions into action.

Our purpose should not be misunderstood. We do not seek to buy peace. If the price of ending aggression is blood and men, we are ready to pay that price. We do this because it is necessary to the health and independence of the countries of southeast Asia. We do it because it is right in this world that the strong and the wealthy should help the poor and the weak.

Nor are we neglecting the special needs of battle-torn South Viet-Nam. In the last 10 years we have spent more than $2 billion for economic progress in that area. Yesterday, only yesterday, I sent a team of rural electrification experts to Saigon to help extend the healing miracles of electricity to the Vietnamese countryside.

For in South Viet-Nam, as in all Asia, peace must not simply be an end to conflict. It must be the beginning of progress and hope and of the elimination of material misery.

It is not easy to engage in a struggle whose beginning is obscure, and whose end is not in sight. Peace, like war, requires patience and the courage to go on despite discouragement. Yet we must go on, for there is a world to lose—a world of peace, of order, and of expanding promise for all who live therein.

That will be a world whose institutions are as varied as humanity itself. It will be a world in which nations follow where reason and experience lead, never sacrificing man to the abstract arrogance of ideology. It will be a world where each nation is free to take its own path to change.

This is the course of history. Domination and empire, conquest and aggression, are relics of a bloody past. But we must protect our future against that past.

How fortunate we are to have been given the power and the courage to match this vision in this enormous time in the life of man.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President read the statement to members of the press at 12:10 p.m. on the front lawn at the LBJ Ranch, Johnson City, Tex. Early in his remarks he referred to Joseph W. Grainger of West Hartford, Conn., who was killed in January by the Viet Cong. Details of the tragedy were reported on April 13 by the United States Embassy in Saigon. Mr. Grainger was kidnaped in August 1964 while directing U.S. development aid in Phu Yen province, a coastal area between Saigon and the North Viet-Nam border. After 5 months' imprisonment he escaped, but after a week was tracked down and recaptured by a Viet Cong patrol, and shot when he refused to return to captivity.

For the President's suggestion of the previous week that industrialized countries join in helping the people of southeast Asia, see Item 172.

195 Statement by the President in Response to a Progress Report on the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program. *April* 17, 1965

I HAVE just received a report that over 25,000 young Americans are already enrolled in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and at work on their jobs.

The 50th NYC project got actively underway this week in Harlan County, Ky. As a result, some 400 young boys and girls in that area are being helped to stay in school, performing meaningful work in their communities, earning a weekly paycheck, and preparing for their futures in terms of both education and job experience.

A year ago this month, I visited the eastern Kentucky area, of which Harlan County is a part. I saw personally the despair that can be written across the faces of people living in poverty. I can see, today, 400 of those faces turning upward, instead of down.

I am also advised that 237 NYC projects, for over 116,000 young Americans, have now been approved by the Department of Labor.

Coming just 3 months after the start of active implementation of the program, this record is highly satisfying. It is a clear demonstration of a most positive response from the American people in the great national effort to eradicate poverty from our land.

NOTE: The statement was released at Austin, Tex.

196 Letter to the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, in Response to Reports on Activities During 1964. *April* 18, 1965

[Released April 18, 1965. Dated April 17, 1965]

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I wish to thank you for the two very informative reports describing the Atomic Energy Commission's activities during 1964.

Since my association with our atomic energy programs began in the House of Representatives nearly 20 years ago as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I have followed the program closely.

I want you and your fellow Commissioners to know that your reports impress me from a number of points of view.

First, they present solid evidence that the Commission is pursuing a vigorous program of nuclear weapons research and development;

Second, they make it clear that a steadily increasing proportion of the Commission's budget is being devoted to the peaceful applications of the atom, a matter which is particularly gratifying to me; and

Third, they clearly reflect that the Nation is being well served through the healthy partnership of our Government with our industries and universities.

On these accomplishments, I congratulate you and thank you especially for the personal service you are rendering the Nation by your distinguished chairmanship. As you and I have often discussed, it is essential at all times that we look far ahead in our planning for this vital activity. I would, therefore, like to convey to you some of my views and hopes in relation to the program.

We have been able to maintain our clear superiority in nuclear weapons, while at the

same time we have been responsible and realistic about our needs. The orderly cutback in the production of fissionable materials is a significant example of this realism.

I appreciate the Commission's cooperation in the advancement of measures for effective arms control. I look forward hopefully—and confidently—to the day when our national security and the security of the human race can be further increased through agreements and actions among nations which build upon the important first step of the limited test ban treaty.

I look for the continuation of the important progress that is being made in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For example, in the field of civilian nuclear power, I look forward to the development of the advanced converter and breeder reactors, which will be required for the more efficient and economical use of our Nation's nuclear fuel resources. Nuclear energy will fill an important role in partnership with fossil fuels in meeting the growing energy requirements of our Nation. As you know, I also anticipate that nuclear power will play a significant role in the desalting of sea water.

It is characteristic of nuclear energy that its great potential is continually expanding. The full range of its ultimate contributions cannot be foreseen. We must continually press toward the discovery of areas and applications of which we have not yet dreamed, even as we strive to realize the full potential of the areas already defined.

Basic to all of the applications of nuclear energy is the conduct of fundamental research in the physical and biomedical sciences, and I favor the vigorous pursuit of these activities.

On the other hand, we must also remember—keeping in mind always the essentiality of Government control of the uses of nuclear energy in the interest of the national security and public safety—that nuclear energy, after a period of intensive development, is now an integral part of the American industrial scene. It should not be regarded as a Government preserve. I look forward to the assumption by the private sector of our economy of a steadily increasing share of the responsibility for the development of the applications of nuclear energy.

In the field of the application of radioactive isotopes, I would like to see continued emphasis on the development of this humanitarian tool for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. I believe that we have only begun to realize the potential of these remarkable substances for the alleviation of human suffering. I also want to encourage continued development of their application to industrial and other processes.

In the field of space, we should continue the development of isotopic and reactor SNAP devices to enable us to take advantage of their unique application to the generation of electric power for our spacecraft. The recent successes of the nuclear rocket reactor tests indicate that nuclear rockets can be ready for the long-range space missions of the future.

In the field of education, the contributions made by the Commission are many and appreciated. I believe we can achieve even closer cooperation between the many Government laboratories and the universities throughout this country. The national resources in these laboratories can benefit the research and education processes in the universities. The laboratories will, in turn, greatly profit from their association with the universities.

I wish to commend particularly a use of advanced planning by the AEC which is being carried out without much fanfare, but so very effectively. Thus, for example, the cutbacks in special nuclear materials produc-

tion were planned sufficiently in advance so that the Commission, in cooperation with the local officials and business and labor people, could take appropriate actions, such as diversification programs, to minimize any significant economic impacts.

Our capacity for achievement in atomic energy development never has been greater. The Commission has achieved a high degree of cooperation with private industry and the universities. The Congress, especially the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, has effectively supported our nuclear program. This team in being—of government, industry, and the educational community—constitutes an unparalleled force for accomplishment. I look to the Commission to continue and further enhance these effective and harmonious relationships.

On this course, I believe we shall ultimately achieve a society in which man can live in peace, enjoy the freedom and personal security to shape his destiny according to his individual beliefs, and have the leisure to contribute to the culture of his civilization. I recognize that our goals will not be easily reached. There will be disappointments and hard choices in priorities to adjust to continually changing requirements and circumstances. We have the will and the capacity. We also clearly have the duty. For if man would inherit from the generations that have preceded him, he must bequeath something of value to the generations that succeed him.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., 20545]

NOTE: The reports on the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission during 1964 are entitled "Annual Report to the Congress of the Atomic Energy Commission for 1964" (443 pp.) and "Fundamental Nuclear Energy Research—1964" (299 pp.). They were published by the Government Printing Office.

The text of the letter was released at Austin, Tex.

197 Letter on Racial Discrimination in the Programs and Operations of the Department of Agriculture. *April* 18, 1965

[Released April 18, 1965. Dated April 17, 1965]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of March 26 responding to the Civil Rights Commission Report discussing a number of Department of Agriculture programs and the manner in which they have been operated. The Commission report pointed out some instances in which discrimination on the basis of race have been found to exist.

It seems to me that the steps the Department is taking are designed to correct these deficiencies. I note, however, that many of them depend upon reports and responses from various units of the Department, and I would appreciate it, therefore, if you could let me know what actual progress has been made as a result of the changes you have instituted. It seems to me that a report 60 days from now on the progress actually made would be helpful.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Orville Freeman, The Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: Secretary Freeman's letter of March 26 was in reply to a February 27 letter from the President (Item 85) regarding the Civil Rights Commission report of racial discrimination in some aspects of the Department of Agriculture programs.

In his letter Secretary Freeman stated that although significant progress had been made in the Department in the preceding 4 years in assuring equal opportunity, the report of the Civil Rights Commission emphasized the need for the Department to reexamine efforts in this field and to work even more diligently to assure that all departmental activities were totally free of discrimination. He stated that the following steps had been taken to implement the Commission's recommendations:

1. The agencies studied by the Commission had reviewed the Commission's findings and recommendations and had reported to the Secretary actions being taken to correct the discriminatory practices indicated. These agencies had been directed to make periodic progress reports to the Secretary until the unfair practices had been eliminated.

2. All agencies of the Department had been directed to take immediate steps to encourage and increase participation by Negro rural residents on an equal basis in all Department programs.

3. A task force had been established to conduct an extensive and continuing review and evaluation of Departmental programs to assure that these programs were efficiently accomplishing the objectives established by Congress on a completely nondiscriminatory basis. This group had been asked to submit a report to the Secretary within 30 days with recommendations for any changes necessary to provide for equal opportunity.

4. Any remaining discrimination and segregation in offices and related facilities used in Department programs was being eliminated without delay.

5. The Inspector General of the Department had been charged with the responsibility of making continuing and special surveys of agency operations and would report to the Secretary immediately any inadequacies in compliance with the Department's policy and directives on discrimination and segregation.

6. All agencies, and any committees and boards appointed by the Secretary, had been directed to take every appropriate step to insure that the democratic process would be guaranteed in all nominations and elections to local agricultural policy and decision-making posts and to assure that all segments of the community would be fairly considered for representation on appointive policy and decision-making committees.

7. A citizens advisory committee on civil rights would be established, consisting of distinguished representatives from a variety of backgrounds and interests, to review the activities of the Department with respect to equal opportunity, to advise the Secretary of the effectiveness of these program and policy directives, and to recommend changes where necessary.

The text of the President's letter together with that of Secretary Freeman's letter was released at Austin, Tex.

198 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to the Prime Minister of Italy. *April* 20, 1965

Mr. Prime Minister and distinguished visitors:

This is an occasion that gladdens the hearts of all Americans. Our country is proud and grateful for friendships we enjoy with peoples and governments around the world.

Over the years no people have honored us more highly than have the people of Italy who have come to live as our neighbors and as valuable contributors to the success of our society.

Mr. Prime Minister, your coming today gives us an opportunity that we especially welcome, the opportunity to honor and salute you for all your many contributions to the strength and success of your great country.

While this is your first visit to the United States we feel that we know you well. We know how valuable has been your courage and imagination and the efforts to restore freedom to the Italian people and to lead them to their greatest prosperity of this century. We have looked forward to meeting you, to talking with you, and to receiving your wise counsel on the course our Nation and all free nations may pursue together on the challenges that face us ahead.

In our world today there are no problems which may fairly be described as exclusively Italian, American, or European. There are only world problems, only human problems which beset all of mankind without regard to national boundaries. Our two nations joined so closely by bonds of blood and cul-

ture are privileged nations. By devotion to progressive purposes we have brought better lives to our people, greater strength to the cause of freedom, and greater justice for all peoples.

Now we are challenged together to devote our finest efforts to the highest of goals: true and lasting peace for men everywhere.

For the United States, Mr. Prime Minister, let me say as an early American President, Thomas Jefferson, said more than 160 years ago, peace is our passion. Our purpose is to assure peace with honor and freedom and justice for men everywhere.

I know that is the purpose of your efforts too. But the works of peace begin at home. Devotion to democracy must be a daily practice. We admire your own devotion to this standard. We apply this standard here in our own land in order that we do battle against poverty, against ignorance, against disease, against injustice.

You have given much to the cause of democracy, Mr. Prime Minister. You know as we know that democracy may sometimes be difficult and that it is always demanding, but you believe as we believe that when it is given the opportunity to work against the demands of extremists who seek its destruction, democracy succeeds and stands where other systems perish and fall.

In this spirit our two countries were never more closely allied than today. We both believe in peace. We both believe that war is not inevitable. We both are ready to make peace honorably as we both stand ever ready to defend freedom fully.

Our country and our city is honored today by your presence and by the presence of your distinguished Foreign Minister, Mr. Fanfani. We welcome you and we look forward to meetings which we believe will add new strength to the growing strength of freedom in the world.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House where Prime Minister Aldo Moro was given a formal welcome with full military honors. In his closing remarks he referred to Amintore Fanfani, Italy's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

199 Statement by the President Following a Meeting With Eugene Black To Discuss Economic Progress in Southeast Asia. *April* 20, 1965

I HAVE had a good talk with Mr. Eugene Black on our efforts to assist in the economic progress of southeast Asia. He has given me an encouraging report on the discussions which he had in New York with the Secretary General and other leaders of the U.N.

Mr. Black tells me that those discussions strongly support our view that this is centrally a matter for Asian leadership. Our hope is to act in cooperative support of the efforts of the Asian peoples themselves. Mr. Black tells me that this position is understood in the U.N.

Mr. Black has reported that he is deeply impressed by the quality of the work which has been carried forward under the Lower Mekong Basin Coordinating Committee. He has expressed to the Secretary General our strong support for the work of this Committee, and for the pattern of cooperation among the Mekong States which it represents.

Mr. Black has discussed with me the project for an Asian Development Bank. He reports that after discussions both in New York and Washington, he finds agree-

ment within this Government that under appropriate conditions and with sound management such a bank would be of considerable value in promoting regional development in Asia. I agree with this position and believe that the United States would wish to participate if such a bank can be established.

In addition to regional plans and programs, Mr. Black and I have discussed more immediate actions to increase the direct flow of food and medicine and other supplies from this country to the people of southeast Asia. At my direction, plans for this purpose are being developed urgently in appropriate agencies of the Government.

NOTE: On April 7 in his address at Johns Hopkins University the President announced that Mr. Black, former President of the World Bank, would head a special team to inaugurate U.S. participation in certain development programs in southeast Asia (see Item 172). Later at his news conference on April 8 he stated that he was asking Mr. Black to meet with United Nations Secretary General U Thant for discussion of the southeast Asian economic situation (see Item 176 [1]).

200 Toasts of the President and Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy. *April* 20, 1965

Mr. Prime Minister, Mrs. Longworth, distinguished guests:

It was 100 years ago that Mark Twain journeyed from the heartland of America to your country, Mr. Prime Minister, and in one sentence unveiled the eternal appeal of Italy. "Simply say," he wrote, "that the Creator made Italy from designs by Michelangelo."

When the world was young, Italy was wise. The world is older now, but the wisdom of Italy is everlasting.

In our libraries reside Horace and Dante. In our courts are the ageless charters of Roman law and Roman order. In our museums are the great masters, whose names and style and value are unmistakably Italian. We have some great singers who are unmistakably Italian here tonight and, Mr. Prime Minister, in the highest councils of this Government—Secretary Celebrezze, Senator Pastore, Congressman Rodino, and a dozen or more who serve with him in the House. Yes, even in the most inner circles of the White House—Mr. Valenti—are men whose antecedents are also unmistakably Italian. And they seldom ever let me forget it.

Your nation's culture has endured, Mr. Prime Minister, because it contains values that are enduring, values that tower beyond the oceanic upheavals of today's crises, and values that uplift the human spirit in every generation in every land.

It is very hard at my desk to sift out of each day's business what will last and what will perish, but the leader of each country must try to do that or he must pay the consequences before the judgment seat of history. So, the aim of my country now in the struggle in southeast Asia is to defend universal and lasting values. That is why we are so deeply grateful to the good people of Italy for their unwavering support of our efforts.

Mr. Prime Minister, Mr. Foreign Minister, we seek not to preserve what never should have been. We fight tonight to protect the right as ancient as man, the right of people to guide their own destiny. Our aim in Viet-Nam is clear—to give the people of that little country a chance to choose their way to the future without the terror of aggression from their neighbors.

There is no soil in Asia, or anywhere else, that we covet. There is no territory in Asia,

or anywhere else, that we seek to conquer. There are no bases that we seek to hold. There is only the stake that all free men have in South Viet-Nam's efforts to stand on its own feet, and to choose its own path.

If those efforts fail, more than a nation dies. There are 99 others that are watching this outcome with anxiety tonight, but the right of self-determination dies with it, and the hope of people all over the world who strive to fashion out of their own culture and their own history the kind of a nation that they want.

The people of Italy and the people of the United States are deeply committed to this unchanging principle. Together we believe in, together we work for, the right of other people to decide for themselves.

Our objective is simple. We want truly independent nations to emerge on the world scene, each shaped by the people who live and work and die there. For we believe, Mr. Prime Minister, that these people will choose liberty and these people will choose peace.

I suppose that it is always very difficult for an Italian, an American, and a Frenchman to agree on anything. But I know the Prime Minister and I both agree with that great Frenchman, de Tocqueville, who said, "The democratic revolution is the most permanent tendency which is to be found in history."

This is why we shall continue, your country and mine, why we shall continue to work together in so great a cause as the independence of people, the independence of other nations who want so much what we already have.

In Latin America tonight we are working with our sister nations in an enterprise of freedom. We are striving to unleash the wonders of agriculture, science, and engineering. The thousands and thousands of people of Italian blood who live in Latin America cause you to want to extend your own helping hand to them.

So I rejoice in this worldwide Italian interest, an interest that your government and your people have manifested, by participating in both international and inter-American organizations to speed the economic and social progress of this hemisphere, too. And tonight I invite your government to discuss with us how we might cooperate further in the development programs of Latin America. I discussed this with Minister Fanfani when I was in his country a few months ago.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, you come to a land, and you come to a house, where your friends are legion, and where the blood of your nation runs strong and runs deep. You come as a new visitor but also as an old and trusted friend.

So, I salute you as a friend and companion, as a leader in the community of Europe, as a wise and respected voice on the stage of the world.

So, my fellow countrymen, whom we are privileged to have here with us this evening, my welcome visitors, I would hope that you would join me in expressing our gratitude to Italy, the fountainhead of our culture, the parent of so many of our citizens, as we gather here in this house and toast the noble President of the Republic of Italy.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House. Prime Minister Moro responded as follows:

"Mr. President:

"It is with deep gratification that I find myself in the United States in the capacity of Prime Minister of the Republic of Italy, together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honorable Amintore Fanfani, and in that spirit I wish to express to you our gratitude for the very warm welcome that you have bestowed upon us and for the opportunity you have offered us to meet with you for a thorough and frank exchange of views on the issues that so closely affect the interests and destinies of our two allied and friendly countries.

"It is hardly necessary for me, Mr. President, to recall that the ties that bind us are inscribed in history, the very history that, in opening up to mankind a new continent, has given today's world the gift of the very real image of a free and democratic society.

"The ties that join us are many and deep-rooted. The millions of Italians who have found here a fraternal welcome have given life to a profound and fruitful kinship between our two peoples. Nor will there ever be enough said of the assistance given by the United States at a time when our country was emerging from the ravages of war. With this assistance, in fact, America not only helped us but all of Europe and set for us the unique example of a country which, emerging in victory from the hardest and cruelest of conflicts, turned with all of its might and energies to the aid of the Old Continent to help it to overcome its plight. This, too, is a mark of the generosity and dedication to the ideals that so symbolize the American Nation, Mr. President.

"But beyond these valid and substantial relations, Italy and the United States possess together a paramount blessing, the blessing of liberty. It is from liberty that both the American Revolution and the Italian Risorgimento—which has found its fulfillment in the democratic rebirth of our countries, drew their irreversible thrust. In it today our two countries find a vital new encouragement in pursuing the great objectives that inspire our policies, first and foremost among which are peace and security. From this love of liberty also flow the actions that we have been in a position to undertake together to bring about and establish conditions of common defense, the necessity for a closer association of Western countries, the search for a solution of the problems that, especially at this hour, are facing Europe.

"In this spirit, Mr. President, allow me to turn my attention to two fundamentals of our political action, the more so because they both directly or indirectly affect the general pattern of our cooperation with the United States—Atlantic policy and European policy.

"The validity of the Atlantic policy which we have chosen with a clear vision of the interests and ideals that unite our two peoples, rests upon the recognition that it has promoted the social and economic rebirth of the free world in a framework of security which, in turn, is the condition for the safeguarding of the peace. We believe that the Atlantic Alliance, to the extent that it may upset the plans of those who would prefer not to be faced by a combined or unitary complex of democratic peoples, represents to this extent in the current world context an element of stability and balance and a premise for the development of that policy of relaxation to which we all look forward, even in these difficult hours, with the greatest of expectations.

"The second element is Europe. As we have already had the opportunity to say to you during the course of our conversations, we consider the construction of Europe to be a vital element in the framework of the civilization to which we belong, and an important factor for the democratic and social development and the peaceful order of the world. This is why we have dedicated ourselves to this task so earnestly, though it is no easy task. Many criticisms may be voiced against the European theories but it certainly cannot be said European unity runs against history.

"In Europe, both in our minds and in reality, the events that shape political facts could never be construed as an element of counterpoint or simply as a mere casual commitment within a wider context of the Western community. What, in fact, does Europe represent if not the great forging of our civilization of which America today is the driving power that has nourished the great common ideals with renewed vigor?

"I should like on this occasion to recall the far-sighted approach of your great predecessor, whose memory is still so much alive in us and in the world. He said, 'To Europe we say unite, to be strong, to join with us as a partner in solving the problems of other parts of the world in the same way as, years ago, the United States assisted Europe in rebuilding its strength.' Even today, in this period of reflection on European developments, this noble goal remains present and valid.

"Italy also welcomes the efforts that Latin American countries are developing on their own behalf to advance their own causes and their own destinies, and the American initiatives taken in that continent to help the Latin Americans to shape their own destinies in advance, along their own paths, are appreciated by us within the framework and context of their just values. And today's invitation to participate in cooperation with you in this enterprise meets with welcome and warm applause on the part of our people to cooperate in the great initiative which has already produced the consensus and hopeful effect in that area of the world.

"The international situation is certainly not one which inspires tranquillity, Mr. President. We are going through a delicate phase of relations among states because of the buildup of contrasts and conflicts deriving in part from the diversity of concepts and in part from the very advance on the world's stage of new forces and nuclear aspirations.

"We know that the United States, in its policy guided with a lofty sense of responsibility, takes into constant account all of the complex elements that characterize these troubled but significant times in the history of the world. We are equally convinced that these lofty ideals on which the American peo-

ple have built their present greatness, and that you, Mr. President, have so effectively recalled at the moment in which your high post was conferred upon you by your people, will always be pursued. The noble words which you so often uttered and restated in your speech in Baltimore, the principles you expressed with the vision of a constructive peace which may offer the peoples hope and faith for the future, find in us full response. We hope that all of your endeavors, so enlightened and outward looking both in the domestic and international fields, may prove effective and fruitful.

"It is with this wish and with this trusting spirit toward the future that I raise my cup, Mr. President, to the achievement of a just and secure peace in the world, to the fortunes of the noble American Nation, to your prosperity and that of Mrs. Johnson, to the success of the endeavors to which you are dedicated with your experience and wisdom, and to the ever vital friendship and solidarity between our two peoples."

The President's opening words referred to Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. During his remarks he referred to Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, Representative Peter W. Rodino, Jr., of New Jersey, and Jack Valenti, Special Assistant to the President. He also referred to Amintore Fanfani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy.

201 Statement by the President on the Eve of Senate Consideration of the Voting Rights Bill. *April* 20, 1965

THIRTY-FOUR days ago, I asked the Congress to keep our Nation's century-old promise to the American Negro.

I called on Congress to enact the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Since that time, there have been prompt, full, and numerous hearings on this proposal in both Houses. Each section of the bill has been closely examined.

Following these prompt deliberations, the Senate tomorrow will begin consideration of the bill on the floor. Hearings have also been concluded and committee action scheduled for next week by the House. It is my devout hope that the Congress will now continue its excellent display of deliberation with speed and enact the voting rights bill without delay.

There can be no forgetting, however, that neither a Voting Rights Act nor any other single act will solve the civil rights problems of the Nation or insure equal justice and equal opportunity for our Negro citizens. Those goals can be achieved only as the result of individual understanding, of community responsibility, and of national good faith. We have, in past months, seen some splendid examples of such action.

In the period preceding enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, hundreds and even thousands of Southern businessmen undertook to comply with it voluntarily, even though it was not yet law. That spirit of acceptance illustrated not only respect for law and human dignity; it also established the climate of order throughout the South which has been so important to the successful implementation of the 1964 act.

Similarly, there have been encouraging reports in recent days of community responsibility in the South. One such report concerns the action by 22 Alabama business groups who advertised, both locally and nationally, their commitment toward improved communication between the races. Perhaps an even more interesting illustration is that offered by the leaders of the city of Selma. Although not party to the original advertisements, they decided, by overwhelming vote, to endorse them.

Assuredly, racial problems will persist, not only in Alabama and not only in the South. But for this to happen in a city where group feelings have been so inflamed suggests, I think, that men of reason and men of good will can prevail in all parts of our country. There could be no more encouraging fact.

202 Statement by the President on Approving a Recommendation for an International System To Monitor New Drugs. *April* 21, 1965

WE HAVE already established an excellent national system for monitoring adverse drug reactions, under the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The expansion of this into an international system would be of direct benefit to the American people since it would include the monitoring of adverse reactions throughout the world. This is one of the many instances in international technological cooperation where everybody gains and no one loses.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release announcing the President's approval on the same day of a recommendation for the establishment of an international system to monitor and report adverse reactions to drugs. The proposal, made by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, would be offered to the World Health Assembly convening in Geneva, May 4. Under the provisions of the proposal, the release stated, an International Adverse Drug Reaction Center would be created by the World Health Organization to develop a worldwide early warning system for drugs. The Center would be similar to WHO centers in other fields being operated in the United States and other countries.

The release pointed out that the President in his June 1964 commencement address at Holy Cross College had spoken of cooperative endeavors in the field of health (see 1963–64 volume, this series, Book I, p. 764). As a result of the President's directive, a review of international policy in 28 specialized fields had been undertaken by the United States as part of the observance of International Cooperation Year. The drug-effects plan was the first proposal to emerge from this review.

The President's appointment of the United States delegation to the 18th World Health Assembly, held at Geneva May 4–21, was announced by the White House on May 2. The release also listed the names of the three delegates and four alternates with Luther L. Terry, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, designated chairman.

203 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the Prime Minister of Italy. *April* 21, 1965

THE PRESIDENT of the United States and Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy met in Washington April 20 and 21. Also participating were Secretary of State Rusk and Foreign Minister Fanfani.

President Johnson warmly welcomed the opportunity to have the Prime Minister in Washington as his guest in response to a long-standing invitation. They met for official discussions in an atmosphere reflecting the intimacy and cordiality of traditional Italian-American friendship.

A comprehensive exchange of views also took place on the situation in southeast Asia and in Viet-Nam in particular.

President Johnson described the objectives that the United States pursues in that part of the world, in order to ensure freedom and peace.

Prime Minister Moro, restating the Italian position as already publicly defined in Parliament, expressed his full understanding for the position and responsibilities of the United States.

Both the President and the Prime Minister expressed the hope that conditions would materialize which will permit a peaceful and stable solution in freedom, justice, and security.

The two leaders expressed deep satisfaction with the broad convergence of views between their Governments on the impor-

tance of building a united Europe within the Atlantic community. They reaffirmed the validity of the Atlantic Alliance as an instrument for safeguarding the peace and as an essential element for assuring stability and balance in the world. They agreed on the desirability of the construction of a united Europe as a vital element in the framework of Western civilization and as an important factor in the maintenance of world peace.

In reviewing the objectives and policies of their Governments, President Johnson and Prime Minister Moro noted that their Governments share the objectives of freedom, peace, and international cooperation and of assuring a good life for all of their people based on the principles of democracy and social justice.

The two leaders also agreed to explore possibilities of further and closer cooperation in the common effort to foster progress of the peoples of developing countries and to combat poverty in the world.

The Prime Minister and his party will conclude the Washington phase of their visit and depart for New York via Philadelphia on the morning of April 22. They will leave for Italy on the evening of April 24.

204 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing Increased Funds for Vocational Training of American Indians. *April* 24, 1965

I HAVE signed H.R. 4778, a measure which authorizes increased funds for the vocational training of American Indians.

Fifteen million dollars will be authorized annually for institutional vocational training, on-the-job training, and apprenticeship programs specially adapted to the needs of American Indian men and women.

The program of vocational training for Indian adults is relatively new and has accelerated enormously during the past 4 years. Since its inception in 1958, more than 13,000 Indian men and women have received training, nearly 10,000 of them in the past 4 years. Many of these people have family dependents, so the program has had an impact upon not only the 13,000 trainees but upon a total of almost 30,000 people. The heart of the program is *education*—in trade schools and technical institutes.

Currently, more than 600 courses are being provided in 113 different fields in public and private institutions throughout the country. The Indian trainees come from reservation areas where unemployment is six to seven times the national average—where industrialization is just beginning—and where population pressures on the land base have led to prolonged and extreme poverty. For the thousands who have already been trained, and for more thousands to come, vocational education is the beginning of opportunity.

The program is open to Indian men and women between the ages of 18 and 35 who live on or near reservations. They may receive up to 2 years of vocational training at Government expense. The institutional program provides for transportation, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment; subsistence for the individual and for his family if he has one; medical care; counseling with respect to community living, housing, and education; and, at the end of training, assistance in finding a job.

More than three-fourths of the individuals under this training program graduate from the school and training program of their

choice. This high success rate is a tribute to the persistent character of the American Indian people and is testimony, if proof is needed, that the war against poverty can be won.

Vocational training is the beginning of opportunity; and it is the core around which factories hum, goods are transported, resources are developed, communications kept open, and our conquest of space made possible. These are opportunities in which American Indians should be sharing fully.

It gives me the deepest satisfaction to know that the increased funds authorized for American Indians by this act will add to our arsenal in the war on poverty. Moreover, this is a program which is hailed equally by the Congress and by the Indian people who are its beneficiaries. In my meetings with American Indian leaders, they have repeatedly told me that their major request is for a chance to become self-sufficient, active participants in the making of this country's future. This is the import of the bill I have signed.

NOTE: As enacted, H.R. 4778 is Public Law 89–14 (79 Stat. 74). It was approved by the President on April 22, 1965.

205 Remarks at the Azalea Festival in Norfolk, Virginia. *April* 24, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

Someone once said that a daughter is a ticklish possession. I am reminded of this on occasions when I have the experience of reading the newspapers about Luci. I never really know when she is going to do what her father does instead of doing what her mother wishes that we would both do.

Luci has been having such a fine time down here at the Azalea Festival that I just couldn't resist the temptation to come down this afternoon and participate. Luci agreed and gave me clearance to come, I think, mainly because she said she needed some more ballpoint pens.

I am very proud to be here, as any father would be. While any father with a daughter is lucky, I am convinced that no father could be luckier than I am with both Lynda and Luci.

I am proud to be here in Norfolk in the great State of Virginia as President of the United States.

I am so happy that I could be here in the presence of your distinguished Governor Harrison, your distinguished Senator Willis Robertson, and your distinguished Congressman Porter Hardy, all of whom serve with great distinction in Washington.

Your city and this historic region of Virginia have been a source of great strength as long as we have been a nation. Today you are making a vital contribution to the strength of the great North Atlantic Alliance for freedom. All Americans value, respect, and look forward to growing strength for NATO.

So, I am very privileged now to thank you for permitting me to come here and crown the lovely queen of the Azalea Festival of 1965. And it gives me great pleasure to look at the lovely representatives of all of our NATO allies who happen to be here with us this afternoon, and their escorts.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 3:27 p.m. in the Azalea Gardens at Norfolk, Va., where he crowned his daughter Luci as Queen of the 12th International Azalea Festival. During his remarks he referred to Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., Senator A. Willis Robertson, and Representative Porter Hardy, Jr., all of Virginia.

206 Text of Five Presidential Unit Citations Awarded for Heroic Action in Viet-Nam. *April 26, 1965*

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

TO THE 514TH TACTICAL FIGHTER SQUADRON

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM AIR FORCE

FOR

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

AND

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

The 514th Tactical Fighter Squadron, a unit of the Republic of Vietnam Air Force, is cited for extraordinary heroism and outstanding performance of duty in combat against an armed enemy of the Republic of Vietnam throughout the period 1 January 1964 to 28 February 1965. Participating in daily actions in support of Republic of Vietnam ground operations, the courageous men of the 514th Tactical Fighter Squadron carried out their attacks on military targets with indomitable spirit and determination. The fierce determination to destroy the enemy displayed by the men of this unit was exemplified in the 6,000 sorties, and 13,000 flying hours compiled in support of ground operations during this period. Frequently, aircraft were landed just long enough to secure additional armament before continuing their attacks against the Communist aggressors threatening their homeland. The determined and daring attacks launched by the valiant men of the 514th Tactical Fighter Squadron against the heavily armed and fanatical Communist insurgents, in the face of fierce ground fire, had a demoralizing effect upon the enemy, raised the morale and fighting spirit of the supported ground troops, resulted in inestimable damage to the Communist aggressors in the loss of men and material, and were instrumental in stemming the tide of Communist aggression against the Republic of Vietnam during this period. While a ground count of the many enemy killed and wounded was impossible, the heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy by this unit are known to have been significant, severely restricting his ability or desire to conduct sustained ground operations. Despite being called upon to provide key personnel to cadre the organization of three additional fighter squadrons during this period, the 514th Tactical Fighter Squadron continued to carry out every assigned mission. The actions of the 514th Tactical Fighter Squadron reflect conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on the Republic of Vietnam.

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

TO THE 44TH RANGER BATTALION

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ARMED FORCES

FOR

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

The 44th Ranger Battalion is cited for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force in Chuong Thien Province, Vietnam on 6 April 1965. On this date the 44th Ranger Battalion was reserve element of a larger

force engaged in a search and destroy operation against two Viet Cong force battalions. At 1030 hours the Battalion was lifted by helicopter into battle when the lead infantry battalion accompanied by an armored personnel carrier troop were halted by intense fire delivered on their positions by the well-entrenched and camouflaged enemy. Although the enemy delivered withering machine gun fire on the men of the 44th Ranger Battalion as they entered the landing zone, they showed undaunted courage and indomitable fighting spirit as they immediately launched an assault through the infantry and armored units, freeing them for future commitment. Despite numerous casualties, this gallant unit carried out their fierce assault against an estimated enemy battalion. After routing the determined insurgents from their position by demoralizing hand-to-hand combat, the 44th Ranger Battalion turned their heroic attack directly into the main enemy defensive positions located on a main canal. In spite of the loss of their executive officer, a U.S. Army Advisor, and three helicopters during the lift, the remainder of the battalion pursued the attack with undaunted courage and steadfast determination against the fanatical forces manning the main defense. They succeeded in rolling up the flank of the enemy and causing them to withdraw in confusion, leaving behind over fifty dead and numerous weapons. The determined, courageous heliborne assault by the 44th Ranger Battalion was the major contribution to the success of the operation and was of the highest inspirational order. The actions of the 44th Ranger Battalion reflect conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on the Republic of Vietnam.

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

TO THE 197TH AVIATION COMPANY

UNITED STATES ARMY

FOR

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN VIETNAM

The 197th Aviation Company (Armed Helicopter) is cited for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force near Duc Hoa, Republic of Vietnam during the period 1 through 3 April 1965. This Unit was operating in a Viet Cong infested area with the hazardous mission of selecting, reconnoitering, marking and providing suppressive fire on helicopter landing zones in support of ground forces of the Republic of Vietnam. At about 1400 hours on 1 April, the Unit was providing overhead cover for the first troop landing. As the troop carriers departed the landing zone, strong enemy automatic weapons fire was received. One unit aircraft was hit early in the fighting; the co-pilot was seriously wounded and the aircraft suffered major damage. During the conduct of subsequent troop landing and overhead cover missions, the Unit's helicopters continued to receive heavy automatic weapons fire which damaged six additional aircraft. In spite of the damage and casualties sustained, the aircraft were refueled, rearmed, and returned to action. During the afternoon the ground forces were heavily engaged and required helicopter fire support as well as armed escort for medical evacuation and resupply missions. These escorts were performed in a timely and efficient manner notwithstanding

the continuous Viet Cong automatic weapons fire received. As darkness fell, a Viet Cong attack penetrated friendly positions resulting in the death of two U.S. Army Ground Advisors and the separation of another from his Unit; one helicopter landed in the face of heavy ground fire and rescued the Advisor. At daybreak on 2 April the Company resumed its missions. During the day reconnaissance and suppressive fire were provided for two additional troop lifts into separate landing zones. Again intense enemy fire was encountered and three aircraft sustained combat damage. The Viet Cong broke contact during the night. At about noon on 3 April a successful effort was made to regain contact by landing Republic of Vietnam forces to the rear of the insurgents. Again, landing zone reconnaissance and suppression were accomplished in the face of extremely heavy Viet Cong ground fire. The dogged determination, gallantry and indomitable spirit with which the 197th Aviation Company successfully accomplished all assigned missions in the face of violent insurgent fire are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Army and reflect great credit on all members of the Unit who participated in this remarkable combat action.

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

TO THE 883D REGIONAL FORCE COMPANY

REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

FOR

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

The 883D Regional Force Company, a unit of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam is cited for extraordinary heroism in combat near Ha Tay, Binh Dinh Province, Republic of Vietnam on 10 March 1965. The 883D Regional Force Company was assigned the defense of the village of Ha Tay as a part of the overall defense of the important district town of Hoai An. At 0300 hours on 9 March the 883D Company, with a strength of only 71 men, was attacked by a Viet Cong battalion of vastly superior strength. It was the Viet Cong plan to overrun Ha Tay and join forces with another battalion to seize Hoai An district headquarters occupying a narrow ridge above Ha Tay. The 883D Company withstood repeated enemy assaults, all of which were supported by intense mortar and recoilless rifle fire. Through the morning this unit made its gallant stand unaided by outside fire support. By 1100 hours, the Company had sustained over 30 killed in action or seriously wounded and had nearly exhausted its ammunition and grenades. The members of the Company were undaunted. They hid their automatic weapons and in a final desperate charge broke out of their encircled position to join a larger Vietnamese unit. This gallant stand completely disrupted the Viet Cong attack. The battalion attacking Ha Tay was prevented from joining the attack on Hoai An. Hoai An was saved and friendly forces gained time in which to mount a counterattack from outside the battle area. The counterattack was successful in driving the enemy from the area. The dogged defense of Ha Tay by the 883D Regional Force Company resulted in the death of 221 Viet Cong and the capture of two machine guns. A vastly superior force had been held at bay for eleven hours and a major enemy attack had been disrupted. The actions of the 883D Regional Force Company

reflect conspicuous gallantry and extraordinary heroism in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on the Republic of Vietnam.

BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States I have today awarded

THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION

TO THE 1ST AIR COMMANDO SQUADRON

34TH TACTICAL GROUP, 2D AIR DIVISION,

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

FOR

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTY

AND

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM

The 1st Air Commando Squadron is cited for outstanding performance of duty and extraordinary heroism while providing day and night training, combat and combat service support to units of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces who were in conflict against an armed enemy throughout the Republic of Vietnam during the period 1 August 1964 through 15 April 1965. During this period the C–47 section of the 1st Air Commando Squadron, with a total of only 6 C–47 aircraft and in the face of heavy enemy ground fire flew 3,763 sorties, airlifting 2,187,000 pounds of cargo and 16,862 passengers and airdropping 1,000,000 pounds of cargo and 1,125 troops. Ground lighting missions totalled 3,341 flares. The U10 psychological warfare section of the 1st Air Commando Squadron, consisting of only 3 aircraft, during the same period flew 1,600 loudspeaker and leaflet dropping sorties. These extremely hazardous missions were carried out without regard for intensive efforts by the enemy to silence the voice of truth. The A1E section of the 1st Air Commando Squadron flew 6,700 missions while training VNAF pilots in ground support missions, braving intense enemy fire from hard core Communist troops threatening friendly ground units. The intensity of anti-aircraft fire and the dangers posed by entrenched and well armed insurgents did not daunt or deter the 1st Air Commando Squadron, day or night, in their collective determination to support, beyond the expected endurance of man or machine, the courageous soldiers of the Republic of Vietnam ground forces. The gallantry, courage, ability and indomitable fighting spirit displayed by the 1st Air Commando Squadron reflect great credit upon the members of the unit and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Air Force.

NOTE: The White House release, announcing the awarding of the citations, stated that the awards to the two units of the United States Armed Forces and the three military units of the Republic of Viet-Nam were the first Presidential Unit Citations to be given for service in Viet-Nam. The release further stated that they were recommended by Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Commander of U.S. Forces in Viet-Nam, and approved by the Secretary of Defense.

207 Remarks Upon Signing the Manpower Act of 1965. *April 26, 1965*

Members of the Cabinet, Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

Several weeks ago I was privileged to sign the educational legislation that was enacted so promptly by this hard-working Congress. As I said at that time, I believe that the education bill will be the most important measure that I shall ever sign into public law.

This legislation before me this morning is a wise and necessary companion to our efforts in the educational field.

The manpower development and training program has already proved itself decisively with a most impressive record.

In 3 years, training has been authorized for 340,000 individuals. Another 67,000 have been made employable through special projects helping them overcome what would otherwise be lifetime handicaps.

I was in South Carolina last week and the distinguished former Governor of that State told me that he had in training some 7,000-odd trainees, and of those 7,000-odd that had finished their training he had already secured jobs for more than 5,000 of them.

As a nation, much of our strength comes from our dedication to wise and prudent policies for conserving our resources, but the most valuable of these are human resources. By this program we are rejecting the wastage, and the erosion, and the loss of human talent and human ability.

So, I am very pleased that this program has worked so remarkably well. We have reached down into the ranks of the hard core of unemployed and we have given men and women training to equip them for useful and productive jobs. The results thus far show that three-fourths of those trained have found employment—three-fourths of the total number of people who were taxeaters have now become taxpayers.

If this program is to work successfully it requires, as do all of our efforts, the support and the cooperation particularly of business, of labor, of every department of the Federal Government, and of all of our communities throughout the Nation.

We must make certain that there are jobs which graduates of this program can fill. I am determined as President that this administration will make every possible effort to assure such jobs. We have a Cabinet committee of the highest level devoting its efforts to this end. This Cabinet committee is chaired by the distinguished Vice President, who for many years has showed his concern for human resources. Along with him sit the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wirtz, and the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Connor.

Because of the huge number of employers that they deal with, I am asking this morning Secretary McNamara and Mr. Webb to join this committee, to visit some of these training programs, to interview some of the trainees, to relay this information to contractors with whom they deal, and to attempt to formulate with this committee programs for certain types of training where the graduates can fit into the contractors' employment pattern.

We have had some very good economic news the first quarter of this year, and some particularly good news on the employment front. But summer is just ahead of us, and hundreds of thousands of young people will be out of school and again they will be looking for jobs.

So I hope to appeal to every employer in this country, private and public, to take the

time to apply effort and imagination and responsible civic spirit to the task of bringing into being the jobs that we need to fill the needs of our society.

America has always been the land of opportunity and we must make sure that this is a fact and not just a slogan. This vital extension of the Manpower Development and Training Act, which the Congress has so wisely and so promptly acted upon, is one such effort. But this effort must be made by all of us in every segment, in every section, in every city throughout the Nation.

So I congratulate the Congress on its prompt and prudent action on this measure. I particularly thank those here with me this morning who have been the mainstays of this program, who have been the wheelhorses, who have led the way to what we find before us today. And I am especially pleased that this bill reaches me this early in the session, before the end of April. If we hold to this pace, maybe all of us will get to spend the last half of the year out with the people that we mutually serve, talking to them, listening to them, setting our course to serve their aspirations more fully.

And as for myself, I intend to visit some of these retraining operations in the various States. I intend to ask some of the Cabinet committee, and some of the authors of the legislation and members of the committee who have made this possible, to go with me.

I know that the Vice President will do likewise and will give particular attention to a coordinated program with employers that will result in their helping to plan the projects and will result in their being ready to file requisitions for trainees as soon as they have completed their course.

This is a pleasant experience for me, and this is a good day, I think, for all America, because the people who have heretofore been denied jobs because of lack of training now will have an opportunity to get the training that they need so much, and the jobs that they want so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:37 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Senator Donald Russell of South Carolina, former Governor of the State, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, and James E. Webb, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

As enacted, the Manpower Act of 1965 is Public Law 89-15 (79 Stat. 75).

See also Items 99, 100.

208 The President's News Conference of *April 27, 1965*

THE PRESIDENT. [1.] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I am glad to see that you are willing to trade your new comfort in the West Lobby for these straight-backed chairs in the East Room.

Today I have somewhat of a conflict of emotions. I wanted to give you due and adequate 3-day notice of a press conference, and at the same time I didn't want to manage the news by holding up the announcement of some appointees I have here today, so we have tried to reconcile the two, and a little later in the statement I want to present to you some men that over the weekend I selected to occupy some important posts in Government.

VIET-NAM

[2.] We are engaged in a crucial struggle in Viet-Nam. Some may consider it a small war, but to the men who give their lives it is the last war and the stakes are high. Inde-

pendent South Viet-Nam has been attacked by North Viet-Nam. The object of that attack is total conquest. Defeat in South Viet-Nam would deliver a friendly nation to terror and repression. It would encourage and spur on those who seek to conquer all free nations that are within their reach.

Our own welfare, our own freedom, would be in great danger. This is the clearest lesson of our time. From Munich until today we have learned that to yield to aggression brings only greater threats and brings even more destructive war. To stand firm is the only guarantee of a lasting peace. At every step of the way, we have used our great power with the utmost restraint. We have made every effort possible to find a peaceful solution. We have done this in the face of the most outrageous and brutal provocation against Vietnamese and against Americans alike.

Through the first 7 months of 1964, both Vietnamese and Americans were the targets of constant attacks of terror. Bombs exploded in helpless villages, in downtown movie theaters, even at the sports fields where the children played. Soldiers and civilians, men and women, were murdered and crippled, yet we took no action against the source of this brutality—North Viet-Nam.

When our destroyers were attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin, as you will remember last summer, we replied promptly with a single raid. The punishment then was limited to the deed. For the next 6 months we took no action against North Viet-Nam. We warned of danger; we hoped for caution in others.

Their answer was attack, and explosions, and indiscriminate murder. So it soon became clear that our restraint was viewed as weakness; our desire to limit conflict was viewed as a prelude to our surrender.

We could no longer stand by while attacks mounted and while the bases of the attackers were immune from reply. Therefore, we began to strike back. But America has not changed her essential position, and that purpose is peaceful settlement. That purpose is to resist aggression. That purpose is to avoid a wider war.

I say again that I will talk to any government, anywhere, any time, without any conditions, and if any doubt our sincerity, let them test us. Each time we have met with silence, or slander, or the sound of guns. But just as we will not flag in battle, we will not weary in the search for peace.

So I reaffirm my offer of unconditional discussions.

We will discuss any subject and any point of view with any government concerned.

This offer may be rejected, as it has been in the past, but it will remain open, waiting for the day when it becomes clear to all that armed attack will not yield domination over others.

And I will continue along the course that we have set: firmness with moderation; readiness for peace with refusal to retreat. For this is the same battle which we fought for a generation. Wherever we have stood firm, aggression has been halted, peace has been restored, and liberty has been maintained. This was true under President Truman, under President Eisenhower, under President Kennedy, and it will be true again in southeast Asia.

The Steel Agreement

[3.] I want to go now to another subject. I want to congratulate the negotiators for the steel companies and the United Steelworkers union on the statesmanlike agreement that they reached yesterday to extend their contract. I hope and I expect that it

will be approved by the union's committee tomorrow. While the settlement reached in steel is only an interim one, I think we can be confident that the final settlement will be a responsible one which fully considers not only the interest of the immediate parties, but also the larger public interest.

1965 Wage-Price Stability

[4.] So far in 1965 our record of wage-price stability remains intact. A survey of the wage increases on more than 600 collective bargainings settled so far this year shows that on the average the percentage increases were unchanged from the moderate increases agreed on in the same period last year. A number of important settlements were at approximately the level of our guideposts, and this record of private actions is most encouraging.

Today I can report to you and to the Nation that our expanding economy will produce higher Federal revenues this year than we estimated to Congress in January. I can also report that our continuing drive to hold down Government spending will produce lower expenditures this year than we estimated to Congress in January. As a result, we expect the actual budget deficit for fiscal 1965 to be at least $1 billion below the $6,300 million estimated last January when we sent our budget to Congress.

Our expenditures, therefore, will be decreased by approximately $500 million under our estimate, and the revenues collected will be increased by approximately $500 million over our estimates.

New Job Corps Conservation Camps

[5.] I am pleased also to announce today that the war on poverty is setting up 10 new Job Corps conservation camps in nine States. They will bring to 87 the number of centers that provide skills and education to our youngsters who are out of school and out of work. These new centers will be located in the States of Arizona, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, and Washington.

Announcement of Appointments

[6.] Today I would like to introduce to you some gentlemen that I intend to nominate for new assignments in this administration. First, Mr. Alan Boyd. He is 42 years of age, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, a distinguished lawyer, and a very competent public servant. Mr. Boyd will become Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, the Senate being willing.[1]

Mr. Warren Wiggins. Mr. Wiggins is 42 years old, with a master's degree in public administration from Harvard. In 1962 he was chosen one of the 10 outstanding men in the Federal Government. He has been with the Peace Corps since 1961. Today I am nominating him as Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. John A. Schnittker. He is 41 years old, with a Ph. D. from Iowa State University. He is one of the Nation's outstanding farm authorities. He has been Director of Agricultural Economics with the Department of Agriculture. Today I am nominating him to become Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Charles S. Murphy. This judicious and able man has served in Government for 21 years under four Presidents. He was President Truman's Special Counsel in the White House. He has performed with out-

[1] The Senate confirmed the nomination on May 25, 1965.

standing quality as Under Secretary of Agriculture. Today I am nominating him to become Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Gen. William F. McKee. He is a 4-star general who was Vice Chief of the Air Force and on retirement became special assistant to the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Secretary McNamara has called him one of the most knowledgeable and competent administrators in the Defense Department, with skills in research and development, administration, procurement, and logistics. Today I am nominating him to be the new Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency.

Mr. Wilbur J. Cohen. Mr. Cohen is a dedicated career public servant who has served the Government for 26 years as a full-time civil servant and another 5 years as a consultant. Since 1961 he has been an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Today I am nominating him for a promotion to become Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Donald F. Turner. Mr. Turner is 44 years old, a Phi Beta Kappa from Northwestern University. He has a Ph. D. in economics from Harvard, and a law degree from Yale. He has been a law clerk to a Supreme Court Justice and is widely and favorably known throughout the Nation for his work and his writing in the antitrust legal field. He is currently a visiting law professor at Stanford University in California. Today I am nominating him to become Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division.

Mr. Leonard C. Meeker. He is a career attorney with 25 years of Government service. He is a Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst College. Since 1961 he has served as Deputy Legal Adviser in the State Department. Today I am nominating him to become Legal Adviser in the State Department.

The Dominican Republic

[7.] We are all very much concerned about the serious situation which has developed in the last few hours in the Dominican Republic. Fighting has occurred among different elements of the Dominican armed forces and other groups. Public order in the capital at Santo Domingo has broken down. Due to the gravity of the situation, and the possible danger to the lives of American citizens in the Dominican Republic, I ordered the evacuation of those who wish to leave. As you know, the evacuation is now proceeding.

My latest information is that 1,000 Americans have already been taken aboard ships of the U.S. Navy off the port of Haina, 8 miles west of Santo Domingo. We profoundly deplore the violence and disorder in the Dominican Republic. The situation is grave, and we are following the developments very closely. It is our hope that order can promptly be restored, and that a peaceful settlement of the internal problems can be found.

Death of Edward R. Murrow

[8.] I have just received the sad news of the passing of Edward R. Murrow. It came to me just a little while ago. I believe that all of us feel a deep sense of loss. We who knew him knew that he was a gallant fighter, a man who dedicated his life both as a newsman and as a public official to an unrelenting search for truth. He subscribed to the proposition that free men and free inquiry are inseparable. He built his life on that unbreakable truth. We have all lost

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a friend.

I will be glad to take any questions now.

QUESTIONS

DISCUSSION ON VIET-NAM

[9.] Q. Mr. President, do you think any of the participants in the national discussion on Viet-Nam could appropriately be likened to the appeasers of 25 or 30 years ago?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't believe in characterizing people with labels. I think you do a great disservice when you engage in name calling. We want honest, forthright discussion in this country, and that will be discussion with differences of views, and we welcome what our friends have to say, whether they agree with us or not. I would not want to label people who agree with me or disagree with me.

THE INDIA-PAKISTAN CONFLICT

[10.] Q. Mr. President, can you tell us your reaction or any information you have on the reports of seemingly intensified fighting between the Indians and the forces of Pakistan, and could this possibly relate or have an effect on the fighting in Viet-Nam?

THE PRESIDENT. We deplore fighting wherever it takes place. We have been in close touch with the situation there. We are very hopeful that ways and means can be found to avoid conflict between these two friends of our country. I talked to Secretary Rusk about it within the hour, and we are anxious to do anything and everything that we can do to see that peace is restored in that area and conflict is ended.

SOVIET NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

[11.] Q. Mr. President, today the Soviet Union agreed to a French proposal for a 5-power nuclear disarmament conference which would include Communist China as a nuclear power. What would be your attitude to this proposal, sir?

THE PRESIDENT. I have not studied the proposal and was not familiar with the fact that it had been made.

REACTIONS TO JOHNS HOPKINS ADDRESS

[12.] Q. Mr. President, the only formal answer so far to your Baltimore speech [2] was that by the North Vietnamese Prime Minister, Pham Van Dong, who offered a 4-point formula which he suggested was a possible basis for negotiations. My question is, do you regard the 4 points as so unacceptable as to be a complete rejection of your offer to begin discussions, or are there portions of the 4 points which interest you and which you might be willing to discuss?

THE PRESIDENT. I think it was very evident from the Baltimore speech that most of the non-Communist countries in the world welcomed the proposal in that speech, and most of the Communist countries found objections with it. I am very hopeful that some ways and means can be found to bring the parties who are interested in southeast Asia to a conference table. Just what those ways and means will be, I do not know. But every day we explore to the limit of our capacity every possible political and diplomatic move that would bring that about.

USE OF CHINESE VOLUNTEERS

Q. Mr. President, I wonder, sir, if you could evaluate for us the threat that has been posed by Red China to send volunteers into Viet-Nam if we escalate the war further?

THE PRESIDENT. We have read their statements from time to time, and the statements of other powers about what they propose

[2] Item 172.

to do. We are in close touch with the situation. That is all I think I would like to say on that matter.

THE WAR ON POVERTY

[13.] Q. Mr. President, there has been some criticism at the local level in this country of your war on poverty, and one of the chief complaints is that the local community action groups do not represent the poor. Have you found any basis for this criticism, and do you feel that criticism such as this could have a demoralizing effect on the overall program?

THE PRESIDENT. Yes. I think there has been unjust criticism and unfair criticism and uninformed criticism of the poverty program even before Congress passed it. Some people opposed it every step of the way. Some people oppose it now.

I don't know of any national program in peacetime that has reached so many people so fast and so effectively. Over 16,000 Americans have already volunteered to live and work with the Peace Corps domestically. A quarter of a million young men have joined the Job Corps. Every major city has developed poverty plans and made application for funds. Three hundred State, city, and county community action programs have already received their money. Forty-five thousand students from needy families are already enrolled in 800 colleges under the work program. More than 125,000 adults are trainees in adult education on the work-experience program.

We will have difficulties. We will have politicians attempting to get some jobs in the local level. We will have these differences as we do in all of our programs, but I have great confidence in Sargent Shriver [3] as an administrator and as a man, and I have great confidence in the wisdom the Congress displayed in passing the poverty program. I think it will be one of the great monuments to this administration.

[3] Director, Office of Economic Opportunity.

FOREIGN ATTITUDES TOWARDS U.S. POLICY IN VIET-NAM

[14.] Q. Mr. President, is it true that the United States is losing, rather than making, friends around the world, with its policy in Viet-Nam—sort of a falling domino theory in reverse?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that we have friends throughout the world. I am not concerned with any friends that we have lost. Following my Baltimore speech, I received from our allies almost a universal approval. Our enemies would have you believe that we are following policies that are ill-advised, but we are following the same policies in Asia that we followed in Europe, that we followed in Turkey and Greece and Iran. We are resisting aggression, and as long as the aggressors attack, we will stay there and resist them—whether we make friends or lose friends.

THE VOTING RIGHTS BILL

[15.] Q. Mr. President, your voting rights bill is moving toward completion in the Senate this week. Do you think that proposal—the amendment to abolish the poll tax—would make this unconstitutional? Do you think it would damage the passage of the bill in the House and what do you think about it generally?

THE PRESIDENT. I think that is being worked out in the conferences they are having today, and they will have in the next few weeks. I have always opposed the poll tax. I am opposed to it now. I have been advised by constitutional lawyers that we have a

problem in repealing the poll tax by statute. For that reason, while a Member of Congress, I initiated and supported a constitutional amendment to repeal the poll tax in Federal elections.

I think the bill as now drawn will not permit the poll tax to be used to discriminate against voters, and I think the administration will have adequate authority to prevent its use for that purpose. I have asked the Attorney General, however, to meet with the various Members of the House and Senate who are interested in this phase of it, and if possible, take every step that he can within constitutional bounds to see that the poll tax is not used as a discrimination against any voter anywhere.

THE BOMBING OF NORTH VIET-NAM

[16.] Q. Mr. President, a number of critics of your Viet-Nam policy say they support our presence in South Viet-Nam, but do not support the bombing raids to the North. I wondered if there is anything you can say to them, and what you can say on any conditions that might arise under which you feel the raids could be stopped?

THE PRESIDENT. I said in my opening statement that we went for months without destroying a bridge, or an ammunition depot, or a radar station. Those military targets have been the primary targets that we have attacked. There is no blood in a bridge made of concrete and steel, but we do try to take it out so that people cannot furnish additional troops and additional equipment to kill the people of South Viet-Nam, and to kill our own soldiers. There are not many civilians involved in a radar station, but we do try to make it ineffective so that they cannot plot our planes and shoot our boys out of the skies.

There are not many individuals involved in an ammunition dump, but we have tried to destroy that ammunition so that it would be exploded in North Viet-Nam and not in the bodies of the people of South Viet-Nam or our American soldiers.

We have said time and time again that we regret the necessity of doing this, but as long as aggression continues, as long as they bomb in South Viet-Nam, as long as they bomb our sports arenas, and our theaters, and our embassies, and kill our women and our children and the Vietnamese soldiers, several thousand of whom have been killed since the first of the year, we think that we are justified in trying to slow down that operation and make them realize that it is very costly, and that their aggression should cease.

I do sometimes wonder how some people can be so concerned with our bombing a cold bridge of steel and concrete in North Viet-Nam, but never open their mouths about a bomb being placed in our embassy in South Viet-Nam. The moment that this aggression ceases, the destruction of their bridges and their radar stations and the ammunition that they use on our bodies will cease.

POSTPONEMENT OF AYUB AND SHASTRI VISITS

[17.] Q. Mr. President, on your cancellation of the Ayub and Shastri [4] visits, some of your critics have said that the reasons for your postponement were sound, but the abruptness of it left millions of Asians angry at this country. Is anything being done to correct that impression on their part?

THE PRESIDENT. First of all, I would not assume many parts of your statement.

First, we didn't cancel it. So that is the first error that the critics have made. We

[4] Mohammed Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, and Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India.

feel very friendly toward the people of India and the Government of India; toward the people of Pakistan and the Government of Pakistan. I have spent some time in both of those countries. I have had the leaders of those countries visit me in this country and visit in my home.

I have before the Congress now recommendations concerning the peoples of those countries and how we can work together to try to achieve peace in the world.

I said through the appropriate channels to those governments that I had had some eight or nine visitors already the first 90 days of this administration; that the Congress was hopeful that it would get out of here in early summer; that we had approximately 75 top important measures that we were trying to get considered and passed, one of which vitally affected that part of the world; and that I could be much more communicative and could respond much more to their suggestions and to their recommendations on the future of India and their 5-year plan, and Pakistan and their plan, if our visit could follow the enactment of some of these bills instead of preceding them, because if it preceded them, I could not speak with authority. I would not know what the Congress would do.

We have spent in excess of $10 billion in that area, and this year we will propose expenditures of more than $1 billion. But if the Congress said no to me and didn't pass the foreign aid bill or materially reduced it, I would have made a commitment that I could not support, so I said, "If you would like to come now in the month of May or June, during this period, we can have a visit, but we will not be able to be as responsive as I would like to be if you could come a little later in the year."

I have been host a few times in my life and when you put things that way, most people want to come at the time that would be most convenient to us, to the host, and would be most helpful to them. We communicated that to the appropriate people, and the answer came back that they would accept that decision.

I think it was a good decision in our interest and I think it was a good decision in their interest. I am very sorry that our people have made a good deal of it, but the provocation of the differences sometimes comes about, and I regret it. So far as I know, it is a good decision, and a wise one, and one that I would make again tomorrow.

USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

[18.] Q. Mr. President, in light of the news reports that came over the weekend, I wonder if you could clarify for us your position concerning the possibility of the use of nuclear weapons in southeast Asia?

THE PRESIDENT. Well, first of all, I have the responsibility for decision on nuclear weapons. That rests with the President. It is the most serious responsibility that rests with him. Secretary McNamara very carefully and very clearly in his television appearance yesterday covered that subject thoroughly, and I think adequately.[5] There is not anything that I could really add to what he said.

I would observe this: that I have been President for 17 months, and I have sat many hours and weeks with the officials of this Government in trying to plan for the protection and security of our people. I have never had a suggestion from a single official of this Government or employee of this Government concerning the use of such

[5] The text of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's statement, made at a televised news conference at the Pentagon, is printed in the Department of State Bulletin (vol. 52, p. 752).

weapons in this area. The only person that has ever mentioned it to me has been a newspaperman writing a story, and each time I tell them, "Please get it out of your system. Please forget it. There is just not anything to it. No one has discussed it with us at all."

I think that when Secretary McNamara told you of the requirement yesterday and that no useful purpose was served by going into it further, I thought it had ended there.

VIET-NAM

[19.] Q. Mr. President, the North Vietnamese today, sir, say that in a raid on Sunday the United States and the South Vietnamese used what they called toxic chemicals. Could you tell us, sir, what they might be talking about?

THE PRESIDENT. I wouldn't know. I frequently see statements they make that we never heard of. I don't know about the particular report that you mentioned.

[20.] Q. Mr. President, could there come about, as you now see the situation in Viet-Nam—could there be circumstances in which large numbers of American troops might be engaged in the fighting of the war rather than in the advising and assistance to the South Vietnamese?

THE PRESIDENT. Our purpose in Viet-Nam is, as you well know, to advise and to assist those people in resisting aggression. We are performing that duty there now. I would not be able to anticipate or to speculate on the conduct of each individual in the days ahead. I think that if the enemy there believes that we are there to stay, that we are not going to tuck our tails and run home and abandon our friends, I believe in due time peace can be observed in that area.

My objective is to contribute what we can to assist the people of South Viet-Nam who have lost thousands of lives defending their country, and to provide the maximum amount of deterrent with the minimum cost. They have lost thousands of people since February. We have lost some 40 to 50 people of our own. We could not anticipate in February whether we would lose 50 or whether we would lose 500. That depends on the fortunes and the problems of conflict. But I can assure you that we are being very careful—that we are being very studious—that we are being very deliberate—that we are trying to do everything we can within reason to convince these people that they should not attack, that they should not be aggressors, that they should not try to swallow up their neighbor, and we are doing it with the minimum amount of expenditures of lives that we can spend.

THE STEEL AGREEMENT

[21.] Q. Mr. President, labor and management in steel have differing versions of what their increase in productivity is. Can you tell us what your advisers figure this is, and whether you think a settlement in excess of the 2.7 percent of the interim agreement would be acceptable?

THE PRESIDENT. I don't want to pass on it. We have laid down the guideposts. They are well acquainted with them—both management and employees. They have had very responsible negotiations, and we are very pleased with the outcome of those negotiations. We anticipate that they will be confirmed by both parties very shortly, and we believe between now and the September deadline that we will have an agreement. I don't think that I have ever observed a period in the life of free enterprise in this country when American labor and American business have been more responsible, and have been more anxious to work with their Government in maintaining full productivity,

and I expect that that will come about.

Merriman Smith (United Press International): Thank you, Mr. President.

NOTE: President Johnson's forty-second news conference was held in the East Room at the White House at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, April 27, 1965.

209 Remarks at the Swearing In of Admiral Raborn and Richard Helms as Director and Deputy Director, CIA. *April* 28, 1965

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen:

Long ago in the infancy of this Nation Americans were told that their liberty and the price of it was eternal vigilance. In this 20th century that truth is stronger than ever.

We live in a dangerous world, a world which cannot be predicted, a world which moves and is shaped by great forces, forces which we faithfully believe can serve for good as well as for evil.

We were founded as a Nation upon an ideal. All through the ages Americans have been, first and last, idealists. Of all our generations none ever has been more truly idealistic than Americans of these times. Without thought of gain, without thought of conquest, without wish for aggrandizement, we have committed our lives, our property, our resources, and our sacred honor to the freedom and peace of other men, indeed to the freedom and peace of all mankind. We would dishonor that commitment, we would disgrace all the sacrifices that Americans have made if we were not every hour of every day vigilant against every threat to peace and freedom. That is why we have the Central Intelligence Agency in this country.

The purpose of this effort, like the purpose of all that we do, is to strive for an orderly, just, and peaceful world. In this effort more than in many others a high order of selflessness, of dedication, of devotion, is asked of men and women. The compensation of them comes not in fame, certainly not in rewards of salary, but in the reward of the sure knowledge that they have made a contribution to freedom's cause.

For the leadership of this vital agency this Nation has been very fortunate to have the services of outstanding Americans: Allen Dulles, John McCone, now today Adm. William F. Raborn. Both Mr. Dulles and Mr. McCone were Republicans. I have never inquired into the Admiral's politics but I have inquired and do know something of his talents and that is why he was selected for this particular task.

It was his phenomenal ability as a manager and as a leader and as an inspiration to his coworkers and as a dedicated patriotic man himself that gave America the great strength of the Polaris missile. His genius was proved in that task. It will now be tested in this new assignment that he has so willingly and voluntarily agreed to accept.

He follows a man who is hard to follow—Mr. John McCone. Mr. McCone has chosen to give this country some of the finest years of his life. We are greatly in his debt for all the public service that he has rendered to freedom in the field of the military, the field of atomic energy, and most recently in the field of world intelligence. We shall miss him but we wish him Godspeed.

Admiral Raborn's great strength as a leader and a manager is his respect and his reliance upon his coworkers. Admiral Raborn is a team-builder and he is a team-player. At the Central Intelligence Agency

he will have as his strong right arm one of the most respected career professionals in the Capital of this great Nation, Mr. Richard Helms.

Few career men in this Government are so highly respected as Mr. Helms. I find food for thought in the fact that a man so successful in Mr. Helms' present profession trained for this work in the newspaper profession—and Mr. Helms, if you need recruits, see me. I might commend some of these in this room to you now.

But I am very proud of this team and I am proud that we have been able in recent weeks to persuade many of our most outstanding career public servants to accept promotions and additional responsibilities in the Government, to assume more vital roles. The high positions of this administration are being filled today, yesterday, and tomorrow on the basis of merit without regard to politics, without regard to partisanship, and I hope this pattern can be permanent.

To Admiral Raborn, to Mr. Helms, I extend my congratulations.

To the other members of the executive branch, the State Department, the Pentagon, and the other agencies who must work closely with these men, I extend my congratulations. All of you have my confidence to the fullest for the responsible undertakings that are ahead of you.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The ceremony for the swearing in of Vice Adm. William F. Raborn, Jr. (USN, Retired), as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Richard Helms, as Deputy Director, was held at 12:40 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. During his remarks the President referred to Allen W. Dulles, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and John A. McCone, the outgoing Director.

On the same day the White House announced that the President had awarded the National Security Medal to Mr. McCone at a private ceremony at the White House. The text of the citation accompanying the medal presented to Mr. McCone, who served as Director of CIA from November 29, 1961, to April 28, 1965, follows:

"As principal foreign intelligence officer of the United States and as senior intelligence advisor to the President since 1961, Mr. McCone has given distinguished leadership to the foreign intelligence effort of our Nation. During his years of service as Director of Central Intelligence, he has discharged the high responsibilities of his office with inspiration and idealism. To the service of the security of the United States, Mr. McCone has brought the wisdom and experience of a long career in business and government. His devotion to the welfare of our Nation and his unchallenged integrity in the performance of his duties have set an exemplary standard for the intelligence community. The service of Mr. McCone reflects the highest credit upon him and the Central Intelligence Agency."

210 Remarks Upon Accepting a Bust of Eleanor Roosevelt for the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park. *April* 28, 1965

Governor Stevenson, Mr. Chapman, members of the Roosevelt family, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a real pleasure and very great privilege to accept this bust of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for presentation to the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park. All of us who knew this inspiring lady, all of us who were privileged to live in her time, know that she was one of the great human beings of this century. Her equal will not soon be found again and will not pass this way.

Today, in our own society and in the societies of other peoples all around the globe, it would be very difficult for another Eleanor Roosevelt to appear.

Over these past 30 years the human race has made much progress in accepting to full

membership and full participation women of virtually every land. This recognition has come in sensible realization of the great talents, the great abilities, the great wisdom, the great vision which women have to contribute to the building of a better world.

Yet all this progress which has been made in these years might not have come at all, or certainly not so soon, or so broadly, had Eleanor Roosevelt not served among us and led the way. She was not a crusader as such for the rights of women, but by her own living example she left an imprint that will never be erased, because she did always crusade for humanity.

Long before she was taken from us Eleanor Roosevelt had become, as much as any American who has ever lived, a citizen of the world. Her inspiration reached deep into the heart of every continent. Her example lives on in the hearts and souls of all the people of the world. But nowhere does her leadership, example, and influence mean more than it does here in her native land.

So much of what we are doing today was first brought to our attention and first urged upon us, by this great lady.

I remember, and I know none of you can forget, Eleanor Roosevelt's tireless and selfless visits in the 1930's to the decayed areas of our cities, to the blighted areas of our rural regions, and the visits she made to what we now describe as Appalachia.

I remember her coming to my own State of Texas and leaving 2 days later. I almost had to go to the hospital just trying to follow her, and then I was a young man in my twenties.

She was at war on poverty long before this Nation itself could, or did, think of mobilizing our resources for this great effort. She was contesting against injustice and inequality long before this great Nation committed its full heart and soul to the fulfillment of our Constitution's promise.

Of all that may be said about Eleanor Roosevelt, nothing more nearly captures the truth of this great woman than to say that she did not have to do what she did. Born to a life of affluence she was unwilling to spend her days in idleness or aimlessness. She chose to dedicate her God-given abilities to help those whose names history will never record. In so doing, she set an example which has its finest meaning now for America in these times of our broad and our growing national abundance.

If any of us who enjoy a measure of life's successes are ever to be satisfied with our own lives, I think we must—as so many Americans now are doing—give of ourselves much more than we are required to do.

Eleanor Roosevelt once said near the end of her life that anyone who believes that in every human being there is a spark of the divine must believe that to enable him to develop his potentialities to the maximum is the highest purpose that his Government can fulfill.

That is the spirit and the purpose of all that we do here in the White House today. That is the spirit and the purpose of all we do to help all Americans, whatever their birth, or their creed, or their color—to fulfill that spark of divinity which lives within all of us.

This fine sculpture captures the spirit of this great woman. She rose to great position but in her greatness her thoughts were always marked by humility. Her deeds were always marked by compassion. Her efforts and her energies were always expended with fearlessness and with great courage.

All who knew her were privileged to know greatness itself.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:10 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman

of the Board of Trustees of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and former Governor of Illinois, and to Oscar L. Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior, who made the presentation. Among the members of Mrs. Roosevelt's family present at the ceremony were her daughter, Anna Roosevelt Halsted, her sons James and Franklin, and some of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The bust, the work of Pietro Lazzari, was commissioned by a group of Washington friends of Mrs. Roosevelt.

211 Statement by the President on the Response of Defense Contractors to the Cost Reduction Program. *April* 28, 1965

ON DECEMBER 2, 1963, I requested that all Defense contractors initiate immediately "an affirmative program of cost reduction in the performance of Defense contracts." Subsequently, the Department of Defense issued "Guidelines Defining an Effective Contractor Cost Reduction Program" to contractors having an annual volume of Defense sales in excess of $5 million, exclusive of firm fixed-price contracts. The objectives stated in those guidelines were:

1. Intensify efforts by individual contractors to achieve cost reductions in the performance of Defense contracts.

2. Establish criteria for operating a contractor cost reduction program.

3. Provide for regular review and evaluation by the Department of Defense of contractors' individual cost reduction programs.

4. Assure that the effectiveness of a contractor's cost reduction program will be taken into account in making future source selections and in determining contractor profit and fee rates.

5. Provide appropriate public recognition to contractors who have achieved significant cost reductions.

I am happy to report that 78 of the Nation's largest Defense contractors, with a total of 205 major plants or divisions, have now joined us in this vital effort, and that reports of their considerable accomplishments are now being evaluated by the Department of Defense. The first of these semiannual reports covers cost reductions for the previous 6 months period, based on the individual contractor's fiscal year.

During March and April, Defense contractors from all parts of the country are participating in the Advanced Planning Briefings for Industry at Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Dallas, and Washington, D.C. These briefings, which are jointly sponsored by the Department of Defense and the National Security Industrial Association, are providing opportunities for Defense contractors to display the many impressive cost reduction ideas which they have already put into practice and of which they are justifiably proud.

The speed and effectiveness with which our Nation's defense industry has responded to this challenge is not surprising, but it is gratifying. The contractors engaged in this important effort have pledged a dollar's value for every dollar spent, and this value is being reflected in lower costs to the American people for their national defense.

NOTE: The Department of Defense directive "Guidelines Defining an Effective Contractor Cost Reduction Program" is dated May 15, 1964 (DOD Directive 5010.6).

212 Statement by the President Upon Ordering Troops Into the Dominican Republic. *April* 28, 1965

I HAVE just concluded a meeting with the leaders of the Congress. I reported to them on the serious situation in the Dominican Republic. I reported the decisions that this Government considers necessary in this situation in order to protect American lives.

The members of the leadership expressed their support of these decisions. The United States Government has been informed by military authorities in the Dominican Republic that American lives are in danger. These authorities are no longer able to guarantee their safety and they have reported that the assistance of military personnel is now needed for that purpose.

I have ordered the Secretary of Defense to put the necessary American troops ashore in order to give protection to hundreds of Americans who are still in the Dominican Republic and to escort them safely back to this country. This same assistance will be available to the nationals of other countries, some of whom have already asked for our help.

Pursuant to my instructions 400 Marines have already landed. General Wheeler, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has just reported to me that there have been no incidents.

We have appealed repeatedly in recent days for a cease-fire between the contending forces of the Dominican Republic in the interests of all Dominicans and foreigners alike.

I repeat this urgent appeal again tonight. The Council of the OAS has been advised of the situation by the Dominican Ambassador and the Council will be kept fully informed.

NOTE: The President read the statement on a television broadcast transmitted at 8:40 p.m. from the Theater at the White House.

The following information concerning the situation in the Dominican Republic during the period April 24–28 was furnished by the White House:

"On April 24, 1965, dissident civilian and military elements, among them the followers of ex-President Juan Bosch's Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), rebelled against the 'Triumvirate' government headed by Donald Reid Cabral. They succeeded in taking over some key installations in the city of Santo Domingo, including radio broadcasting facilities over which they urged the populace to join the revolt, and began to distribute indiscriminately to civilians large quantities of arms taken from captured government arsenals. When the regular Armed Forces failed to come to the support of President Reid, he was forced to step down on April 25 after the rebels had seized the National Palace.

"During the afternoon of April 25, officers of the regular and insurrectionary forces, and leaders of the PRD and other elements met to discuss the formation of a provisional government. The representatives of the regular Armed Forces favored the establishment of a military junta and the holding of early elections. The insurrectionary leaders wanted the formation of an interim government under PRD leader José Rafael Molina Urena, pending the expected early return and reinstatement of former President Bosch who had been ousted from office in September 1963.

"The regular military forces, strongly opposed to Bosch's return, demanded the immediate designation of a military junta to prepare for national elections in September 1965. They accompanied their demand with an ultimatum that the regular forces would attack unless their terms were met. The rebel forces disregarded the ultimatum, and hostilities began late on the afternoon of April 25.

"During April 25–28, the tempo of the fighting increased. Efforts by the American Embassy, the Papal Nuncio, and others to arrange an effective cease-fire failed. Violence and lawlessness in Santo Domingo steadily mounted to the point where civil authority disappeared. The lives of U.S. citizens and other foreign nationals were seriously threatened. Under these conditions, the American Embassy began the evacuation of American citizens on April 27.

"The following day, in the face of a further deterioration of the situation, notification by Dominican military authorities that they could no longer guarantee the safety of Americans, and the growing danger of interference with the evacuation effort, Ambassador Bennett, supported by the country team, recommended the immediate landing of U.S. Marines. Pursuant to orders from the President, the Marines began landing at approximately 7 p.m., Washington time."

213 Remarks at a Dinner for Presidential Appointees. *April* 28, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Johnson and I are delighted that we could be here with you in the first house of our land this evening. I think this is the only dinner that we have ever scheduled at the White House that has had to be postponed twice.

I trust that you will understand and indulge me my tardiness this evening; but we found it necessary, in order to protect some of our fellow countrymen, to order in 400 Marines into the Dominican Republic. And they have safely landed there without incident and taken up their duty. And we have—we are in the process now of evacuating Americans. Some 200 have been evacuated and we have about 900 more to go.

I made a brief statement to the press and television cameras; but Mrs. Johnson, who has spent most of her adult life—she hasn't been an adult very long, but most of it trying to learn and understand and appreciate television, couldn't get her set to work over here. I'm sorry you all missed it.

The most important people in this house tonight are not the ones who think they are.

Public service requires much dedication, much devotion, and a great deal of self-sacrifice. For those who occupy the public positions, there are some compensations—some rich and meaningful compensations. But the true heroes—and heroines—of public life are those who give more than a full measure of self-sacrifice and receive less than a full measure of recognition.

There is one such hero—or heroine—in each family represented here tonight.

So I would like those who have received the Presidential appointments to raise their glasses with me to the most important and the most beloved people in these rooms—our wives and our husbands.

All of you that received the Presidential appointments, now stand.

This is an unusually proud occasion for me. Presidents have many duties. The weights and the burdens of this office are always great. But it is a particularly demanding responsibility to select other men and women to discharge the very great responsibility that attaches to every public trust in the Government of the United States.

When I came to this office 17 months ago, I was blessed—and the Nation was blessed—by the quality, the character, and the talent of the team that had been assembled throughout the executive branch by our late, beloved President Kennedy. No one is more aware of my debt to that great and gallant man in this particular regard than am I.

I believe strongly that the staffing of the executive positions of our Government has entered a new era within the past 4 years. At the high tide of our success—in a Nation bursting with more talent and genius than perhaps any other nation has ever known—we have laid aside the old concept that public positions could and would be filled with mediocrity, selected on the basis of political preference. We have gone forth to try to

find the best in America to make sure that the functioning of our system is the best in the world.

To me all of you represent the best that America has produced.

One hundred years ago Abraham Lincoln told this story. He said:

"A fellow once came to me to ask for an appointment as a minister abroad. Finding he could not get that, he came down to some more modest position. Finally, he asked to be made a tidewaiter. When he saw he could not get that, he asked for an old pair of trousers. It is sometimes well to be humble."

For myself, let me say that there is not a single man or woman in this room who asked me for the job that they have tonight. The job has sought the individual and not vice versa. So long as I am permitted to continue here, this will continue.

I believe this is the way our system was intended to operate. In 1795, the Father of our Country, George Washington, wrote to a friend and explained his philosophy in these words:

"In the appointments to the great offices of the Government, my aim has been to combine geographical situation, and sometimes other considerations, with abilities and fitness of known characters."

From time to time there may be "other considerations" but our standard today is that standard set by President Washington—we are concerned "with abilities and fitness of known characters."

Because of the standards that we have set—and the standards that we intend to maintain—you, your families, your children, and your grandchildren can be enormously proud of your association with the Government of the United States of America. There are no unexceptional persons in this room, tonight, because you are the leaders of your generation, of your country, and of the greatest cause in all human history.

I want you to know I am very grateful to each of you for the sacrifices you have made in assuming these responsibilities. I am proud that you are part of this Government and particularly proud that you are a member of my team. We—all of us together, yes, all of us alike—are servants of a great and good people and a strong and successful system that I am proud to have been a part of for more than half of my life—34 years.

I would ask now that you join me in a toast to the people of this country and to the Government of this Nation. May the people of this land live always united in freedom under peace and justice, and may this Government always be their good and their just and their faithful public servant.

NOTE: The President spoke in the State Dining Room at the White House.

For the President's statement on the Dominican Republic which he made to the press immediately preceding the dinner, see Item 212.

214 Statement by the President on the Meetings in Tokyo To Foster U.S.–Japanese Medical Cooperation. *April 29, 1965*

I AM most pleased and gratified by the preliminary report I have received today from Dr. Colin MacLeod on the recent meetings in Tokyo to explore the joint U.S.-Japan undertaking to improve the health of the peoples of Asia.

I am especially grateful for the courtesies extended to our representatives and partic-

ularly for Prime Minister Sato's personal interest in meeting with Dr. MacLeod.

The peoples of Asia have endured for centuries the oppression of many diseases and illnesses. Today the stifling effects of ill health stand in the way of fulfillment for the progress toward a better life which we of the United States so much want the peoples of Asia to enjoy. In Japan as in the United States progress has been made for developing medical science and research which are bringing rising standards of health to the peoples of both lands. It is my hope—as I expressed to Prime Minister Sato during his visit to Washington in January—that we might pool our knowledge, talents, and resources to mount more successful attacks upon the diseases afflicting the lives of the people who live around the rim of the Pacific.

On the basis of the talks in Tokyo, I am confident that this joint effort will move forward effectively and successfully and will make a contribution of historic dimensions to the health of Asia. We are honored and privileged to be associated with Japan in this important humane endeavor.

NOTE: The first planning meeting of the U.S. Advisory Group on U.S.-Japanese cooperation in medical science with their Japanese counterparts was held in Tokyo, April 19–21. Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Deputy Director, Office of Science and Technology, headed the American delegation. For an earlier statement of the President announcing the implementation of an agreement made in January 1965 with Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan for the convening of a conference on the medical science cooperation program, see Item 175.

215 Remarks Upon Signing the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act. *April* 30, 1965

I AM this afternoon signing into law the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1965, appropriating $2,227,000,000 which has just been approved by the Congress.

Actually the deadline for Presidential action on this measure is not until May 12, but there is a special urgency for signing this measure immediately.

Among various items in this bill, there is a provision for $407 million for public assistance programs affecting more than 8 million people. Unless the bill becomes law today, on this last day of April, the lives of these 8 million across the Nation would be very adversely affected. It would be impossible for aged citizens in a number of States to receive the checks that they are awaiting without undue delay. I think in total a minimum of 12 States are covered.

Both Houses of the Congress have spared no effort in completing action on this measure so that it would reach my desk in time for signature this evening. As soon as I have signed it, Secretary Celebrezze of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will notify these States by wire immediately.

This means there will be no delayed checks for any of our citizens.

On their behalf, and for myself, I want to express the great appreciation to those Members of the Congress who gave their support and their cooperation on this action in this deficiency bill. This is another demonstration of the very responsible spirit that prevails among the Nation's elected public servants. I am particularly pleased that Congress has given its approval to the full amount requested in order to keep full faith with those who are trying to live a life of dignity and decency on the modest support that our programs are able to provide.

I am sure this prompt action is appreci-

ated. I would mention also that this measure provides funds for other valuable and compassionate purposes, such as funds to begin our development program in the Appalachia area, funds to support our programs for manpower development and training, and funds to help more of our people qualify for jobs that they can obtain and hold to support themselves and their families in the days to come.

There is also in this bill some $35 million for disaster relief funds. This includes an increase of $10 million to cover the tornado and flood disasters recently suffered by our fellow citizens of the Midwest.

There is another $150 million to meet the needs of our veterans programs for both compensation and pensions, and another $100 million to strengthen our loan program under the Small Business Administration.

This measure further includes an authorization of $250 million for investment in the Inter-American Bank, reflecting the interest and the determination of both the Congress and the Executive to support the development of a better life for our friends and neighbors in this hemisphere.

I am very proud and privileged to sign this bill this evening, enacting into law this constructive and this responsible course by the 89th Congress.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Theater at the White House. His remarks were broadcast over radio and television.

As enacted, the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1965, is Public Law 89-16 (79 Stat. 81).

216 Statement by the President on the Situation in the Dominican Republic. *April* 30, 1965

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen:

For 2 days American forces have been in Santo Domingo in an effort to protect the lives of Americans and the nationals of other countries in the face of increasing violence and disorder. With the assistance of these American forces, over 200 Americans and other nationals have been evacuated from the Dominican Republic. We took this step when and only when, we were officially notified by police and military officials of the Dominican Republic that they were no longer in a position to guarantee the safety of American and foreign nationals and to preserve law and order.

In the last 24 hours violence and disorder have increased. There is great danger to the life of foreign nationals and of thousands of Dominican citizens, our fellow citizens of this hemisphere. By an outstanding effort of mediation the Papal Nuncio has achieved an agreement on a cease-fire which I have urged all those concerned to take. But this agreement is not now, as I speak, being fully respected. The maintenance of the cease-fire is essential to the hopes of all for peace and freedom in the Dominican Republic.

Meanwhile there are signs that people trained outside the Dominican Republic are seeking to gain control. Thus, the legitimate aspirations of the Dominican people and most of their leaders for progress, democracy, and social justice are threatened and so are the principles of the inter-American system.

The inter-American system, and its principal organ, the Organization of American States, have a grave and an immediate responsibility. It is important that prompt action be taken. I am informed that a representative of the OAS is leaving Washington very shortly for the Dominican Republic. It

is very important that representatives of the OAS be sent to the Dominican Republic, just as soon as they can be sent there, in order to strengthen the cease-fire and in order to help clear a road to the return of constitutional process and free elections. Loss of time may mean that it is too late to preserve the freedom, which alone can lead to the establishment of true democracy. This, I am sure, is what the people of the Dominican Republic want. Late action, or delay, in such a case could mean a failure to accomplish the agreed objectives of the American states.

The eyes of the hemisphere are now on the OAS, both in its meeting today and on the meeting of its foreign ministers contemplated tomorrow. The wisdom, the statesmanship, and the ability to act decisively of the OAS are critical to the hopes of peoples in every land of this continent.

The United States will give its full support to the work of the OAS and will never depart from its commitment to the preservation of the right of all of the free people of this hemisphere to choose their own course without falling prey to international conspiracy from any quarter.

NOTE: The President read the statement to members of the press at 7:07 p.m. in the Theater at the White House. It was broadcast nationwide over radio and television.

217 Statement by the President Upon Sending Additional Forces to the Dominican Republic. *May* 1, 1965

UNITED STATES forces in the Dominican Republic have the necessary mission of establishing a neutral zone of refuge in the western zone of Santo Domingo in the terms called for by yesterday's resolution of the OAS Council.

This is a means of carrying out the goal of protecting the life, and ensuring the safe evacuation, of all foreign nationals.

However, the forces in this area are thinly spread and subject to continuing attack and sniper fire. Their current responsibility extends over nine square miles of a largely urban area. They also have the responsibility for keeping the port area of Haina free from attack from any side. Under current circumstances their capability is not adequate to this mission. For this reason we are lending additional forces. Those forces consist of two battalions of the 82d airborne division comprising approximately 1,500 men and additional detachments of marines.

These forces are engaged in protecting human life. It is our earnest hope that it will not be necessary for them to defend themselves from attack from any quarter.

218 Statement by the President on the OAS Mission to the Dominican Republic. *May* 1, 1965

THE ORGANIZATION of American States has demonstrated why, as Franklin Roosevelt said, it is the oldest and most successful association of sovereign governments in the history of the world.

Today, faced with a threat to the principles of the inter-American system and the peace of the hemisphere, the OAS acted decisively.

A committee made up of five member

states will soon be on its way to the Dominican Republic. Its mission is to reestablish peace and normal conditions in that strife-weary island.

The good offices of this commission, representing the entire hemisphere, will be available to every group and party in the Dominican Republic. It will work for a cease-fire. It will try to ensure the safe evacuation of foreign nationals. And it will investigate every aspect of the current volatile situation in that island.

We look forward, as do all the American States, to the success of the mission, and to any recommendations and suggestions the commission might make.

For our part, the United States is ready to support—with every resource at its command—the inter-American system. We will help carry out the solemn judgments of the assembled American Republics.

And we once again join in the common appeal to put an end to violence. For only when shooting and bloodshed stop will it be possible to work toward the aspirations and hopes of the Dominican people. Progress and justice do not flourish at the point of a gun.

The daily work of the inter-American system is filled with hope for the progress of the American peoples. But it is in moments of crisis such as this we truly test the vitality of our association. We prove that independent and proud nations can work together in the common cause of peace and human liberty.

Our goal in the Dominican Republic is the goal which has been expressed again and again in the treaties and agreements which make up the fabric of the inter-American system. It is that the people of that country must be permitted to freely choose the path of political democracy, social justice, and economic progress. Neither the United States, nor any nation, can want or permit a return to that brutal and oppressive despotism which earned the condemnation and punishment of this hemisphere and of all civilized humanity. We intend to carry on the struggle against tyranny no matter in what ideology it cloaks itself. This is our mutual responsibility under the agreements we have signed, and the common values which bind us together.

219 Statement by the President on the New Speed Records Set by the United States Air Force. *May 1, 1965*

I HAVE just been informed this afternoon that the United States Air Force has today claimed new world records for aircraft speed on a straight course of over 2,000 miles per hour and on a closed course of 1,688 miles per hour.

The record for a straight course flight was set by a YF–12A aircraft on a flight made today at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., with a crew consisting of Col. Robert L. Stephens and Lt. Col. Daniel Andre.

The record for the closed course flight was set by the same aircraft but with a different crew—Maj. Walter F. Daniel and Capt. James P. Cooney. The flight was made in accordance with the internationally recognized rules of the FAI (International Federation of Aeronautics) with headquarters in Paris, and the new records will have to be certified by that organization.

The former records held by the Soviet Union were 1,665.80 miles per hour on a straight course and 1,491.9 miles per hour on a closed course.

The YF–12A is the aircraft whose existence I was privileged to announce on February 29, 1964, when it was officially designated as the A–11. At that time I noted that the performance of this aircraft "far exceeds that of any other aircraft in the world today" and that its development was made possible "by major advancements in aircraft technology of great significance to both military and commercial application." The flights today justified the expectations of those who contributed to the development of this magnificent aircraft.

This aircraft and its performance stand as a remarkable and impressive tribute to the genius, initiative, and leadership of American science and technology and to all who have participated in its conception and development. Particular praise is due the designer, Mr. Kelly Johnson, whose imaginative and creative talent has done so much to maintain and advance our Nation's leadership in the aeronautical field.

The record-setting flights today are a memorable achievement and all Americans can take pride in this accomplishment.

220 Statement by the President in Response to a Progress Report by the Antarctic Policy Group. *May* 1, 1965

I HAVE been deeply impressed by the sensible way in which the 12 nations active in Antarctica work together. In that frozen continent we have, through international cooperation, shown how nations of many different outlooks can cooperate for peaceful purposes and mutual benefit. National differences are no barrier to a common effort in which everyone gains and no one loses. The scientific findings of all countries are pooled for the benefit of all. Men in danger or in need can call for help knowing that it will be given unstintingly by any country that can provide it.

We are now celebrating International Cooperation Year. It is my earnest hope that the same success that has marked the Antarctic program can be extended to every field of international endeavor, not only during this special year, but in future years as well.

The United States today pursues a vigorous program in Antarctica. We have begun to explore the southern ocean and the last great unknown reaches of the polar plateau. We have established new research stations in west Antarctica and on the Antarctic peninsula. We have completed geologic surveys of most of the ice-free areas of west Antarctica. We have photographed hundreds of thousands of square miles for mapping purposes. We are conducting scientific programs to study the unique physical and biological features of the area.

We are pioneering new concepts of operations on the ice. We introduced nuclear power to Antarctica. Advanced construction techniques soften the rigors of polar life. Specialized aircraft and surface vehicles enable us to reach any point on the continent, and to operate effectively when we get there.

From our activities and those of other countries we acquire increased knowledge of the world in which we all live and which we must understand better to meet the challenge of the future. Already the research program has disclosed facts which may affect profoundly the future of communications, of space travel, and of the world's food supply.

The kind of international cooperation that has become accepted practice in Antarctica

is both practical and mutually beneficial. Argentina provided transportation and logistic support for three U.S. biological teams this year, and has also made facilities available to us at its Melchior Station. The United States and four other nations man an Antarctic Weather Center in Melbourne, Australia.

This year the first leg of a great traverse across the savage and unknown polar plateau was made by an American team which included a Belgian and a Norwegian. A number of Chilean scientists participate in our activities. When our research ship, the *Eltanin,* encountered a medical emergency, the Chilean Air Force and Navy provided drugs to the ship at sea, and hospital facilities in port.

New Zealand continues to welcome our advance headquarters in Christchurch, N.Z., and to participate in the research programs on the ice. We, in turn, provide them with transportation and other logistic support.

This year again an American scientist is doing research at the Soviet Mirnyy Station and a Soviet scientist is studying at our McMurdo Station. One of the monitoring instruments of our cosmic ray program is installed at a Soviet station, where the Russians are operating it for us.

France, Japan, South Africa, and the United Kingdom are actively cooperating with the United States on a variety of Antarctic projects.

The peaceful framework on which these widespread activities depend is the Antarctic treaty. The countries adhering to the treaty have pledged that Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. No activities of a military nature are permitted. Nuclear explosions or dumping atomic waste is prohibited. But scientific research is open to all, and international cooperation in that research is encouraged.

Any signatory country may satisfy itself that the treaty is being observed by inspecting any station or expedition anywhere in Antarctica. In short, the United States and other signatories have agreed that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release which noted that the Antarctic Policy Group had been established in April at the President's request. The Group, composed of representatives of the Departments of State and Defense and the National Science Foundation, was charged, the release stated, "with guiding our Antarctic policy and helping develop the U.S. program in that region."

The progress report was made orally.

221 Radio and Television Report to the American People on the Situation in the Dominican Republic. *May 2, 1965*

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen:

I have just come from a meeting with the leaders of both parties in the Congress which was held in the Cabinet Room in the White House. I briefed them on the facts of the situation in the Dominican Republic. I want to make those same facts known to all the American people and to all the world.

There are times in the affairs of nations when great principles are tested in an ordeal of conflict and danger. This is such a time for the American nations.

At stake are the lives of thousands, the liberty of a nation, and the principles and the values of all the American Republics. That is why the hopes and the concern of this entire hemisphere are, on this Sabbath—Sunday, focused on the Dominican Republic.

In the dark mist of conflict and violence, revolution and confusion, it is not easy to find clear and unclouded truths.

But certain things are clear. And they require equally clear action. To understand, I think it is necessary to begin with the events of 8 or 9 days ago.

Last week our observers warned of an approaching political storm in the Dominican Republic. I immediately asked our Ambassador to return to Washington at once so that we might discuss the situation and might plan a course of conduct. But events soon outran our hopes for peace.

Saturday, April 24th—8 days ago—while Ambassador Bennett was conferring with the highest officials of your Government, revolution erupted in the Dominican Republic. Elements of the military forces of that country overthrew their government. However, the rebels themselves were divided. Some wanted to restore former President Juan Bosch. Others opposed his restoration. President Bosch, elected after the fall of Trujillo and his assassination, had been driven from office by an earlier revolution in the Dominican Republic.

Those who opposed Mr. Bosch's return formed a military committee in an effort to control that country. The others took to the street and they began to lead a revolt on behalf of President Bosch. Control and effective government dissolved in conflict and confusion.

Meanwhile the United States was making a constant effort to restore peace. From Saturday afternoon onward, our embassy urged a cease-fire, and I and all the officials of the American Government worked with every weapon at our command to achieve it.

On Tuesday the situation of turmoil was presented to the peace committee of the Organization of American States.

On Wednesday the entire Council of the Organization of American States received a full report from the Dominican Ambassador.

Meanwhile, all this time, from Saturday to Wednesday, the danger was mounting. Even though we were deeply saddened by bloodshed and violence in a close and friendly neighbor, we had no desire to interfere in the affairs of a sister republic.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was no longer any choice for the man who is your President. I was sitting in my little office reviewing the world situation with Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, and Mr. McGeorge Bundy. Shortly after 3 o'clock I received a cable from our Ambassador and he said that things were in danger, he had been informed that the chief of police and the governmental authorities could no longer protect us. We immediately started the necessary conference calls to be prepared.

At 5:14, almost 2 hours later, we received a cable that was labeled "critic," a word that is reserved for only the most urgent and immediate matters of national security.

The cable reported that Dominican law enforcement and military officials had informed our embassy that the situation was completely out of control and that the police and the Government could no longer give any guarantee concerning the safety of Americans or of any foreign nationals.

Ambassador Bennett, who is one of our most experienced Foreign Service officers, went on in that cable to say that only an immediate landing of American forces could safeguard and protect the lives of thousands of Americans and thousands of other citizens of some 30 other countries. Ambassador Bennett urged your President to order an immediate landing.

In this situation hesitation and vacillation could mean death for many of our people, as well as many of the citizens of other lands.

I thought that we could not and we did

not hesitate. Our forces, American forces, were ordered in immediately to protect American lives. They have done that. They have attacked no one, and although some of our servicemen gave their lives, not a single American civilian and the civilian of any other nation, as a result of this protection, lost their lives.

There may be those in our own country who say that such action was good but we should have waited, or we should have delayed, or we should have consulted further, or we should have called a meeting. But from the very beginning, the United States, at my instructions, had worked for a cease-fire beginning the Saturday the revolution took place. The matter was before the OAS peace committee on Tuesday, at our suggestion. It was before the full Council on Wednesday and when I made my announcement to the American people that evening, I announced then that I was notifying the Council.

When that cable arrived, when our entire country team in the Dominican Republic, made up of nine men—one from the Army, Navy, and Air Force, our Ambassador, our AID man and others—said to your President unanimously: "Mr. President, if you do not send forces immediately, men and women—Americans and those of other lands—will die in the streets"—well, I knew there was no time to talk, to consult, or to delay. For in this situation delay itself would be decision—the decision to risk and to lose the lives of thousands of Americans and thousands of innocent people from all lands.

I want you to know that it is not a light or an easy matter to send our American boys to another country, but I do not think that the American people expect their President to hesitate or to vacillate in the face of danger just because the decision is hard when life is in peril.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary movement took a tragic turn. Communist leaders, many of them trained in Cuba, seeing a chance to increase disorder, to gain a foothold, joined the revolution. They took increasing control. And what began as a popular democratic revolution, committed to democracy and social justice, very shortly moved and was taken over and really seized and placed into the hands of a band of Communist conspirators.

Many of the original leaders of the rebellion, the followers of President Bosch, took refuge in foreign embassies because they had been superseded by other evil forces, and the Secretary General of the rebel government, Martínez Francisco, appealed for a cease-fire. But he was ignored. The revolution was now in other and dangerous hands.

When these new and ominous developments emerged, the OAS met again and it met at the request of the United States. I am glad to say that they responded wisely and decisively. A five-nation OAS team is now in the Dominican Republic acting to achieve a cease-fire to ensure the safety of innocent people, to restore normal conditions, and to open a path to democratic process.

That is the situation now.

I plead, therefore, with every person and every country in this hemisphere that would choose to do so, to contact their ambassador and the Dominican Republic directly and to get firsthand evidence of the horrors and the hardship, the violence and the terror, and the international conspiracy from which U.S. servicemen have rescued the people of more than 30 nations from that war-torn island.

Earlier today I ordered two additional battalions—2,000 extra men—to proceed immediately to the Dominican Republic. In the meeting that I just concluded with the

congressional leaders—following that meeting I directed the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to issue instructions to land an additional 4,500 men at the earliest possible moment. The distribution of food to people who have not eaten for days, the need of medical supplies and attention for the sick and wounded, the health requirements to avoid an epidemic because there are hundreds that have been dead for days that are now in the streets, and that further protection of the security of each individual that is caught on that island require the attention of the additional forces which I have ordered to proceed to the Dominican Republic.

In addition, our servicemen have already, since they landed on Wednesday night, evacuated 3,000 persons from 30 countries in the world from this little island. But more than 5,000 people, 1,500 of whom are Americans—the others are foreign nationals—are tonight awaiting evacuation as I speak. We just must get on with that job immediately.

The American nations cannot, must not, and will not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western Hemisphere. This was the unanimous view of all the American nations when, in January 1962, they declared, and I quote: "The principles of communism are incompatible with the principles of the inter-American system."

This is what our beloved President John F. Kennedy meant when, less than a week before his death, he told us: "We in this hemisphere must also use every resource at our command to prevent the establishment of another Cuba in this hemisphere."

This is and this will be the common action and the common purpose of the democratic forces of the hemisphere. For the danger is also a common danger, and the principles are common principles.

So we have acted to summon the resources of this entire hemisphere to this task. We have sent, on my instructions night before last, special emissaries such as Ambassador Moscoso of Puerto Rico, our very able Ambassador Averell Harriman, and others to Latin America to explain the situation, to tell them the truth, and to warn them that joint action is necessary. We are in contact with such distinguished Latin American statesmen as Rómulo Betancourt and José Figueres. We are seeking their wisdom and their counsel and their advice. We have also maintained communication with President Bosch, who has chosen to remain in Puerto Rico.

We have been consulting with the Organization of American States, and our distinguished Ambassador, than whom there is no better—Ambassador Bunker—has been reporting to them at great length all the actions of this Government and we have been acting in conformity with their decisions.

We know that many who are now in revolt do not seek a Communist tyranny. We think it is tragic indeed that their high motives have been misused by a small band of conspirators who receive their directions from abroad.

To those who fight only for liberty and justice and progress I want to join with the Organization of American States in saying, in appealing to you tonight, to lay down your arms, and to assure you there is nothing to fear. The road is open for you to share in building a Dominican democracy and we in America are ready and anxious and willing to help you. Your courage and your dedication are qualities which your country and all the hemisphere need for the future. You are needed to help shape that future. And neither we nor any other nation in this hemisphere can or should take it upon itself to ever interfere with the affairs

of your country or any other country.

We believe that change comes and we are glad it does, and it should come through peaceful process. But revolution in any country is a matter for that country to deal with. It becomes a matter calling for hemispheric action only—repeat—*only* when the object is the establishment of a communistic dictatorship.

Let me also make clear tonight that we support no single man or any single group of men in the Dominican Republic. Our goal is a simple one. We are there to save the lives of our citizens and to save the lives of all people. Our goal, in keeping with the great principles of the inter-American system, is to help prevent another Communist state in this hemisphere. And we would like to do this without bloodshed or without large-scale fighting.

The form and the nature of a free Dominican government, I assure you, is solely a matter for the Dominican people, but we do know what kind of government we hope to see in the Dominican Republic. For that is carefully spelled out in the treaties and the agreements which make up the fabric of the entire inter-American system. It is expressed, time and time again, in the words of our statesmen and in the values and hopes which bind us all together.

We hope to see a government freely chosen by the will of all the people.

We hope to see a government dedicated to social justice for every single citizen.

We hope to see a government working, every hour of every day, to feeding the hungry, to educating the ignorant, to healing the sick—a government whose only concern is the progress and the elevation and the welfare of all the people.

For more than 3 decades the people of that tragic little island suffered under the weight of one of the most brutal and despotic dictatorships in the history of the Americas. We enthusiastically supported condemnation of that government by the Organization of American States. We joined in applying sanctions and when Trujillo was assassinated by his fellow citizens we immediately acted to protect freedom and to prevent a new tyranny. And since that time we have taken the resources from all of our people, at some sacrifice to many, and we have helped them with food and with other resources, with the Peace Corps volunteers, with the AID technicians. We have helped them in the effort to build a new order of progress.

How sad it is tonight that a people so long oppressed should once again be the targets of the forces of tyranny. Their long misery must weigh heavily on the heart of every citizen of this hemisphere. So I think it is our mutual responsibility to help the people of the Dominican Republic toward the day when they can freely choose the path of liberty and justice and progress. This is required of us by the agreements that we are party to and that we have signed. This is required of us by the values which bind us together.

Simón Bolívar once wrote from exile: "The veil has been torn asunder. We have already seen the light and it is not our desire to be thrust back into the darkness."

Well, after decades of night the Dominican people have seen a more hopeful light and I know that the nations of this hemisphere will not let them be thrust back into the darkness.

And before I leave you, my fellow Americans, I want to say this personal word: I know that no American serviceman wants to kill anyone. I know that no American President wants to give an order which

brings shooting and casualties and death. I want you to know and I want the world to know that as long as I am President of this country, we are going to defend ourselves. We will defend our soldiers against attackers. We will honor our treaties. We will keep our commitments. We will defend our Nation against all those who seek to destroy not only the United States but every free country of this hemisphere. We do not want to bury anyone as I have said so many times before. But we do not intend to be buried.

Thank you. God bless you. Good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10 p.m. from the Theater at the White House. During his remarks he referred to, among others, W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., United States Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Teodoro Moscoso, consultant to the President and former U.S. Representative on the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, Rómulo Betancourt, former President of Brazil, José Figueres, former President of Costa Rica, and Ellsworth Bunker, United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States.

222 Remarks at a Ceremony Honoring Physical Fitness Winners. *May 3, 1965*

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very proud and pleased this morning to welcome all of you to the White House. I think it is quite appropriate that you should be here, and that the White House correspondents should be present on this occasion to witness this ceremony.

You may not be able to tell it by just looking at them, but I want to give my personal testimony in behalf of the newspapermen and newspaperwomen that they are doing very well in our own White House physical fitness training program on our daily walks. We have had very few casualties—we have lost one or two high heels, had one or two dropouts—but generally speaking, the marks are high. Give me a little more time and both the press and, I hope, the President will be in better shape.

A strong nation must be a fit nation, and for these times in this 20th century in which we live we must all do everything we can to be physically fit at all times. But we must also be fit mentally and psychologically.

The enemies of freedom are always quick and unerring in their exploitation of flabbiness and fat and any weaknesses that they may find either in our bodies or in our minds.

All through this century in which we live, the adversaries of our free society have mistakenly assumed that peoples that enjoy the abundance that we enjoy inevitably become unwilling and unable to bear the burdens as well as the challenges of modern times. This assumption, as you know, has always proved wrong. It was wrong in 1917, it was wrong in 1941, it is wrong now.

I hope that there are none in this world today, as we speak here on this beautiful day in this Rose Garden, who will ever for a moment mistake the strength and the purpose and the readiness and the steadfastness of this generation of Americans.

The fronts on which our freedom is challenged are many, but wherever those challenges are presented to us we are determined to respond promptly, prudently, and appropriately.

You who are here with me this morning are the winners of this year's fitness leadership awards. You have made a fine contri-

bution to the health and the strength of your country by outstanding examples of community and national leadership. So I congratulate you and I congratulate the Junior Chamber of Commerce for conducting this kind of program.

If we are to have the strong and healthy society that all of us think we must have, the initiative and effort in this direction must always originate at the local level and it must be carried forward by community leaders throughout this great country. Each of you in your own communities has been doing that.

So I am hopeful that in the days and the months ahead that those of us who are here in Washington may make useful and effective contributions to the long-range success of your efforts. This Nation must have more playgrounds in our cities; it must have more clean and open spaces in our countryside; we must have more parks and recreation areas near our rivers and our lakes and our seashores. We must give serious consideration to making greater use of our public schools as year-round neighborhood recreation centers so that our great investment in these plant facilities may be used not from 9 to 4 but a great many more hours per day and more days each year, and by more people of all ages.

If God is willing and the Congress approves, we are going to have more clean and open spaces in this countryside and we are going to have them this year. We are not just going to talk about them, we are going to do something about them. We are going to have more park and recreation areas; we are going to have more rivers and lakes and seashores; and we are going to better utilize the billions of dollars that we have invested in our plant facilities.

For many years we have been talking about the vast amount of acreage that the Federal Government owns in every State in the Union. We have been talking about it; now we are doing something about it. Every time that we find that it is unnecessary to continue to maintain a defense establishment, that establishment is turned over to the appropriate agency of this Government—the General Services Administration. The man that has first call on utilizing those facilities is the man that has charge of our recreation facilities in this country—the experts of the National Park Service, the experts of our recreational areas, immediately after Secretary McNamara makes this certification, go and take a look at this area and determine whether the public can in any way use it.

We are very proud of the procedures we have established in that regard. Our Nation can be no stronger, I think, than the sum of all its parts and our striving toward greatness at the national level must be accompanied by a yearning and a striving at the local level toward higher standards, toward higher aspirations than we have ever strived for before.

I am deeply gratified and encouraged by the response that we see on every hand to the demands of these times for local leadership. You would be surprised at the great increase in the volume of mail here at the White House, to say nothing of how it is pouring into Mrs. Johnson's office from local clubs, from women in the communities, from people who enjoy beauty and want to be a part in making this a better land, making our countrysides more beautiful and giving our children better places to play and to spend their leisure hours.

So to those of you who are setting an example, to those of you who are assembled, I want to congratulate you. I want to thank you and I want to tell you as President of all the people of this country, that we appre-

ciate deeply your contributions to physical fitness in this land of ours. We know that the time and the effort and the dedication expended will pay very handsome results and I want to say thank you very much and we will have our 114th walk a little later in the day.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:20 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The group of 12 winners, finalists in the second annual Physical Fitness Leadership Awards Program, were being honored in Washington May 3–4 as guests of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Standard Packaging Corporation, cosponsors of the program.

223 Remarks to the 10th National Legislative Conference, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL–CIO. *May 3, 1965*

Mr. Haggerty, members of the Building and Construction Trades Department, friends from the Building and Construction Trades Department, ladies and gentlemen:

I knew you were meeting today and I wanted very much to come over and drop in and give you a word of welcome and say howdy and thank you. But when I looked at my schedule and saw the cables that were being brought to my desk I did not see how in the world I could make it. Then I got a telegram. It wasn't about repealing 14b, although I know that is important to you, and it is important to me. It wasn't about the various legislative proposals which you are interested in, important as they are. It was about the most vital issues in this country, and for that matter, in the whole world, which are peace and freedom.

So I have stolen these few minutes to come over here just to say, thank you. Thank you for saying to the world that this Nation of ours, the United States of America, speaks in unity with one voice from one heart. Thanks to you for saying that we believe in freedom and we believe in peace. Thanks to you for saying that we will not buy peace at the price of losing freedom anywhere, any time, in the world. Thanks to you for saying that American labor, the champions of freedom here at home, knows that freedom's frontiers are today in Viet-Nam and the Dominican Republic, where both are under attack.

So thank you for putting first things first, for being leaders of the free America today, for being, even before that, the leaders of America herself. And before I overlook it, I want to thank you for what we did last November.

As citizens you must be proud of the fact that you are the builders of America. You know what it is to make something rise with toil and sweat and effort. The product of your labor is not just buildings, and not just homes, and not just monuments. The product of your labor is the face of America itself throughout all the world.

We have seen that face change many times, you and I. We have worked through the darkness in distressing periods. We have worked through the depression, or at least wanted to work during the depression. We have worked through the challenge of conflict, through the prosperity of an uneasy peace.

We share in the legacy of great American leaders, from Franklin Delano Roosevelt to John Fitzgerald Kennedy. And I came here this afternoon to pledge to you that together we are going to build an America that Roosevelt began, that Harry Truman

worked for, and that John Kennedy died for. We are going to build a Great Society where no man or woman is the victim of fear or poverty or hatred; where every man and woman has a chance for fulfillment, for prosperity, and for hope. That is the direction that you are going. That is the direction that we are going to continue. And I promise you here today that no one, no group here or in any land, is ever going to stand in our way as we march forward.

There is crisis and conflict in many lands at this hour, and we have very great and overpowering responsibilities in a very turbulent world, but we are going to fulfill those responsibilities. Let me make this clear. No world problems must be allowed to keep us from meeting the needs and the desires of our own people. Trouble abroad will never divert us from the task of building the Great Society at home.

There are some that would say turn the clock back, stop, look, and listen; we have problems in Viet-Nam and in the Dominican Republic; before you get back to the office we may have some in other lands in the world; and for that reason let's put off until another day the poverty program, the Appalachia program, the medical care program, the education program.

Well, they are just talking through their hat. We are not going to put anything off!

I worked last night on some thoughts that I want to incorporate, when I get the recommendations from your leaders and from the leaders of Government concerned with your welfare, into a message that I will send to Congress in the next few weeks. By the way, while we are talking, I want to make arrangements with you today, while you are here in person, to realize that we don't just send these messages up to Congress to be read. We send them up there to be acted upon and voted upon, up or down. And as Andy Biemiller plows through the dark corridors of the House Office Building calling "wolf" to the White House, I don't want you fellows to run under the bed and hide, either.

There are talkers and there are doers. An old man told me the first year I was in Washington, which was 34 years ago, and I was inquiring about the processes of the Congress, and he said, "Son, there are two kinds of congressional horses, the work horse and the show horse." Well, we want to be work horses, and before this Congress, this 89th Congress, closes its first session, the work horses are going to establish it as the most productive, the most enlightened, the most progressive Congress for all the people that ever sat in Washington.

That is why I came out here this afternoon. I came out here to ask your help. I came out here to call upon you to help me do what you have been doing so well for more than a half century—to help build America, in the cause of freedom and the cause of prosperity, build it here and build it abroad.

We have much to be thankful for. We have much to remember. The figures for the first quarter, January, February, and March, are just out of the typewriter. They show that we have 71,300,000 people working today. That is exactly 1,500,000 more than were working this day last year, 1 year ago. The figures just out of the typewriter show that wages and salaries amount to $347 billion. That is up more than $25 billion. I said *up,* now, not down. That is an increase in wages and salaries over last year of 8 percent.

The corporation profit figures for this quarter are just in, and they are running at the rate—they are in for the quarter—but they are running at the rate of $36 billion after taxes. That is up 13 percent.

So our employment is up, our wages are up, our business profits are up. Oh, you just don't know until you talk to the leaders of 114 other nations how much you have got to be grateful for; how much you have got to be proud of!

I have been your President for 17 months. I have met every week with the titans of industry and the great corporate leaders of this country. I have met every week with the religious and spiritual leaders of this country, ranging from Cardinal Spellman to Billy Graham. I have met every week with your leaders, Mr. Haggerty and Joe Keenan and Andy Biemiller, and that great world statesman, George Meany. They have sat in the Cabinet Room. They have met face to face with each other, and they have met privately in the little offices off the corridors. We have started some strikes and we have settled some, but I think I can say without—beyond the peradventure of a doubt that never in the history of the Republic has there been more cooperation with any President, the 35 men that have preceded me, than the cooperation that I have received from labor, from business, from Government.

The judicial branch, the legislative branch, the Congress, headed by that great leader, John McCormack, and Mike Mansfield in the Senate, are work horses. And the executive and the legislative and the judiciary have never gotten along better, just as the employer and the employee and their Government have never gotten along better.

I am happy that the corporations got $36 billion after taxes—I don't begrudge them a dime of it; I helped them make it—because they had $72 billion before taxes, and I took half of it. And the more the incentive system and the free enterprise system make, the more they have to pay decent wages, and the more they have to let their Government use for medical care, and for education, and for beautification.

I don't object to the payrolls running $347 billion, because we have some men scattered in district offices all over the land with their scissors that cut out that little withholding from every dollar of that $347 billion. All I want them to do is to do better, because the better they do the better the country does.

Last Saturday, a week ago, our Ambassador from the Dominican Republic was here in Washington. He had been called back here to report on very disturbing developments in that little nation of 3½ million off our shores in this hemisphere.

While he was talking to us, the government was overthrown. We rushed him back to his post of duty. Since that time certain undesirable elements have stepped in and tried to take control of that nation.

Today, there are between 1,000 and 1,500 dead people whose bodies are in the streets of Santo Domingo, threatening an extreme epidemic. There were 8,000 American and foreign nationals in that country whose lives were in danger.

At approximately 3:30, our Ambassador wired me on—well, he was here Saturday, we rushed him back—on Tuesday we went before the OAS Peace Council and discussed that serious problem. On Wednesday, the Organization of American States met and they talked about the gravity of the situation, discussed it thoroughly, and adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon we were meeting there with what I thought was the greatest problem that we had on our hands—Viet-Nam.

Mr. Rayburn used to say, when these Congressmen poured into his office every day, the fellow would say, "I have the most important problem in the world." He said, "That's what that fellow said that you met going out of here."

I thought this was the most important until I got a cable at 3:16 saying the chief of police and the governmental authorities tell us that American lives are in danger and we can no longer offer them any protection. We notified the appropriate people to stand in readiness and we went ahead to conclude our conference on Viet-Nam.

By 5:16 we had another cable that said, "You must land troops immediately or blood will run in the streets, American blood will run in the streets."

And that is the unanimous decision of every man on the American team. There are nine of them, one from the Army, one from the Air Force, one from the Navy, the Ambassador, one from the USIA, and so forth—what we call a country team, the board of directors in that specific country.

Well, I said I have a meeting on balance of payments with a bunch of bankers and big businessmen in the next room. You get the troops on the way, and you ask the Congressmen, the leadership, to come to the White House and we'll meet at 7 o'clock. That was about 6 o'clock, a little before. I went on with my meeting without discussing it. When we met at 7, talking to the leaders, while I was talking to them, I was handed a note by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff which said the Marines have landed. That's a great tribute to Bob McNamara and to the Joint Chiefs of Staff for competence and efficiency, that within an hour they can put men ashore without the loss of a single life.

No President ever has a problem of doing what is right. I have never known one to occupy this office—and I have worked with five of them—that did not want to do what is right. The big problem is knowing what is right. But I knew this: This was no time for indecision, or procrastination, or vacillation. The American people hadn't elected their President to dodge and duck and refuse to face up to the unpleasant.

Since that time we have evacuated 2,500 Americans. The Michigan State University jazz band was down there. We got them home. The brewers—the brewery people—I guess they didn't know you all were meeting here in Washington, they were having their convention down there, and we got them home.

There hasn't been a drop of civilian blood shed, although five of our Marines have died because of sniper action, and 41 of our boys are wounded. We have 5,000 nationals from 30 other countries and Americans yet to be evacuated from Santo Domingo and all of the countryside. We will by tonight have 14,000 Americans there to get that job done.

I have had—the Papal Nuncio has sent me a cable congratulating us and commending us for our assistance. The leaders and ambassadors from many countries have told us that the streets would have run red with human blood except for the presence of American troops. The representatives of 30 countries, six of whose embassies were torn to pieces, are expressing their gratitude, but we still have 5,000 to get out. We still have the job of feeding 350,000 people—both the rebels and the loyalists have to eat—because we are humanitarians and we don't want to starve people to death. We have the hospitals full and they are running out of their ears. So we have taken some of David Dubinsky's mobile hospital units and we are putting them in the Dominican Republic to take care of their health.

We are taking sanitary measures so that a serious epidemic won't break out. We have established an international peace zone and asked the Organization of American

States of these republics to go there and present us with some plan for setting up a stable government.

We covet no territory. We seek no dominion over anyone. All we want to do is live in peace and be left alone if they will do it. But if they are going to put American lives in danger—where American citizens go that flag goes with them to protect them. You don't know how they appreciate it.

As a little boy I learned a declamation that I had to say in grade school. I don't remember all of it but a little of it is appropriate here this afternoon. It went something like this:

"I have seen the glory of art and architecture. I have seen the sun rise on Mont Blanc. But the most beautiful vision that these eyes ever beheld was the flag of my country in a foreign land."

Now I am the most denounced man in the world. All the Communist nations have a regular program on me that runs 24 hours a day. Some of the non-Communist nations just kind of practice on me. And occasionally I get touched up here at home in the Senate and the House of Representatives. But that is not important. What is important is just two things in this hemisphere. Number one, that we know, and that they know, and that everybody knows, that we don't propose to sit here in our rocking chair with our hands folded and let the Communists set up any government in the Western Hemisphere.

We have said to the people of the Dominican Republic that we are hopeful that the other nations of this hemisphere will provide some troops to help this cleanup operation, to preserve law and order and peace. We'll provide our share of them and we'd like to bring our boys home as soon as we can evacuate our people.

We have two purposes: We want to evacuate our citizens and we want to preserve, to see that a plan is worked out where the people themselves can select their own government, free from any international conspiracy or any dictatorship of any kind.

We believe the Organization of American States will make such a recommendation. We are not the intervenors in the Dominican Republic. The people that intervened in the Dominican Republic were the people who had been trained outside of the Dominican Republic in guerrilla warfare and came in there to help overthrow that government and to have a Communist seizure of that country. We are there to protect those people and we propose to protect them.

It reminds me of a story I heard as a youngster when Huey Long was here and everybody in the Senate was denouncing him because he had taken his sound truck and gone into Arkansas and helped to elect the first woman elected to the Senate—Mrs. Caraway. People weren't accustomed to electing women to the Senate in those days and to Senators that campaigned for somebody else, and they were a little upset about it, and they were denouncing Long for forgetting States' rights and leaving his State and going into another State.

He sat there all afternoon and let one Senator after another denounce him for importing his sound truck and telling other people what to do and dictating to them. He had this chocolate silk suit on—I'll never forget it—and his bright-toned brown and white shoes, and he was just marching back and forth.

And it came his time to answer them, and he got up and said, "Mr. President, I have been denounced all afternoon." He looked over at Senator Robinson, who was the majority leader and the most powerful man in the Senate—a very robust man, a very rotund man, he had a great big stomach

and had a cigar that he always smoked and kept in the corner of his mouth—he was the most powerful man in the Senate.

He walked right over to Joe Robinson, put his hand on his shoulder in a very affectionate and friendly way, and said, "I wasn't in Arkansas to dictate to any human being. All I went to Arkansas for was to pull these big, pot-bellied politicians off this poor little woman's neck."

All we are in the Dominican Republic for is to preserve freedom and to save those people from conquest. The moment that the Organization of American States can present a plan that will bring peace on the island, and permit us to evacuate our people, and give us some hope of stability in government, we will be the first to come back home.

Now, in these times our enemies want to divide us. They want us to argue among ourselves. They want us to chew on each other.

I read the cables every day and up to the last 3 weeks they have really believed that in Viet-Nam the pressure would become so great on the American President that he would have to pull out. Well, I have had plenty of pressure but they don't know the American President. He is not pulling out until aggression ceases. But they have that hope.

So I warn you and I plead of you, if you have any suggestions or any views, or any differences, with your President—and all of you do at times, we don't see everything alike or we would all want the same wife—but communicate them to me through Uncle Sam, or Western Union, or directly, or through your friends. Don't send them through my intelligence bulletin via Peking, or Hanoi, or Moscow.

A great man said, "United we stand; divided we fall." There never was a period in our national history when unity, understanding, perseverance, and patriotism would pay larger dividends than it would pay now.

I expect the leaders of the labor workers' movement in this country to come up, punch that timeclock, stay on that shift until we preserve democracy for ourselves and for free people all around the globe.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:20 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening words he referred to C. J. Haggerty, President, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL–CIO. During the course of his remarks he referred to Andrew J. Biemiller, Director of Legislation, AFL–CIO, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, and Rev. Billy Graham, religious leaders, Joseph D. Keenan, International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and member of the Executive Council, AFL–CIO, and George Meany, President of the AFL–CIO. He also referred to Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, W. Tapley Bennett, United States Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense. Near the conclusion of his remarks he referred to Huey P. Long, Senator from Louisiana, 1932–1935, Hattie W. Caraway, Senator from Arkansas, 1931–1945, and Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, 1914–1937.

224 Statement by the President on Approving a Program To Find Summer Jobs for Young People. *May 3, 1965*

I HAVE today approved a major antipoverty program proposed by the Secretary of Labor to provide needed summer jobs for 70,000 disadvantaged young people. About $40 million will be allocated for this program.

The summer school vacation period just ahead of us is a crucial time for thousands of young men and women. They will be looking for a chance to earn the money that will mean the difference to them between returning to school in the fall or dropping into the oblivion of the jobless.

Through the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps program developed by Secretary Wirtz, both rural and urban jobs are planned for unemployed and needy youth who must earn their own way. These projects will enable them to complete their high school educations or get work experience that will help them bridge the gap between school and a job.

One of the rural programs will have conservation work-crews of young people working in parks and forests throughout the Nation. This program will improve, conserve, and develop public parks and forests for the benefit of all Americans as well as members of the local community.

With the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has contacted every State in the Nation concerning this summer program. Thus far 27 States have indicated a desire to participate.

Other rural types of programs will include work in the reclamation and beautification of rural recreational facilities, the conservation and development of soil and water resources, and with land-grant colleges.

Summer programs for youths in urban areas will include work as city park aides, playground assistants, clerical aides, teacher aides in the summer school session, hospital aides, nursery aides in day care centers, and other similar jobs.

Poverty takes no summer vacation. Therefore, I am asking Secretary of Labor Wirtz to activate this program by May 15 so that students starting their summer vacations in early June will have an opportunity to start work almost immediately.

This new Neighborhood Youth Corps program, together with the 245 already approved, means help for over 188,000 young people. This is an auspicious beginning.

225 Statement by the President Announcing Grants to Four Universities Under the Science Development Program. *May 3, 1965*

THE STRENGTH of our Nation and the quality of its life depend on many things, but none of them are more important than our universities. They furnish the leaders for most of our enterprises and through the research conducted by their faculties, they build the foundations for new advances.

In the past a relatively small number of universities have provided the most advanced training for students and have led the way in research. A great and growing nation needs centers which set standards of excellence and educate teachers and researchers for other colleges and universities, as well as industry.

Since too few of our people and too few areas of our country are served by such institutions of the highest quality, it is of the greatest importance that new centers be encouraged to grow where the will, imagination, and the need to do so exist. The goal of the science development program of the National Science Foundation is to bring about a significant improvement in science and science education programs of a number of educational institutions which have

sound plans and which already have a sound base upon which to build.

It is my great pleasure to announce the first grants to be made by the National Science Foundation under the science development program. Four universities will receive grants ranging from $3.5 to $4 million each to support their long-range plans to develop into top quality centers of science and engineering.

They are:

Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

The University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

These first four science development grants will go to institutions of varying character in three widely separated parts of the country.

The University of Oregon is a State university with expanding educational responsibilities in the Northwest. Assistance from the National Science Foundation grant, added to its own expanding resources, should help the University of Oregon develop into a great regional science center.

Washington University in St. Louis is a private university that has long had a medical school with an international reputation, and has produced five Nobel laureates. The university plans to achieve the same excellence in the arts and, with the help of the National Science Foundation grant, in the sciences.

Case Institute and Western Reserve have worked out coordinated plans providing for close cooperation between the two schools, whose campuses are adjoining. Case has as its goal that of becoming equal in quality to any technological institute in the Nation. Western Reserve plans to become a first rank center of scholarship and education. Its medical school has already developed into a major center. The efforts of Case and Western Reserve will be complementary and together they should serve as a great scientific resource of the State of Ohio and the entire Midwest.

These grants are only a beginning. About 60 proposals have been received by the National Science Foundation to date, most of which are still under review. It is expected that from four to six more awards will be made this year from the remainder of the $28 million available. The program will be a continuing one. My budget, submitted to the Congress in January, contains a request for $40 million to continue this program.

Education is an urgent matter for all our people, in all parts of the country and at all levels. This new program will build the apex on the educational pyramid while our other programs broaden and strengthen the base. These are important steps in maintaining the scientific leadership which this country has achieved.

226 Statement by the President on Making Public a Report of the Council of Economic Advisers on Steel Prices. *May 3, 1965*

I AM releasing today the report of the Council of Economic Advisers on steel prices.

The Council's report is a basic study of the economic situation and problems of the steel industry. It demonstrates conclusively two major facts:

1. Wage and price behavior consistent with the "Guideposts" has been good for the prosperity of the steel industry and for the employment of steelworkers.

2. Stability of steel labor costs and of steel prices has been good for the Nation. It has made and will make a major contribution to the stability and progress of our whole economy.

This study reinforces my conviction of the soundness of the "Guideposts" as a cornerstone of American prosperity.

In recent years, the steelworkers union has negotiated wage and fringe benefit increases which have kept labor costs per ton of steel stable. With stable costs, steel prices have held steady. And steady steel prices have been a major factor in the stability of our industrial prices.

After a long period of slack, steel production has now resumed its long-term increase, responding to our general prosperity. In spite of steadily falling labor requirements per ton of steel, steel employment last year turned up again after a long decline.

The measures Government has taken in the past 4 years to strengthen our economy have helped the steel industry very directly. Liberalized depreciation allowances, the 7 percent investment tax credit, and the cut in corporate income tax rates have substantially raised the profits and the "cash flow" of the steel industry.

Steel's recent record-breaking cash flow has equaled or exceeded the industry's large recent investments in new plant and equipment. This new plant and equipment—embodying the most modern technology—offers great future promise for lowering the costs and improving the quality of steel. Cheaper and better steel will help to defend the industry's markets against further inroads of foreign competition and substitute materials. Thereby it will provide more and better jobs for steelworkers, and better profits for the companies.

I urge the steel industry, the United Steelworkers, and the American public to read this report with care and to reflect on its findings.

I am sure that all will share the Council's conclusions that the prosperity and stability of the whole economy, as well as the prosperity of the steel companies and their workers, lies in

—a noninflationary final settlement of the labor negotiations, consistent with the "Guideposts";

—based on such a settlement, the continued overall stability of steel prices; and

—continued national measures to promote the prosperity and growth of the American economy and thereby of steel and all other major industries.

NOTE: The Council of Economic Advisers' "Report to the President on Steel Prices" is dated April 1965 (Government Printing Office, 67 pp.).

227 Remarks to Committee Members on the Need for Additional Appropriations for Military Purposes in Viet-Nam and the Dominican Republic. *May* 4, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen of the Congress:

I appreciate very much your responding so promptly in coming here this morning.

Late yesterday afternoon after a series of meetings I concluded that it was indicated it would be desirable to meet with the six most important committees in the Congress dealing with our relations with other nations

and the security of the country.

I am prepared to submit to the Congress very shortly recommendations. Before I do that, however, I want to review with you some of my thoughts and get your judgment and your counsel and, I trust, your cooperation.

Under existing law we have transfer authority where we can use monies already authorized and appropriated to meet any unusual needs of the services that we may have. I think I need not tell you from the developments of the last few days, that we do have unusual and unanticipated needs in both the Viet-Nam theater and the Dominican Republic. We have been called upon to use men and materials at substantial costs that were not reflected in the budget when it was originally presented to the Congress. Therefore, I am giving serious consideration to asking the Congress to appropriate at an early date an additional $700 million to meet the mounting military needs primarily in Viet-Nam and such expenses as we have had in the Dominican Republic and that we may have in the days to come.

This is in no way a routine appropriation. For each Member of Congress who supports this request is voting to continue our effort to try to halt Communist aggression. Each is saying that the Congress and the President stand before the world in joint determination that the independence of South Viet-Nam shall be preserved and that Communist conquest shall not succeed.

In fiscal 1965 we spent about $1,500 million to fulfill our then commitments in southeast Asia. The pace of activity, however, has been steadily rising because the aggression has been rising and they have stepped up their tempo. The additional funds are needed to make sure that our American boys have not only the best but the most modern supplies and equipment in adequate quantities. They are needed to keep an abundant inventory of ammunition and other expendables. They are needed to build facilities to house and to protect our men and our supplies.

I would contemplate that the entire $700 million would be used in the present fiscal year between now and June 30. Nor can I guarantee to you that this will be the last request as things are now developing. If the need expands, I will of course immediately again turn to the Congress for help. We must do whatever must be done to insure our success. This is the firm and the irrevocable commitment of our people and our Nation, whatever the risk and whatever the cost.

I have reviewed the situation in Viet-Nam many times with the Congress. I have reviewed it many times with the American people, with the diplomats of the world, and in broadcasts which were reproduced throughout the world. South Viet-Nam has been attacked by North Viet-Nam. It has asked our help. We are giving that help, we are giving it because of our commitments, because of our principles, and because we believe that our national interest demands it.

This is not the same kind of aggression which the world has long been used to. Instead of the sweep of invading armies there is the steady and the deadly attack in the night by guerrilla bands that come without warning, that kill people while they sleep.

In Viet-Nam we pursue that same principle which has infused American action in the Far East for a quarter of a century. There are those who ask why this responsibility should be ours. The answer, I think, is simple. There is no one else who can do the job. Our power alone in the final test can stand between expanding communism and independent Asian nations.

Thus when India was attacked it looked to us for help and we gave it immediately. We believe that Asia should be directed by Asians, but that means that each Asian people must have the right to find its own way, not that one group or one nation should overrun all the others.

Now make no mistake about it, the aim in Viet-Nam is not simply the conquest of the south, tragic as that would be. It is to show that American commitment is worthless and they would like very much to do that, and once they succeed in doing that, the gates are down and the road is open to expansion and to endless conquest. Moreover, we are directly committed to the defense of South Viet-Nam beyond any question.

In 1954 we signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty and that treaty committed us to act to meet aggression against South Viet-Nam. The United States Senate was called upon to act upon that treaty. It ratified that treaty and that obligation by rollcall vote of 82 to 1. Less than a year ago the Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, a vote of 502 to 2, said that the United States was ready to take all necessary steps to meet its obligations under that treaty. That resolution in the Congress expressed support for the policy of three successive American Presidents to help the people of South Viet-Nam against attack. Thus, we cannot and we will not and we must not withdraw or be defeated. The stakes are too high, the commitment too deep, the lessons of history too plain.

We will not use our great power in any reckless or casual manner. We have no desire whatever to expand that conflict. We will do, though, what must be done and we will do only what must be done. For in the long run there can be no military solution to the problems of Viet-Nam and we all realize that. We know that we must find some way, somehow, a path to peaceful settlement, and all the resources and brains of our Government are relentlessly pursuing every possible alternative.

Time and time and time again we have worked to open that path. As I talk to you this morning our allies are cooperating with us in attempting to open that path and find that solution. As I have said to you so many times and to the American people likewise, we are ready to talk any time, anywhere, with any government without conditions. We will go anywhere. We will discuss any subject. We will listen courteously and patiently to any point of view that may offer possibilities of a peaceful solution.

You don't know how much I regret the necessity for ever issuing an order to bomb anything, particularly North Viet-Nam. But we began those bombings after I had been in the Presidency some 14 months and only when patience had been transformed from a virtue into a blunder. Time and time and time again, men, women, and children—Americans and Vietnamese alike—were bombed in their villages and their homes while our forces made no reply. There was, last November, an attack on the Dong Hoi airfield. There was the Christmas Eve bombing of the Brinks Hotel in Saigon. There was the February attack at 2 o'clock in the morning, while our American soldiers slept, at Pleiku, where 14 Americans were killed and 269 seriously wounded.

These are just a few examples of their campaign of terror and attack. We then decided that it was no longer advisable to stand by with our arms folded and see men and women and children murdered and crippled while the bases of these aggressors were immune from reply. But we have no desire to destroy human life. Our attacks have

all been aimed primarily at strictly military targets, not hotels, not movie theaters, not American compounds, not embassy buildings.

We destroy bridges that are made up of steel and concrete and bleed little blood, so it is harder for our adversaries to convey their instruments of war from the north to the south. When they get to a bridge that is blown up they must unload everything they have and if possible in crossing a swift stream, take their ferries, and load it on a ferry, and try to get across and then unload it and load it back again, taking increased time and increased effort and slowing down their aggression.

We destroy radar stations—some 10 of them—in order to keep them from spotting our planes and shooting down our American pilots. We destroy central depots for the infiltration of men and arms to the south, depots that furnished the manpower that attacked Pleiku.

We patrol trails in an attempt to halt the invaders. We destroy the ammunition dumps to prevent the use of explosives against our men and our allies.

Who among us can feel confident that we should allow our soldiers to be killed while the aggressor sits secure in his sanctuary protected by a border which he himself has violated a thousand times or more? Well, I do not believe that is the view of the American people and I hope that is not the view of the American Congress.

The bombing is not an end in itself, as we all know. Its purpose is to bring us closer to the final day of peace, and whenever it will serve the interests of peace to do so, we will immediately end it. But let us remember, when we began the bombings there was no talk of negotiations. There were few worldwide cries for peace. Some who now speak loudly were content to permit the Americans and the Vietnamese to continue to die and to suffer at the hands of terror without protest.

Our firmness and the action that we have taken in the last few weeks may well have already brought us much closer to peace.

The conclusion is plain. We will not surrender. We do not wish to engage in a larger conflict. We desire peaceful settlement and reasonable talks. Yet the aggression continues, although we have sent the adversaries messages of our views day after day. Therefore, I see no choice but to continue the course that we are on, filled as it is with peril and uncertainty and cost in both money and men. I believe the American people support that course. I believe they have learned a great lesson of this generation. Wherever we have stood firm, aggression has ultimately been halted. Peace has ultimately been restored and liberty has been maintained. That was true in Iran; that was true in Greece; that was true in Turkey; it was true in the Formosa Straits; that was true in Lebanon and it was true in Korea. It was true in the Cuban missile crisis and it will be true again in southeast Asia.

Our people do not flinch from sacrifice or risk when the cause of freedom demands it, and they have the deep and abiding and true instinct of the American people. When our Nation is challenged it must respond. When freedom is in danger we must face up and stand up to that danger. When we are attacked we must not turn tail and run, we must stand and fight.

I know that the Congress shares these beliefs and I believe the people they represent do likewise.

I do not ask complete approval of every phase and every action of your Government. I do ask for the support of our basic course. What is that? That is resistance to aggression. That is moderation in the use of

power. That is a constant search for peace. Nothing will do more to strengthen your country in the eyes of the world than the proof of such national unity which an overwhelming vote for this appropriation would clearly show.

I asked the Armed Services Committee of both Houses, the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Committees to come here. As I said earlier, we can use transfer authority and supply us temporarily for these funds. We need them now, we need them tomorrow, we need them in the days ahead. If there is a general unanimity and willingness to provide them I should like to submit forthwith a message to Congress asking that those learned in our relations with other nations give careful consideration to our recommendation and that the Appropriations Committees meet and act promptly, if that can be done. If it cannot, then we will try to proceed under the authority we have.

I dislike very much to disrupt your schedule and the target dates that you have for various bills but I know of nothing that is needed more just now. Although the volume of money is not excessive in terms of total military appropriations, the volume of information that it will convey is quite important and therefore, unless there is serious objection, with the approval of the leadership, I shall seriously consider transmitting to the Congress before the day is over, the specifics of an appropriation for $700 million and ask the House to go into immediate session, if it can, and its committees, and try to report that situation as early as possible.

I have been President now for about 17 months. We have suffered losses that can never be replaced. But our allies have suffered losses too. In South Viet-Nam, that little country of 14 million people has lost more than 10,000. During that same time they have killed 25,900 Viet Cong. In the last few days it is apparent something is taking place there that we cannot speak of with certainty, but the incidents that the Viet Cong initiated have diminished. The losses they have suffered have substantially increased. The arrogance and adventure they once displayed has to some degree been curbed.

I have considered every alternative that I know to consider. I have listened to every voice that sought to give me information. There are those who feel that we should take our strategic forces and try to obliterate the enemy and destroy his cities and wipe out his population. We have hoped to avoid that. There are some who sincerely and genuinely feel that we ought to be out of southeast Asia altogether and retire to our own shores, that we really have no great interest there, and that we ought to pull out.

That argument would have had much more force if we had not concluded otherwise as a policy of the Congress and had not entered into treaties that bound us there. But if our word and our treaty in southeast Asia is no good, it is no good in Berlin, and it is no good with all the other dozens of nations that we have made commitments to and that we are bound to with treaty.

There are those who frequently talk of negotiation and political settlement and that they believe this is the course we should pursue, and so do I. When they talk that way I say, welcome to the club. I want to negotiate. I would much rather talk than fight and I think everyone would. Bring in who you want us to negotiate with. I have searched high and wide and I am a reasonably good cowboy and I can't even rope anybody and bring him in that is willing to talk and reason and settle this thing by nego-

tiation. We send them messages through our allies—one country, two countries, three countries, four or five countries—all have tried to be helpful. The distinguished British citizen, Mr. Walker, has just been out there and they said, "We won't even talk to you." All our intelligence is unanimous in this one point, that they see no need for negotiation. They think that they are winning and that they have won and why should they sit down and give us something and settle with us.

So we can't go north and we shouldn't go south and we can't negotiate. So what do we do? Well, this is the situation that I inherited. It is the policy that we decreed in 1954. So with the problem confronting me, they are the facts as I see them. I have tried to provide the maximum amount of deterrence to aggression with the minimum loss of life to ourselves and to our allies. That we will continue to do until someway, somehow, we find a civilized solution and a readiness to exchange views across the conference table.

Now the expenditure is not great in the Dominican Republic, but we do have many thousand men there. We do have 5,000 people yet to evacuate.

We were sitting quietly in my little office last Thursday afternoon, I believe—Wednesday afternoon maybe—discussing the logistics involved in the Viet-Nam situation with Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara and a cable came from our Ambassador, who is an experienced man in the Foreign Service for 20 years, an expert on the Dominican Republic and because he had been there before and had tours of duty there we sent him back. He said that he had been notified by the governmental authorities and by the police authorities, including the chief of police, that American lives were in danger, that they could not give them any more protection, that we were on our own and that we should immediately take measures to protect them.

The Ambassador said, "This concerns me but I am not prepared at this moment to recommend that you take this action, but I do want to alert you and see that you have a contingency plan ready."

We had anticipated difficulty there. The intelligence reports each morning indicate difficulties in dozens of spots throughout the world. We were due at least one revolution in another country yesterday. It didn't come through but the intelligence reports had indicated it might. Because we had had that information and because we knew the difficulty and we knew the unsettled political condition, we had asked Ambassador Bennett to come back to the United States and he was here when the government was overthrown. We immediately rushed him back. This was his cable informing us that he had had official notification that they could no longer guarantee the safety of our people.

We immediately alerted the forces who had had previous plans, and some of them had been working on building them up and carrying them out, and continued our discussions when another wire came in at 5:16, almost 2 hours later, and said, "There is firing in the streets, there is great danger to all personnel in this area; land the troops immediately to protect our people." It was a rather strong and compelling and almost distress message. Thanks to the expert management of Secretary McNamara and the forces under his command we passed out an order immediately to land our troops.

I had to attend a balance of payments meeting with some bankers who were in town but I asked while I was attending it

they call the leadership of the Congress and they did, and they came to the White House around 7 o'clock. While we were talking to them I had a report that our troops had already landed, showing the speed and the efficiency of that group.

Since that time we have evacuated approximately 3,000 persons. It has been necessary for a few Marines to go out and take an old lady and her little belongings and with a crippled hip, carry her down through the streets where the firing is taking place and finally get her to a boat. But we have carried 3,000 that way without the loss of a single civilian up to now.

There remain 5,000 others—1,500 Americans and some 3,500 other nationals. Six or eight of the embassies have been torn up. There has been almost constant firing on our American embassy. As we talked to Ambassador Bennett, he said to apparently one of the girls who had brought him a cable, "Please get away from the window, that glass is going to cut your head," because the glass was being shattered. And he said "Do you hear the bullets coming through the office?"—where he was sitting while talking to us.

We have sufficient manpower there to continue that evacuation and some 200 are coming out today that we have gathered. We will continue until all who will come are evacuated.

In our first meeting that night from 3 o'clock when we got our cable, until 7 o'clock when we met with the congressional leaders, our intelligence indicated that two of the prime leaders in the rebel forces were men with a long history of communistic association and insurrections. One had fought in the Spanish Civil War and both had been given detailed lengthy training in operations of this type.

As reports came in, as they do every few minutes, it developed that there were 8 of those who were in the movement that had been trained by Communist forces. Alerts were set up and our men continued to ferret out and study the organization. Up to yesterday they had the names and addresses and experience and numbers and backgrounds of some 58. As those 58 came forward and the cream began to rise on that crock of milk, they came to the surface and took increased leadership in the movement, and the leaders and friends of ex-President Bosch were more or less shoved in the background and stepped aside.

Our military people outlined a plan and that plan has been consummated.

It is our hope that the OAS will, after a visit on the grounds, come up with recommendations as to an interim government that will not involve either communism or dictatorship until we can have free elections and self determination.

On Saturday when the revolution took place, we asked for a cease-fire. On the following Tuesday our Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin American Affairs, Mr. Vaughn, met with the Peace Committee of the OAS and explained the gravity of that situation. On Wednesday morning, before our intervention Wednesday afternoon, the OAS met and discussed the matter thoroughly and in some detail but then adjourned without taking any action. Wednesday afternoon after getting the 3 o'clock wire and the 5 o'clock wire I had no choice but to take action or to sacrifice American lives.

I took the action and simultaneously notified the OAS again and asked them to act. They met. They discussed the matter and then they adjourned over an extra day. When I found that out the next morning I asked Secretary Rusk and our very able diplomat, Mr. Bunker, to give them an

urgent appeal not to stay out of session a day but to come back and immediately send some delegation there to view the situation. They had agreed to send Secretary General Mora and he went that night and they met the next day and debated it that day and sent the delegation down there and it is there now.

We want very much to work and cooperate with them and as soon as they have outlined a program for a stable and peaceful interim government we would hope that we could embrace their suggestions and contribute what we need to contribute along with other nations.

We have sent able emissaries to explain all that I have said to you to other countries because a man's judgment is no better than his information and there hasn't been full information on this subject. We have indications that some of the Latin American countries might perhaps be willing to supply some of their forces to engage in the protection during this period. We would certainly hope that is true.

Now that is where we stand. The primary reason for asking you to come here this morning is to let you know that the situations that confront us had not been planned when we submitted our budget to you, that your Armed Forces now are in need of $700 million. We are prepared to testify on it this afternoon or any time that may meet your pleasure. We would hope that you could thoroughly and carefully consider it and with a minimum of division and discord say to the rest of the world that we are going to spend every dollar, we are going to take every action, we are going to walk the last mile in order to see that peace is restored, that the people of not only the Dominican Republic but South Viet-Nam have the right of self-determination and that they cannot be gobbled up in the 20th century and swallowed just because they happen to be smaller than some of those whose boundaries adjoin them.

I think it is well to remember that there are a hundred other little nations sitting here this moment watching what happens and what the outcome is in South Viet-Nam and if South Viet-Nam can be gobbled up the same thing may happen to them.

Secretary Rusk is here to give you any details on the political developments. Secretary McNamara is here to give you any of the details on the posture of our troops, the missions they are performing.

I think there is one point I would like to make before I close. We are not the aggressor in the Dominican Republic. Forces came in there and overthrew that government and became aligned with evil persons who had been trained in overthrowing governments and in seizing governments and establishing Communist control and we have resisted that control and we have sought to protect our citizens against what would have taken place.

Our Ambassador reported that they were marching a former policeman down the streets and had threatened to line a hundred up to the wall and turn a machinegun loose on them. With reports of that kind, no President can stand by. So we resisted their aggression to the extent that (a) we protected our own people, and (b) we hoped that we have exposed what leadership attempted to seize that little island. We have a good many people there. We are trying to feed all the people. I notice this morning they demanded that none of the labels have "American food" on them but some people haven't eaten in 4 days.

We have from 1,000 to 1,500 bodies that are dead in the street and the possibilities of a serious epidemic breaking out. We are trying to avoid that. We have our mobile

hospital units that are trying to give treatment to the wounded and the casualties who have not yet died.

We are doing what we can do to preserve order, yet the sniping is still taking place. There are men still standing on rooftops that are shooting at not only our own embassy but other people and just fortunately none of our civilians have yet been killed. But we do have 5,000 yet there that must be moved individually, one by one, to our ships.

While we are doing that we optimistically hope and pray that the OAS and this inter-American group can make some satisfactory suggestions.

If it is agreeable, the press will excuse themselves now, I would like for Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara to go into details with some of you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in the East Room at the White House to the Members of the House and Senate Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Armed Services Committees. During his remarks he referred to, among others, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Juan Bosch, former President of the Dominican Republic, Jack H. Vaughn, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States, and José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

On the same day the White House made public a letter to the President from former President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The text of the letter, dated April 30, follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I deeply appreciate your telegram, which was delivered to me as my train passed through Chicago. At almost every stop along the way I was asked by some newspaperman about the situation in Vietnam. I have consistently said (and shall continue to say) that, first, we should all understand that there is only one spokesman for America in conducting our current Foreign Relations; the President of the United States. Secondly, I expressed the conviction that under the circumstances as I now understand them I believe that you are employing a policy well calculated to serve the best interests of the United States.

To this I add that if there is any who oppose the President in his conduct of our foreign affairs, he should send his views on a confidential basis to the Administration; none of us should try to divide the support that citizens owe to their Head of State in critical international situations.

With warm personal regard and great respect,

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Also on May 4 the White House released the text of brief remarks of Representative L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, and Representative George H. Mahon of Texas, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, made at the conclusion of the President's remarks. Both expressed their support of the President and said they would immediately call their respective committees into session for action on the President's proposal.

For the President's special message to Congress requesting additional appropriations for military needs in Viet-Nam, see Item 229.

228 Remarks Upon Presenting Distinguished Service Medal to Adm. Harold Page Smith. *May* 4, 1965

Mr. Secretary, Admiral, ladies and gentlemen:

Occasions such as this are always a very satisfying experience for a former lieutenant commander.

When I went on duty in the Navy on the day after Pearl Harbor, I did not fully appreciate that my uniform completely concealed my status as a Congressman. The fact that I looked like any other junior officer, and that I was expected to salute my superiors, was called to my attention in a rather memorable fashion by an admiral whom I remember most fondly.

Since that time, Admiral Smith, I have had rather mixed reactions to the sight of

an admiral's stripes, including an almost automatic reflex to salute virtually anything that moves.

Today, in a figurative sense if not a literal one, I am very proud and very happy on behalf of all the American Nation to salute you as a distinguished officer and a most distinguished American. In your 45 years of service to your country, you have written a record of leadership, and courage, and responsibility that has the highest respect among all your colleagues and all your associates in the service in which you have spent your adult life. So, it is a genuine pleasure to welcome you here today, to pay honor to you and to your outstanding career.

Admiral Smith was born in the month of February in the year 1904, when the first war of this century began between Russia and Japan. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in the same year, 1920, that the League of Nations began its efforts to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy.

Since that time this century has seen many wars on many fronts for many causes. But this century has seen something else, also. It has seen the growth among nations, among all mankind, of a very steadfast determination to end this senseless, needless, hopeless use of war to settle differences among nations and peoples.

I am convinced that when the history of the 20th century is finally written it will be a century remembered throughout all the ages for the constructive efforts toward peace, rather than for the destructive enterprises of war. And if that history is written justly and objectively, very great credit will be given to the kind of military man that we in this Nation have produced, the kind of man that is epitomized by Admiral Smith. These are men who, because they have known war, have given their talents, their energies, their devotion, and their loyalties to the preservation of peace.

Admiral Smith represents a generation of American naval and military officers who were asked, back in the dark days of 1941, to do so much so suddenly, but they were then given too little too late.

The memory of that era is engraved on America's national conscience, and as a responsible and conscientious Nation we have determined ever since that no other moment of shame and sorrow such as this should come to this free and this strong Nation.

That is why this morning I assembled 200 of our leaders from the House and Senate in the East Room of the White House to ask them to neither deny nor delay funds that are needed to provide ammunition for guns, and to provide fuel for helicopters, and to provide protection for our boys that are there on the battlefront. And I am hopeful that before many hours or many days pass, the Congress, in its wisdom, will hear that evidence and will supply our men in uniform all that they need, and more than they require.

Today, we are strong; we are the strongest nation in all the history of mankind. We are at the same time a nation that is definitely determined to pursue a responsible course—a course to seek peace with honor anywhere, any time, to work wherever and however we can to make this a better world for all mankind—but always to be prepared and to be ready to resist those who would plunge humanity into the barbarianism of the Dark Ages.

So, it is with great gratitude this morning that this Nation pays tribute to this great man who has so distinguished himself and his chosen profession, both in times of war and in times of peace.

In the Pacific and in the Atlantic during World War II, Admiral Smith established

a memorable record of courage and valor and leadership. Following the war, he held many important commands, both ashore and at sea. None was more vital than the one for which we honor him today—Commander in Chief, Atlantic; Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic—because in this capacity he has played a key role in building that great alliance of freedom-loving nations who have learned, I hope, the lessons of preparedness.

Combining in himself the finest qualities of the military man and the diplomat, Admiral Smith greatly strengthened the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the bonds of friendship with our European allies. That alliance is one of our great assurances that the failures of the first half of our century will not be repeated in the last half of our century.

I am proud now, on behalf of this Nation, to add the Distinguished Service Medal to the many honors that Admiral Smith has already so deservedly received, and with your permission I will now ask the Secretary of the Navy to read the citation.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:20 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. His opening words referred to Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze and Adm. Harold Page Smith.

For the President's remarks at a meeting with congressional leaders earlier in the day, see Item 227.

The text of Admiral Smith's response, following the reading of the citation by Secretary Nitze, was also released.

On the same day the White House made public the text of the citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service to the people of the United States in a position of great responsibility from 30 April 1963 to 30 April 1965 as Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic; Commander in Chief, Atlantic; and Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. By his comprehension of international affairs and his unique ability to combine persuasive diplomacy with astute military judgment, Admiral Smith has inspired unity and confidence in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and has earned and received the unqualified respect of all its members. His professional integrity, and the esteem in which he is held by our Allies, have made it possible for him to induce harmonious agreement in important naval negotiations associated with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. During a period of continued unrest and tension in the world, he has demonstrated exceptional judgment and political acumen. In an era of unprecedented weapon advances, he has played a key role in insuring that the forces under his command would reach their present stature as the most powerful and flexible array of deterrent forces ever present in the Atlantic. His vision, his brilliant leadership, his unwavering dedication, and his devotion to duty have been an inspiration to all and reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service."

229 Special Message to the Congress Requesting Additional Appropriations for Military Needs in Viet-Nam. *May* 4, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I ask the Congress to appropriate at the earliest possible moment an additional 700 million dollars to meet mounting military requirements in Viet-Nam.

This is not a routine appropriation. For each member of Congress who supports this request is also voting to persist in our effort to halt communist aggression in South Viet-Nam. Each is saying that the Congress and the President stand united before the world in joint determination that the independence of South Viet-Nam shall be preserved and communist attack will not succeed.

In fiscal year 1965 we will spend about 1.5 billion dollars to fulfill our commitments in Southeast Asia. However, the pace of our activity is steadily rising. In December

1961, we had 3,164 men in South Viet-Nam. By the end of last week the number of our armed forces there had increased to over 35,000. At the request of the Government of South Viet-Nam in March, we sent Marines to secure the key Danang/Phu Bai area; two days ago, we sent the 173d Airborne Brigade to the important Bien Hoa/Vung Tau area. More than 400 Americans have given their lives in Viet-Nam.

In the past two years, our helicopter activity in South Viet-Nam has tripled—from 30,000 flying hours in the first quarter of 1963 to 90,000 flying hours in the first quarter of this year.

In February we flew 160 strike sorties against military targets in North Viet-Nam. In April, we flew over 1,500 strike sorties against such targets.

Prior to mid-February we flew no strike sorties inside South Viet-Nam. In March and April, we flew more than 3,200 sorties against military targets in hostile areas inside the country.

Just two days ago, we dispatched General C. L. Milburn, Jr., Deputy Surgeon General of the Army, to assist United States representatives in Viet-Nam in formulating an expanded program of medical assistance for the people of South Viet-Nam. We are contemplating the expansion of existing programs under which mobile medical teams travel throughout the countryside providing on-the-spot medical facilities, treatment and training in rural areas.

The additional funds I am requesting are needed to continue to provide our forces with the best and most modern supplies and equipment. They are needed to keep an abundant inventory of ammunition and other expendables. They are needed to build facilities to house and protect our men and supplies.

The entire 700 million dollars is for this fiscal year.

The Secretary of Defense will today support this request before the appropriate congressional committees.

Nor can I guarantee this will be the last request. If our need expands I will turn again to the Congress. For we will do whatever must be done to ensure the safety of South Viet-Nam from aggression. This is the firm and irrevocable commitment of our people and nation.

I have reviewed the situation in Viet-Nam many times with the Congress, the American people and the world. South Viet-Nam has been attacked by North Viet-Nam. It has asked our help. We are giving that help because our commitments, our principles and our national interest demand it.

This is not the same kind of aggression with which the world has been long familiar. Instead of the sweep of invading armies, there is the steady, deadly stream of men and supplies. Instead of open battle between major opposing forces, there is murder in the night, assassination and terror. Instead of dramatic confrontation and sharp division between nationals of different lands, some citizens of South Viet-Nam have been recruited in the effort to conquer their own country.

All of this shrouds battle in confusion. But this is the face of war in the 1960's. This is the "war of liberation." Kept from direct attack by American power, unable to win a free election in any country, those who seek to expand communism by force now use subversion and terror. In this effort they often enlist nationals of the countries they wish to conquer. But it is not civil war. It is sustained by power and resources from without. The very object of this tactic is to create the appearance of an internal revolt

and to mask aggression. In this way, they hope to avoid confrontation with American resolution.

But we will not be fooled or deceived, in Viet-Nam or any place in the world where we have a commitment. This kind of war is war against the independence of nations. And we will meet it, as we have met other shifting dangers for more than a generation.

Our commitment to South Viet-Nam is nourished by a quarter century of history. It rests on solemn treaties, the demands of principle, and the necessities of American security.

A quarter century ago it became apparent that the United States stood between those who wished to dominate an entire continent and the peoples they sought to conquer.

It was our determined purpose to help protect the independence of the Asian peoples.

The consequence of our determination was a vast war which took the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. Surely this generation will not lightly yield to new aggressors what the last generation paid for in blood and towering sacrifice.

When the war was over, we supported the effort of Asian peoples to win their freedom from colonial rule. In the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia and elsewhere we were on the side of national independence. For this was also consistent with our belief in the right of all people to shape their own destinies.

That principle soon received another test in the fire of war. And we fought in Korea, so that South Korea might remain free.

Now, in Viet-Nam, we pursue the same principle which has infused American action in the Far East for a quarter of a century.

There are those who ask why this responsibility should be ours. The answer is simple. There is no one else who can do the job. Our power is essential, in the final test, if the nations of Asia are to be secure from expanding communism. Thus, when India was attacked, it looked to us for help, and we gave it gladly. We believe that Asia should be directed by Asians. But that means each Asian people must have the right to find its own way, not that one group or nation should overrun all the others.

Make no mistake about it. The aim in Viet-Nam is not simply the conquest of the South, tragic as that would be. It is to show that American commitment is worthless. Once that is done, the gates are down and the road is open to expansion and endless conquest. That is why Communist China opposes discussions, even though such discussions are clearly in the interest of North Viet-Nam.

Moreover, we are directly committed to the defense of South Viet-Nam. In 1954 we signed the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. That treaty committed us to act to meet aggression against South Viet-Nam. The United States Senate ratified that treaty and that obligation by a vote of 82–1.

Less than a year ago the Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, said that the United States was ready to take all necessary steps to meet its obligations under that Treaty.

That resolution of the Congress expressed support for the policies of the Administration to help the people of South Viet-Nam against attack—a policy established by two previous Presidents.

Thus we cannot, and will not, withdraw or be defeated. The stakes are too high, the commitment too deep, the lessons of history too plain.

At every turning point in the last thirty years, there have been those who opposed a firm stand against aggression. They have

always been wrong. And when we heeded their cries, when we gave in, the consequence has been more bloodshed and wider war.

We will not repeat that mistake. Nor will we heed those who urge us to use our great power in a reckless or casual manner. We have no desire to expand the conflict. We will do what must be done. And we will do only what must be done.

For, in the long run, there can be no military solution to the problems of Viet-Nam. We must find the path to peaceful settlement. Time and time again we have worked to open that path. We are still ready to talk, without conditions, to any government. We will go anywhere, discuss any subject, listen to any point of view in the interests of a peaceful solution.

I also deeply regret the necessity of bombing North Viet-Nam.

But we began those bombings only when patience had been transformed from a virtue into a blunder—the mistaken judgment of the attackers. Time and time again, men, women, and children—Americans and Vietnamese—were bombed in their villages and homes while we did not reply.

There was the November 1 attack on the Bien Hoa airfield. There was the Christmas eve bombing of the Brinks Hotel in Saigon. There was the February 7 attack on the Pleiku base. In these attacks 15 Americans were killed and 245 were injured. And they are only a few examples of a steady campaign of terror and attack.

We then decided we could no longer stand by and see men and women murdered and crippled while the bases of the aggressors were immune from reply.

But we have no desire to destroy human life. Our attacks have all been aimed at strictly military targets—not hotels and movie theaters and embassy buildings.

We destroy bridges, so it is harder to convey the instruments of war from North to South. We destroy radar stations to keep our planes from being shot down. We destroy military depots for the infiltration of men and arms to the South. We patrol routes of communications to halt the invaders. We destroy ammunition dumps to prevent the use of explosives against our men and our allies.

Who among us can feel confident that we should allow our soldiers to be killed, while the aggressor sits smiling and secure in his sanctuary, protected by a border which he has violated a thousand times. I do not believe that is the view of the American people or of the Congress.

However, the bombing is not an end in itself. Its purpose is to bring us closer to the day of peace. And whenever it will serve the interests of peace to do so, we will end it.

And let us also remember, when we began the bombings there was little talk of negotiations. There were few world-wide cries for peace. Some who now speak most loudly were quietly content to permit Americans and Vietnamese to die and suffer at the hands of terror without protest. Our firmness may well have already brought us closer to peace.

Our conclusions are plain.

We will not surrender.

We do not wish to enlarge the conflict.

We desire peaceful settlement and talks.

And the aggression continues.

Therefore I see no choice but to continue the course we are on, filled as it is with peril and uncertainty.

I believe the American people support that course. They have learned the great lesson of this generation: wherever we have stood firm aggression has been halted, peace restored and liberty maintained.

This was true in Iran, in Greece and Turkey, and in Korea.

It was true in the Formosa straits and in Lebanon.

It was true at the Cuban missile crisis.

It will be true again in southeast Asia.

Our people do not flinch from sacrifice or risk when the cause of freedom demands it. And they have the deep, abiding, true instinct of the American people: When our nation is challenged it must respond. When freedom is in danger we must stand up to that danger. When we are attacked we must fight.

I know the Congress shares these beliefs of the people they represent.

I do not ask complete approval for every phrase and action of your government. I do ask for prompt support of our basic course: resistance to aggression, moderation in the use of power, and a constant search for peace. Nothing will do more to strengthen your country in the world than the proof of national unity which an overwhelming vote for this appropriation will clearly show. To deny and delay this means to deny and to delay the fullest support of the American people and the American Congress to those brave men who are risking their lives for freedom in Viet-Nam.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House

May 4, 1965

NOTE: On May 7 the President approved a joint resolution making available to the Department of Defense a supplemental appropriation of $700 million for military functions in southeast Asia (see Item 234).

230 Remarks at a Dinner Meeting of the Texas Electric Cooperatives, Inc. *May* 4, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Senator Yarborough, Congressman Patman, ladies and gentlemen:

I am glad to know that Babe Smith and the Pedernales Electric Cooperative and the Blue Bonnet Cooperative are sponsoring this dinner. I have never known Babe to be a fast man with a buck. So we can all be mighty sure that the Texas congressional delegation rates pretty high—at least with Babe.

As a matter of fact, if I had not had some problems to worry with tonight myself, I would have come over a little sooner, because all of my family's life we have been paying out to the Pedernales Electric Co-op, and tonight I could have had one meal on them without that monthly minimum.

You have all followed the events of the past few days, I am sure. So I think you know why I am here.

For all of my public life, when I am in need of light I turn to the REA. I know that some of you were first against my policy about turning out lights in the White House until you found out that we were serviced over there by private power and then you regarded that as a step in the right direction.

For years everyone has wondered what there would be to do when all rural America had electricity. Well, I think now you have the answer—you are going to help electrify the rest of the world.

Tonight, an REA team is in South Viet-Nam at my request, talking and planning and working with the officials there, to find ways to bring the healing miracle of electricity to that poor, war-torn countryside where the per capita income is $50 a year, and where the average person's span of life is 35 years.

So we must be ready to fight in Viet-Nam, but the ultimate victory will depend upon the hearts and the minds of the people who actually live out there. By helping to bring them hope and electricity you are also striking a very important blow for the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Wherever we are in the world, whatever we are doing in faraway places—many with strange-sounding names—we are doing it not for power, not for territory, not for dominion, or not for influence. It is none of these things that we want. We want nothing that someone else has. We are there because we have to be. We are there so that the free choice of peoples to select their own pathway to their own future can be preserved. We are there because the United States of America in 1954 gave our word, and our pledge, and our commitment. And we keep it.

As we labor there tonight, there are a hundred other little nations in the world that are looking, and watching, and hoping, and praying, because if we are unsuccessful there they know they are next on the list. Once our promise is broken in one place, even though it is a little country called South Viet-Nam, America's promise is worthless in all places. Once we ignore and fail to live up to our treaty in southeast Asia, our treaty in Berlin is not worth the scrap of paper it is written on.

This has been a rather long day for me, and I suspect the night will be even longer. But however heavy the burden and however demanding the task, we are not about to flag or to fail.

Whether it be in Viet-Nam, where a brave people struggle for their own freedom, or whether it is in the Dominican Republic, where the spoilers of freedom have plundered and killed, this Nation—your country—will do what is right, and will do what is just, and will do what is needed, when it is needed.

I don't want to keep you long this evening. I would hope that some of my problems go away with the dispatch that I am to depart this rostrum tonight. But I could not let you come to Washington without telling you of my gratitude and the affection that I have had for all the REA people since REA was born.

The REA is, has been, and I hope always will be my friend. I want to keep it that way.

And now just one other thought. There are 531 men and women associated with me in attempting to provide leadership to this great country in these troubled and critical times when we never know what the next moment will offer. In that group, Texas has one of the largest delegations, and one of the most trusted and most able.

While I have been known to differ with my fellow men in Congress—of both parties—from time to time, I have not found it necessary to ever criticize or to quarrel with any of the members of my delegation from my State.

I have been President 17 months and they have supported me beyond my wildest and fondest expectations. When they could vote with me, and for me, in good conscience, they were down on the front row with their flag flying high. When they couldn't, they were frank and friendly, and praying that I would not make that mistake again.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:05 p.m. at the Washington Hotel. Early in his remarks he referred to Seth Kennedy, President of the Texas Electric Cooperatives, Inc., and chairman of the dinner, Senator Ralph Yarborough and Representative Wright Patman, both of Texas, and E. B. (Babe) Smith, Jr., President of the Pedernales Electric Cooperative.

231 Remarks Upon Presenting a Social Security Check to the 20-Millionth Beneficiary. *May 5, 1965*

Mr. and Mrs. Kappel, Members of the Senate and the House, ladies and gentlemen:

It was 30 years ago when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed the Social Security Act of 1935 and made it the law of the land.

At that time he said, and I want to quote his words, "we have tried to frame a law which will give some measure of protection to the average citizen and his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age."

That very simple statement still expresses the purposes of this wonderful program, though the social security system has grown vastly larger since 1935.

Today, as we meet here, more than 20 million Americans find social security benefit checks in their mailboxes each month. This represents more than $1⅓ billion a month, more than $16 billion a year, providing a much more secure life for our citizens and contributing a great deal of economic soundness to our economic system.

Millions of other Americans at their jobs each day are building up future benefits and looking forward to the day when they will qualify.

Franklin Roosevelt called the original Social Security Act, and I quote, "a cornerstone in a structure which is being built but is by no means complete." That is true today as it was 30 years ago when President Roosevelt stated it.

We are working steadily with the enlightened Members of the Senate and the Congress and the Cabinet here with me this morning to build and to strengthen the social security system. Legislation has already passed the House of Representatives—it is now pending in the Senate—which will provide increased monthly benefits to retired persons, to widows, to orphans, and to the disabled.

This year, for the first time, health insurance protection for persons of 65 and over will become a part of America's social security system. I believe that most Americans are looking forward with me to the day when these great measures are signed into law.

In this country we all believe that every man wants dignity and a decent life, and not a dole. We believe that every man wants a fair chance, and not charity. We believe that older Americans have earned and deserve peace of mind, not pain and panic, when misfortune strikes.

The social security system, and the historic legislation that is now pending in the Senate, are our testaments to those beliefs.

So, Mr. Kappel, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet with you today and to present to you the 20-millionth recipient of social security benefits, your first social security check.

I necessarily cut some of the observations I intended to make this morning when I saw Senator Gore, and the distinguished Senator from Indiana, Mr. Hartke, and Wilbur Cohen, and the Secretary, and some of the others here, because I do not want to delay them a moment. And I want them to return to the Capitol now and go back to their labors and continue to build this system and pass medical care.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening

words he referred to William J. Kappel, the 20-millionth social security beneficiary, and Mrs. Kappel. In his concluding remarks he referred to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze, and Under Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen.

232 Remarks at the Presentation of Lifesaver Medals to 13 Members of School Safety Patrols. *May 6, 1965*

Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:

Here at the White House it is always a very proud and a very special occasion when we have the opportunity to welcome and to honor young people of our country. There is more than usual pride present here today because we are privileged to honor 13 young Americans who have demonstrated the very highest sense of personal responsibility and personal self-sacrifice; in the line of duty they have willingly and knowingly risked their own lives to save the lives of others as School Patrols.

We are proud of what your actions tell us of your generation. We are very proud of the fiber of which your generation is made. We are especially proud that your performance so nobly upholds the tradition of the School Safety Patrol in which 800,000 young people serve every day, and from which some 14 million have graduated through the years. But most of all we are proud and we are grateful for the honor that your deeds do to the heritage of your country.

You children have a great and a very strong Nation—a Nation which wants nothing from any other nation on earth, but which earnestly wants all mankind to enjoy the blessings of freedom, of peace, of justice, of good health, of good education, of good jobs, of greater happiness and hope.

We have dreams, we have great and good dreams, for you and for all the young people of all the world, but we know full well that these dreams cannot be made real, either for you or for any of this earth's children, unless we and all who share the same visions and the same hopes manifest that quality that you have shown—the quality of decision and the quality of courage.

The world will never be made a better place to live if we temporize or if we falter, if we quail or if we quake, before the challenges that each moment presents to us. Physical courage, of course, is always needed, much as we wish it were otherwise.

The world in which we live does not present only the reflective challenges of decision; it also presents us with the challenge of action. But this world also requires the courage of decision made out of conviction, and made out of the devotion to ideals that we all entertain.

A great President, Woodrow Wilson, once made the statement that most men are not untrue, but they are afraid. Most of the errors of public life come not because men are morally bad, but because they are afraid of somebody. In our times, and in our land, and in our world, this is the true challenge of good citizenship.

When we know what is right, when we know what is just, when we know what is true, then we just must stand up for it, whatever the consequences.

We must never fail to do so because we are afraid of somebody, or what they may think, or what some of them may even say.

You have shown this common courage. You have shown the good citizenship of which we are all very proud, and I am pleased to tell you that the whole Nation is proud of you. I want you to know this morning that all Americans are proud of you, too, for what you have done.

Thank you very much for coming here. You honor us with your presence.

NOTE: The presentation ceremony was held at 11:40 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The awarding of Gold Lifesaver Medals to members of School Safety Patrols is sponsored annually by the American Automobile Association.

233 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Need for a Unified and Flexible Foreign Affairs Personnel System. *May 6, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

In my message of January 14, 1965, to the Congress relative to foreign aid, I stated that we would develop "a program which is designed to strengthen the personnel capabilities of all the foreign affairs agencies of the Government."

As part of this program, I have already taken certain important steps. On April 13, 1965, I transmitted for the advice and consent of the Senate a list of 760 USIA career officers for appointment as Foreign Service Officers. By this action, we take a big step towards a unified and flexible career Foreign Service of the United States better equipped to meet the pressing needs of modern diplomacy. Today I have signed an Executive Order "Providing for the Appointment in the Competitive Service of Certain Present and Former Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service." This will permit qualified Foreign Service personnel to obtain appointments to Civil Service positions without re-examination. This will assist me in placing the right man in the right job.

The appointment of U.S. Information Agency officers as Foreign Service Officers and the signing of this order are two steps in the plan to improve and strengthen the administration of personnel employed in the agencies whose business is foreign affairs. Additional reforms will require legislation. Towards this end, there is pending in the House of Representatives a measure (H.R. 6277) to provide much needed Amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946. That bill has been ably developed by Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, following discussions with Administration officials. Enactment of a bill along the lines of the Hays bill is another vital step.

I urge the Congress to enact amendments to the Foreign Service Act this year. I say "this year," so that the Secretary of State and I, and the other officials, can get on with the task of providing the very best personnel system we can produce for foreign affairs.

Our ability to seize the opportunities and to use our vast resources to further the aims of the United States foreign policy must in large measure rest on the dedication and capabilities of people involved in our foreign activities. In no other area of governmental activity is it more vital to our national interest to develop and retain a corps of well-qualified men and women. It must also attract the outstanding youth of today so that

tomorrow's work will be in capable hands.

The new system we seek to establish will be based on the following principles:

(a) There will be a single Foreign Affairs Personnel system, broad enough to accommodate the personnel needs—domestic as well as overseas—of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Information Agency, and to cover appropriate personnel of other agencies engaged in foreign affairs.

(b) This system must be fully responsive to Presidential requirements and the changing conditions in our foreign relations.

(c) Although certain basic policies and perquisites will be applied to all members of the system, full recognition will be given to the differences between the various categories of personnel and their respective conditions of service.

(d) The heads of the participating agencies will be responsible for implementing personnel policies and for the management control of their own personnel.

(e) Free interchange of personnel among the foreign affairs agencies and between these agencies and the other departments and agencies of the Executive Branch will be sought.

(f) Maximum flexibility will be sought in the assignment process to enable management to meet unique requirements and crisis conditions with maximum efficiency and at a minimum cost.

(g) Increased coordination with the Civil Service system will be provided by closer liaison with the Civil Service Commission on various personnel activities.

(h) Appointments, promotions and selection-out of personnel will be based on the principle of competitive evaluation.

To carry out these principles, legislation is needed to do a number of things. Among these are:

(1) Provide a new category of professional career officers who would serve in the Foreign Service without time limitation, primarily for service in this country. This category should be called Foreign Affairs Officers. They should have personal rank and be subject to the same merit principles with respect to appointment, promotion, and selection-out as the other categories. Provision should be made for Foreign Affairs Officers of classes 1, 2, and 3 to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those of classes 4 through 8 to be appointed by the President alone or by the Secretary of State when directed by the President.

(2) Provide a transitional period of three years during which civil service employees of the foreign affairs agencies may decide to become participants in the new system without screening and without loss of compensation. Those who do not wish to participate will be assisted in obtaining suitable employment in other Government agencies. But after the transitional period the dual Foreign Service-Civil Service personnel systems of the foreign affairs agencies would be ended, and only the unified Foreign Service would apply. The Secretary of State will be responsible for its overall management.

(3) Eliminate restrictions on the periods of service of Foreign Service personnel in the headquarters of Government agencies.

(4) Reduce the requirements regarding length of service in other Government agencies prior to establishing eligibility for appointment into the Foreign Service officer classes 1 through 7.

(5) Eliminate present restrictions on reappointments of Foreign Service Reserve officers.

(6) Permit extension of selection-out and severance pay provisions, now limited to Foreign Service officers, to all officers and employees of the Foreign Service.

To meet the present-day realities of service abroad, legislation also is needed to provide important changes in benefits available to Foreign Service personnel. These have been made necessary by trouble-spot situations of service, such as in the Congo or in Viet-Nam. It is only right that we properly and compassionately look after the men and women whom we must send to such places to do our Government's business. These changes are:

—Amendment to the Annual and Sick Leave Act to permit continuation of employees in duty status if they incur injury or illness arising from a hostile act in line of duty or stemming from the fact that they were located abroad.

—Amendment to the Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act to permit increasing the differential from the present limit of 25% to a limit of 50% when an employee is assigned duty in a foreign area where there is unusual danger of injury directly due to hostile activity.

—Amendment to the Foreign Service Act, Section 911, to permit the payment of travel expenses of employees and dependents when warranted by extraordinary conditions, or circumstances involving unusual personal hardship.

Representatives of the Department of State, the Civil Service Commission, and others are prepared to explain the Administration's position on this measure and to help in any way they can.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, Washington, D.C.; Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.]

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have today written the enclosed letters to the Congress regarding our program for strengthening the personnel capabilities of all the foreign affairs agencies of the Government. I have also signed the Executive Order "Providing for the Appointment in the Competitive Service of Certain Present and Former Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service."

These documents emphasize the need for legislative action this year. I ask you and other interested officials to do all you can to assure timely enactment.

It is important in the management of foreign affairs that you and I have the improved legal framework for foreign affairs personnel that the proposed amendments to the Foreign Service Act will provide. I fully support the objectives of the proposed foreign affairs personnel program and would appreciate it if you would assume responsibility for its full development and implementation.

I also ask that you work with the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget in undertaking necessary and adequate consultations with representatives of affected employee groups. We must be sure to protect the legitimate interests of everyone involved. It is very important that both officers and memberships of employee organizations understand what reforms we are attempting to bring about.

I shall expect you to insure that personnel policies and actions of the Department, AID, and USIA are guided by uniform standards and criteria. Perhaps this could be accomplished through continued use of the Board of the Foreign Service, including on it rep-

resentatives of AID and USIA. I shall expect the continued fair administration of the Foreign Service, with due regard to the principles of merit, that has been the mark of that Service since its modernization under the Rogers Act in 1924.

Because the proposed amendments will expand the coverage of the Foreign Service Act to additional employees of agencies other than the Department of State, a broadened interagency role will result for those involved in the administration of the Act. Accordingly, while the Director General of the Foreign Service will continue to be appointed by the Secretary of State, I would believe it appropriate that, when any future appointment to that position is proposed, you consult with the heads of other agencies participating in the foreign affairs personnel system and obtain the President's approval before the appointment is made.

Our continued high goal is to get the very best people we can to do the work of this Government. Work in foreign affairs is particularly important. It must be so managed with such skill and dedication as to assure success in our relations with other countries.

I have the highest appreciation of the abilities and devotion of all those who are now working in the foreign affairs field. Enactment of a legal framework unifying them into a single foreign affairs personnel system will enhance their total usefulness to their country. I am confident the new Foreign Service will make us better able to fulfill America's role throughout the world.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The President referred to Executive Order 11219 "Providing for the appointment in the competitive service of certain present and former officers and employees of the Foreign Service" (30 F.R. 6381; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

234 Remarks Upon Signing Resolution Appropriating Funds for Military Requirements in Viet-Nam. *May 7, 1965*

Members of the Congress and my fellow Americans:

Congress has acted with dispatch and clear purpose to approve the request that I made on Tuesday for $700 million to meet our mounting military requirements in Viet-Nam.

I am very proud to be signing this resolution only 3 days after it was sent to the Congress.

Let the meaning of this action be clear.

—To the brave people of South Viet-Nam, who are fighting and who are dying for the right to choose their own way of life, this resolution says: "America keeps her promises. And we will back up those promises with all the resources that we need."

—To our own boys who are fighting—and dying—beside the people of South Viet-Nam, this resolution says to them: "We are going to give you the tools to finish the job."

—To the aggressors, to those who by assassination and terror seek conquest and plunder, and to those who encourage and guide their aggression from afar, this resolution says: "We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired."

This money will be spent for arms, for weapons of war, for helicopters, for ammunition, for planes, not because we want war, but because the aggressors have made them necessary.

We will lay aside these weapons when peace comes—and we hope it comes swiftly. But that is in the hands of others besides ourselves. For months now we have waited for a sign, a signal, even a whisper, but our offer of unconditional discussions has fallen on unreceptive ears.

Not a sound has been heard.

Not a signal has been sighted.

Still we wait for a response. Still America is anxious for peace.

I wish it were possible to convince others with words of what we now find it necessary to say with guns and planes—that armed hostility is futile. Because once this is clear, it should also be clear that the only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement.

But our willingness to talk must not be taken as a symbol of cowardice. Until there is a response, until the aggressors have indicated their willingness to talk, we intend to press on. Our patience and determination are unending.

That is why this resolution, that you patriotic men and women so promptly considered and so wisely passed, is so important. It is not the money but it is the message that matters. And that message is simple. I think that message is honest and clear: "We will do whatever must be done to insure the safety of South Viet-Nam from aggression. We will use our power with restraint and we will use it with all the wisdom that we can command. But we will use it."

Once this message is clearly understood by all—all the aggressors—there should be much greater hope for peace. For then the men who now seek conquest by force will learn to seek settlement by unconditional discussions—the talks that we have invited and that we want will start, and the road then to the peace, that the people of the world want so much, will finally be open.

On behalf of all the American people, I say to this Congress, made up of patriots of both parties: You have acted wisely. You have acted patriotically. You have acted promptly. Again you have measured up—in the finest American tradition.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:20 a.m. in the East Room at the White House.

The resolution (H.J. Res. 447), as enacted, is Public Law 89–18 (79 Stat. 109).

235 Remarks Broadcast on the 20th Anniversary of V–E Day. *May 7, 1965*

TWENTY years ago the guns fell silent in Europe.

Today we know those who gave their lives in that conflict did not die in vain.

We still live in an uncertain world. Men have not yet stopped war or put an end to poverty. Freedom, as always, demands courage and unyielding vigilance and, occasionally, the life of a man. And the alliance of the West is marked by arguments among its members.

But on the whole, this 20 years has been a time of shining achievement, of promises realized, of hopes fulfilled.

Nowhere does this emerge more clearly than in the dramatic contrast between this 20 years, and the 20 years which followed World War I.

On November 11, 1938—the 20th anniversary of the armistice—Munich was just 6 weeks old, and war less than a year away. Depression scarred the face of Europe and the Americas.

The League of Nations, hopeful herald of

a new era, had dissolved in bitter nationalism, unchangeable suspicion, and endless, useless debate. And when new aggression threatened, Western leaders yielded, to find that weakness only increased the appetite of tyrants.

In all of this America shared; by failing to support the League and by standing apart from the troubles of Europe.

And war came. Again the lights went out.

When the dawn arrived, 20 years ago today, it was a gray dawn. Tens of millions were dead and nations were shattered. Almost before the ashes had cooled, the shadow of Soviet ambition fell across the face of Europe.

It was, perhaps, fortunate that the new danger came when past failure was fresh.

For we learned from the folly of the past.

First, instead of revenge we sought reconciliation. The result is that Western Germany, and Italy, and Japan are today trusted and flourishing members of the community of free nations.

Second, the narrow nationalism of rival states was replaced by a drive toward a unified Europe, growing in intimacy and partnership with the United States. The Marshall plan—history's most generous act by one country toward others—provided the foundation for this unity.

Third, we found policies that replaced the fear of depression with the reality of prosperity. The Common Market and closer economic ties between all the nations of the Atlantic have been the catalysts of abundance. Compared with 1938, America's production has almost tripled. Free Europe's production has doubled. The flow of goods between us has tripled. And, together, we have opened the door to a world without poverty.

Fourth, the Atlantic nations replaced appeasement with firmness. We made it clear, in Greece, in Turkey, and in Berlin, that we would not yield one inch of European soil to aggression. As a consequence Europe is safer from attack and closer to enduring peace than at any time since V–E Day.

These then are the achievements of two decades: in place of depression, abundance; in place of division, unity; in place of isolation, partnership; in place of weakness, strength; in place of retreat, firmness; in place of war, peace.

We must not now forget in success and abundance the lessons we learned in danger and isolation.

None of us has sought, or will seek, domination over others. We have resisted the temptation to serve only our own interests. We have been successful because we have acted in a wider interest than our own alone. Thus, the European nations have found strength and prosperity in building communities that stretch beyond old frontiers. The United States has committed its resources to European reconstruction and has committed its military strength to European defense. America has steadily sought the strength of European unity rather than to exploit the weakness of European division. Our policy has had a single aim—to restore the vitality, the safety, and the integrity of free Europe. And, with our help, Europe is better able to resist domination—from within or without—than ever before.

There are some efforts today to replace partnership with suspicion, and the drive toward unity with a policy of division.

The peoples of the Atlantic will not return to that narrow nationalism which has torn and bloodied the fabric of our society for generations. Every accomplishment of the past has been built on common action and increasing unity.

Are our people more prosperous?

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Is peace nearer?

Is the future brighter?

If so, it is because we have drawn together the strands of union. And there is no problem we now face which will not yield more easily to common and united action. The kind of nationalism which would blight the hopes and destroy the dream of European unity and Atlantic partnership is in the true interest of no free nation on earth. It is the way back toward the anguish from which we all came.

Of course there will be differences among us, but they can be resolved through reason founded on respect.

Of course there will be difficulties, but they can be overcome by determination founded on belief.

Of course, there will be dangers, but they can be faced by unity founded on experience.

So let us therefore continue the task that we have begun, attentive to counsel but unmoved by any who seek to turn us aside. We will go all together if we can, but if one of us cannot join in a common venture, it will not stand in the way of the rest of us. Each of our nations will, of course, respect and honor the achievements, and the culture, and the dignity of its neighbors. But we do this better joined in common trust than divided by suspicion. For we do have a civilization to build.

Here is some of our unfinished and urgent business.

First, we must hasten the slow erosion of the Iron Curtain. By building bridges between the nations of Eastern Europe and the West we bring closer the day when Europe can be reconstituted within its wide historic boundaries. For our part, after taking counsel with our European allies, I intend to recommend measures to the United States Congress to increase the flow of peaceful trade between Eastern Europe and the United States.

Second, we must work for the reunification of Germany. The people of Germany, East and West, must be allowed to freely choose their own future. The four powers have special responsibility for Germany and Berlin. The shame of the Eastern Zone must be ended. It serves the real interest of none. We must set the Germans free, while still meeting the history-laden concerns that all understand. The United States is ready to play its full part in such arrangements.

Third, we have a wide range of economic problems to resolve. Despite obstacles we will continue to press for greater European integration and a freer flow of trade across the Atlantic. We will also devise new proposals to expand world monetary reserves and to modernize the system of international payments.

Fourth, we must begin a new effort to find common instruments for helping the developing world. We are the rich nations in a world of misery. We are the white nations in a colored world. The treasured values of our civilization tell us it is right—morally right—that we should help others. The lessons of experience and wisdom tell us that if we fail to help now, then some day the tides of unrest will be surging along our own coasts. In fact, they already are there.

Fifth, we must work out more effective forms of common defense. All Atlantic nations who wish to do so have a right to share in collective nuclear defense, while halting the spread of nuclear weapons.

Just as long as they are needed and wanted, strong United States forces—backed by strong nuclear power—will remain in Europe.

Sixth, we must work toward agreement with the Soviet Union. Our firmness in danger has shown that the door to conquest in the West is forever closed. Thus, the door to peaceful settlement is now open. It is in the interest of the Soviet Union, and in our own, to seek an end to tensions. I am sure that all the nations of the West share our own desire to work together toward any agreement that can hasten lasting peace.

These are a few, and only a few, of the great issues which face us as we move toward the third decade of increasing European unity and stronger Atlantic partnership.

My country is engaged in towering and troubling enterprises around this struggling globe. Our American troops fight to hold back Communist aggression today in Viet-Nam. Others try to protect the freedom of the Western Hemisphere. In Africa and the Middle East our energies are engaged with the responsibility that great power brings. Everywhere we seek to serve the common interests of the free.

But the heartbeat of our policy and our expectations is with the nations of the Atlantic.

We must all—Americans and Europeans—vow never to repeat the errors which have led to disaster—for America to stand proud in isolation, or Europe to fall apart in rancor.

But it is not enough to keep from past mistakes. We must build the new achievements of our future: A Europe, one in purpose, hope, and temper—reaching across the Atlantic to the civilization which it bred and taught, and which Europe now welcomes in common trust.

In 1778 the French Government said of the struggling, new United States of America: ". . . the glory, the dignity and essential interest of France demands that she should stretch out her hand to those states . . . ."

Well, the Atlantic tides have risen many times since then. Her waters have seen many a great captain, many goods, and dozens of armies make the passage. Yet the old dream stays—a great civilization touching both Atlantic shores.

How much grander is that dream than any hope to which a single nation can reach! How much more filled with the prospect of peace and the increasing welfare of man!

The glory, the dignity, and the essential interest of all our states command us to the majesty of that Atlantic civilization.

It shall be ours.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the Theater at the White House.

236 Remarks by Telephone for the Dedication of the Sam Rayburn Dam in Texas. *May* 8, 1965

Hello there, Jack Brooks and Charlotte, Senator Yarborough, General Free, Bill Weed, and my beloved friend Mrs. Bartley:

This is a very happy and proud occasion for me and for the people of southeast Texas and for the entire Nation.

Having worked with all of you from the earliest beginnings of this project which you are dedicating there today, I deeply regret that the official duties that I have here this weekend make it absolutely impossible for me to join with you this morning in your celebration which I had planned for so long to attend.

Jack and Charlotte have talked to me for several months about this occasion and Lady

Bird and I had looked forward to being there and enjoying it with all of you. Perhaps you will give us a raincheck and we can come back another day.

This dam and reservoir fulfill the foresight and the vision of many citizens who saw many years ago the necessity and the opportunity of developing the basin of the Neches and Angelina Rivers. The list is long of private citizens to whom credit is due. Certainly particular credit goes to the energy and the enterprise of your own very able and effective Congressman and my longtime good friend, Jack Brooks. Day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, I was almost afraid to meet Jack in the corridor or on the street for fear that he had one more errand that he wanted me to run in connection with this authorization and appropriation.

Without the patience, the perseverance, the will, and the determination of Congressman Brooks, this important achievement might not yet be a reality. He had the support of the Texas delegation, including Mr. Rayburn, your own very able senior Senator Ralph Yarborough, and all the rest of us in doing our little bit to help bring this about, but it is chiefly through his own efforts that it is a monument to him as well as to Mr. Rayburn.

I think it is especially appropriate that this dam should bear the name of that great American, Sam Rayburn.

As speaker of the Texas House, he was a friend of my father when I was born. Later, as Speaker of the House in Congress, Mr. Rayburn became my teacher and my counselor. My personal debt to him is great and I am so proud to be able to participate in perpetuating his memory so appropriately when his sister is able to be present.

Through his lifetime, Mr. Rayburn was a strong and tireless supporter of our Nation's efforts to conserve and to develop the bountifulness with which we are now endowed. This continuing effort, through many generations, has contributed greatly to the strength and the success in the challenging years of the 20th century.

No single resource is more important to us than water. Our management of America's water resources is basic to the success in meeting the many obligations and opportunities of our growing population.

Water has always been a first concern of the Western and Southwestern States. Today, no region in the Nation can afford to take water for granted because from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, the urbanization and the industrialization are creating a mighty and great thirst for water and more water.

I don't think any of you really know how much you are contributing to industrialization of your wonderful east Texas area by the attention that you are giving the water resources of that area. And no two men in the entire Congress are more active in water resource legislation than Jack Brooks and Ralph Yarborough, and I know all Texans are proud of that.

If this thirst is not satisfied by positive and constructive and timely action, we could experience very grave trouble in fulfilling the promises and potentials of American life.

I believe there are at least 10 objectives that we should set for ourselves and we should strive continuously to reach. If you will give me a moment, I would like to point them out:

We must control flooding on our rivers and our streams.

We must assure an ample supply of good water for domestic and municipal and industrial and agricultural use.

We must purge our rivers and harbors of pollution.

We must further develop our navigation systems.

We must develop more fully our Nation's great hydroelectric power potential.

We must provide increasingly for water-oriented outdoor recreation of all kinds.

We must be good stewards of our irreplaceable fish and our wildlife heritage.

We must conserve and enhance the grandeur of natural environments and make them more beautiful and make them more accessible to all of our families of this land.

We must preserve and create beauty throughout the land.

Finally, we cannot afford to approach any part of our overall water resources development program on a single-purpose, or a single-interest basis. If all the requirements that confront us are to be satisfied, none of us can afford to be selfish. We must all learn to share this limited resource to attain the greatest good for the greatest number of people.

"The greatest good for the greatest number" was the personal creed by which Sam Rayburn lived and by which Jack Brooks and Ralph Yarborough and the rest of us try to work and serve our Nation. That creed is an appropriate and fitting guide for us as we work together in unity to make life better throughout our land, and to make life safer and happier and more hopeful throughout the world.

We of our generation bear a high and noble trust. The burdens are heavy. The demands are many. But we shall not fail. Where the word of America has been pledged, as we have demonstrated this last week, it will be honored. Where freedom is in danger, it will be defended. Always and forever wherever there is an opportunity to make peace, America will be represented.

So I take great personal pride now in dedicating to the service of the American people and to the strength of the American Nation the Sam Rayburn Dam and Reservoir.

Thank you, my good friends of Texas. I am so sorry I am not there with you now.

NOTE: The President spoke by telephone at 12:47 p.m. from the Cabinet Room at the White House to the group assembled at the site of the Sam Rayburn Dam in Texas. In his opening words he referred to Jack Brooks, Representative from Texas, and his wife, Charlotte, Ralph Yarborough, Senator from Texas, Brig. Gen. Richard H. Free, Division Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Worth (Texas) District, W. F. Weed, President of the Lower Neches Valley Authority, and Mrs. Samuel E. Bartley, sister of Mr. Rayburn.

237 Remarks in the Capitol at the Presentation of the Veritas Medal to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. *May* 8, 1965

THIS IS one occasion—and one audience—where the President of the United States is not the principal speaker.

I say that figuratively as well as literally.

While there are many challenges I am willing to face, 30 years of close observation and study have persuaded me it would be unwise to challenge John McCormack to an oratorical contest on an occasion such as this.

I come not to speak publicly but simply to join quietly and privately in paying tribute to one of the most inspiring men I have known—and one of the great Americans of our times.

In times of peace, in times of war, in moments of tumult, and in times of tranquillity, John McCormack has shown himself to be just that—a great man, a good man, a generous and genuine man.

It is especially fitting that he should re-

ceive this medal from Providence College.

When we add up the sum of John McCormack's career, it is clear that he has devoted his public life to making this Nation and this world better and safer for young people. There can be no more noble use for life on this earth than that.

The name of this medal aptly describes the Speaker's most outstanding qualities—he is true and noble and faithful.

Theodore Roosevelt once wrote to a Member of Congress saying: "I entirely appreciate loyalty to one's friends, but loyalty to the cause of justice and honor stands above it."

John McCormack has always been loyal to his friends. This is why they love him. But that loyalty has never come ahead of his fidelity to the cause of justice and honor. And that is why the Nation honors him and will never forget his leadership.

At the White House, Mr. Speaker, I operate under the rules of the Senate—where there is little limit on the length of a speech. In your presence, however, I am reminded of my days in the House where the limitations are somewhat more severe.

So while I have exceeded the 1-minute rule, I will quit speaking and like any good former Member of the House, take my seat before your gavel calls me to order.

NOTE: The President spoke at noon in the Rayburn Room at the U.S. Capitol.

The presentation of the Veritas Medal, the highest academic award of Providence College, Providence, R.I., to Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was made by the Very Reverend Vincent C. Dore, president of the college.

238 Greetings Telephoned to President Truman on the Occasion of His 81st Birthday. *May* 8, 1965

MR. PRESIDENT, all Americans feel—as I do—that you have succeeded over recent years in vetoing birthdays. Your enthusiasm, zest, and growing vigor constitute both a delight and an inspiration to all of us older folks.

Your countrymen wish for you a happy birthday today—and many more birthdays to come.

But it isn't enough for any of us merely to wish you a happy anniversary.

I know that all Americans—and all free men everywhere—would, if they could speak with you now, express gratitude and thankfulness to you for your contributions to the freedom, peace, and security we enjoy now.

You know, Mr. President, it's brought home to me every day, how much this country is in your debt. The kind of courage you displayed at this desk, the forthright way you faced up to the great problems of the times, the firm way you alerted the world to danger—all these exhibitions of leadership are the legacy you left to the Nation—and I might add, to the Presidents who followed you.

You told your fellow countrymen and the millions of people in other lands around the world what the promise of freedom means. And you also let us know what we needed to do to preserve and protect it.

Everything we are doing today are steps in the direction you set, a journey down a trail you blazed. I believe history will record, as I surely declare, that all we are attempting to do stands on the foundation you did so much to put in place.

Every man and woman in this land is so proud and so grateful that God, in His just and wise way, has given you the opportunity

to see fulfilled the wisdom of your own vision and the rightness of your own courage.

I think you know how I feel about you, as my colleague, as my friend, and as my leader. Everytime I am with you, and talk to you, I come away full of new strength for my work.

So long as men draw their breath of free air, your name will be honored and your achievements will be respected.

And so it is, Mr. President, on this happy day, your birthday, Mrs. Johnson and I speak for all Americans wherever they are when we wish you the best of birthdays and long years of happiness for you and Mrs. Truman.

NOTE: The President spoke by telephone from the Cabinet Room at the White House to President Truman in the Muehlebach Hotel at Kansas City, Mo., where he was attending a luncheon in his honor.

As printed, this item follows the prepared text released by the White House.

239 Statement by the President on the Work Performed in Disaster Areas by Members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps. *May* 8, 1965

SECRETARY of Labor Wirtz has just informed me that almost 5,000 young men and women of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are helping to repair public facilities severely damaged last month by floods and tornadoes.

Five States took immediate advantage of the special projects Secretary Wirtz offered to establish for disaster control and reclamation.

In Wisconsin, 3,000 Youth Corps enrollees will help repair the flood damage. Arkansas has projects for 100 young people to work in the reclamation of areas hit by tornadoes. Flood-damaged Michigan will have 300 youths helping in the restoration work. Missouri will be assisted by 50 NYC enrollees. Minnesota, where NYC enrollees were first put to work aiding disaster-stricken areas, has a project for an additional 500 youths to help in the reclamation.

I am pleased by the quick response and effective action taken by the Governors of these States to use the Labor Department's Neighborhood Youth Corps in this emergency. I am sure that the young people who will work in the restoration of public properties will feel a true sense of accomplishment and community service.

240 Statement by the President on the Need for a Review of Policy-Making Positions in the Executive Branch. *May* 8, 1965

IN THE PAST 18 months I have made or announced a total of 265 major appointments to top policy positions in the executive branch.

Forty-seven percent of these appointments have been made during the past 5 months. The total includes 50 ambassadorial appointments, 30 judicial appointments, and 13 reappointments of individuals appointed in previous administrations.

The underlying standard guiding and controlling the selection of persons to fill the

offices of high public trust has been—and will continue to be—competence, quality, exceptional talent, and unquestioned character. The effective functioning of our Government and the successful service of our public sector to the progress of our society clearly requires higher and more demanding standards in appointive offices. I believe we have succeeded in matching those standards through these Executive appointments.

I believe that our efforts in these directions should reach more deeply into the structure of the staffing of the executive branch. Since the major policy positions are substantially filled now, except for the normal turnover which occurs continuously, I am asking my principal personnel adviser, John Macy, to broaden the scope of his efforts and activities.

Specifically, I have requested Mr. Macy to prepare an analysis of the policy and supporting positions throughout the Government which are outside of the regular career services. This study will include a look not only at such positions, but a review of the qualifications of the incumbents.

The study will have two parts. The first part will analyze those excepted positions which either are in, or have comparable compensation to, salary levels I through V as established by the Federal Executive Salary Act of 1964.

The second and longer range part of this study will examine the other excepted positions in the departments and agencies with particular emphasis on those at the supergrade level.

It is hoped that by this first, full-scale, thoughtful review and examination of the full sweep of policy-making positions within the executive branch we may make further progress toward raising the standards of performance throughout the executive establishment to meet the program demands of modern government.

I am asking all members of the Cabinet and heads of agencies to work with Mr. Macy closely and cooperatively in this major undertaking.

241 Statement by the President Upon Issuing Order Prescribing Standards of Ethical Conduct for Government Officers and Employees. *May 9, 1965*

GOVERNMENT personnel bear a special responsibility to be fair and impartial in their dealings with those who have business with the Government. We cannot tolerate conflicts of interest or favoritism—or even conduct which gives the appearance that such actions are occurring—and it is our intention to see that this does not take place in the Federal Government.

I have, therefore, today signed an Executive order which codifies, clarifies, and strengthens the standards of ethical conduct for executive branch personnel.

The unusually high standards of honesty, integrity, and impartiality of United States Government employees are cause for pride on the part of all Americans, for unquestionably they are among the highest ever attained by any government—national or local—that has ever existed. Although the overwhelming majority of Federal employees experience absolutely no problem in this regard, there are some whose duties on occasion place them in difficult or awkward situations, and thus the order issued today lays down general guidelines and standards of conduct as clearly as possible. In large measure, the special problems faced by Fed-

eral employees lie in the area of judgment, propriety, and good taste. Obviously, these cannot be legislated or prescribed by order or regulation. I am confident, however, that the Executive order will direct the attention of both Federal employees and those who do business with the Federal Government to this sometimes difficult area. In drafting the order, every effort has been made to take into account the rights and privileges of Federal employees and, on the other hand, the right of the public to have confidence in the fairness and integrity of Government personnel.

One of the main purposes of the Executive order is to encourage individuals faced with questions involving subjective judgment to seek counsel and guidance. Thus, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission has been instructed to work with each department and agency head to establish within his organization designated individuals who can provide the guidance and interpretation necessary to relate general principles to specific situations.

The order requires all officials appointed by the President and reporting directly to him and certain other Federal officials and employees to file statements of their financial interests. It also imposes strict limitations on the acceptance of gifts, entertainment, and favors by executive branch personnel.

The order assigns central responsibility to the Civil Service Commission for issuing Government-wide regulations implementing the order and for reviewing supplementary agency regulations covering their special situations. This should insure consistency and individual agency flexibility.

The order emphasizes the strong intention of the administration that the affairs of Government be conducted openly, honorably, honestly, and impartially.

Part I states the general Government policy regarding the ethical conduct expected of all officials and employees.

Part II sets forth standards governing the conduct of executive branch personnel with specific attention given to the acceptance of gifts, entertainment, and favors; outside employment, teaching, and writing; and the use of Government information for private personal gain.

Part III provides standards of conduct for temporary, part-time, or intermittent advisers and consultants to the Government.

Part IV spells out the requirement that top officials file statements listing their outside financial interests.

The remaining parts of the order are concerned with certain delegations of authority to the Civil Service Commission and to agency heads under the conflicts-of-interest or other laws and under the order.

NOTE: The President referred to Executive Order 11222 "Prescribing standards of ethical conduct for Government officers and employees," issued May 8, 1965 (30 F.R. 6469; 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

242 Remarks Upon Signing Proclamation Adding Ellis Island to the Liberty Island National Monument. *May* 11, 1965

Members of Congress, ladies and gentlemen:

For nearly three decades Ellis Island was a beacon of opportunity, a symbol of freedom for millions.

Between 1892 and 1920, 16 million immigrants entered America through the open doors of Ellis Island. These men, women, and children from many lands enriched the American melting pot. They brought to these shores a rich variety of individual gifts,

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a heritage derived from the total experience of all of their many nations. They made us not merely a nation, but nation of nations.

These steerage immigrants entered into the very fiber of American life. Each made contributions to the American cause. Others achieved greatness or rose to positions of national leadership. Among those who passed through Ellis Island were such eminent Americans as Irving Berlin, David Dubinsky, Father Flanagan, Justice Felix Frankfurter, Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., Philip Murray, Jacob Potofsky, Adm. Hyman Rickover, Knute Rockne, David Sarnoff, Spyros Skouras, Igor Sikorsky. Vice President Humphrey's mother entered the United States through Ellis Island. Fiorello LaGuardia once worked as an interpreter there.

So we profit from the legacy of Ellis Island today in all parts of this great land of ours. Its meaning is symbolized here this morning by the presence of so many of our finest Members of Congress, nineteen of whose parents or grandparents entered the American gate at Ellis Island. Their names are Bayh, Hruska, Javits, Mansfield, Muskie, Pastore, Ribicoff, Cederberg, Daniels, Dent, Farbstein, Helstoski, Joelson, Mackay, Minish, Multer, Rodino, Pucinski, and Vanik. They all belong on a roster of honor that will someday surely be commemorated in this great national shrine.

So I am signing today a proclamation making Ellis Island a part of Liberty Island National Monument. In addition, I am asking Congress to enact legislation authorizing appropriations to make Ellis Island a handsome shrine in the broad harbor of the great port of New York.

It is also my pleasure to announce approval of a Job Corps Conservation Center on the New Jersey shore adjacent to Ellis Island. Once this center is established, Job Corpsmen will transform and restore Ellis Island and help the State of New Jersey create a new Liberty State Park in a blighted section of the Jersey City waterfront.

This exciting Federal-State project will preserve a bright chapter in American history. It will bring beauty where there is now blight. It will demonstrate at the very doorstep of our largest metropolis the opportunity that is offered us if we are wise enough to cherish our authentic historic places and accept the challenge of the new conservation.

I also hope that this Congress will draw on the lessons of Ellis Island and enact legislation to provide America with a wise immigration policy adapted to the needs of the 1960's.

Earlier this year I sent to the Congress a proposal to replace the outdated national origins quota system. I asked the Congress to replace this worn out system with a new one, a schedule of immigration priorities based on the skills of applicants, skills that this Nation now needs, and on the existence of close family relationships between applicants and United States citizens.

This long overdue change, rooted as it is in national interests and in humanitarianism, should be enacted without further delay.

I know in my heart that the people of this Nation truly believe that every individual ought to be judged on his worth as a human being and by the contribution that he makes to his country. He ought not be judged on the church he attends, or how he spells his name, or the color of his skin. We are committed in this land to that belief and our efforts will never cease until it has really, in actuality, become a permanent fact as well as a guiding principle.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. He referred to Proclamation 3656 "Adding Ellis Island to the Statue of Liberty National Monument" (30 F.R. 6571, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp.).

A bill (H.J. Res. 454), providing for the development of Ellis Island as a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, was approved by the President on August 17, 1965 (Public Law 89–129, 79 Stat. 543).

An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act was approved by the President on October 3, 1965 (see Item 546).

243 Remarks to the National Association of Home Builders. *May* 11, 1965

Mr. Willits, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank you very much for your courtesy and your very nice reception.

I appreciate Bernie Boutin's invitation to come over here and see the men that he had rather work with than me. Back last November, Bernie was in my office almost every day, always telling me about these poor little fellows who needed him so badly to help them out. Well, judging by appearances here tonight, Bernie must have done you a lot of good. And I saw Bernie at the elevator and you have not done so badly by Bernie, either.

I wanted to come by for a brief visit tonight, live and in person, for at least two reasons. First, I did not want anybody to complain that I had interrupted the Red Skelton hour on television, so we won't miss a single commercial. And, secondly, and far more importantly, I wanted to say a very few words about you and your great industry and this country that you have helped to build.

You have come to your Capital in a very important month. This month of May 1965 is the 50th month of uninterrupted economic expansion in our country. That is the longest and that is the strongest peacetime prosperity in American history. That is a very proud record, and each of you can be proud of your share in establishing it.

In these first 4 years of our expansion, you built about 6 million new housing units. You, and others in the construction industry, helped to create more than a half million new jobs. And you and your associates have helped to hold down business costs and building costs.

Today disposable incomes are rising for all of our families, and they are putting more into the homes they buy. In February 1961 the typical new home had a value of $16,000. Now that sales price is up to $20,400. But building costs over the past year have gone up only 2½ percent.

This expansion, which is benefiting all sections and all segments, must continue, and it will continue if all elements show restraint and show responsibility, as your organization does.

Yes, tonight we can say that these are good times in America. But, far more, these are very exciting times. All throughout this land, Americans young and old are taking new pride in doing what has too long gone undone—in our classrooms, in our cities, across our countryside.

My wife left a little after daylight this morning, in two big Trailways buses with one hundred people, touring the State of Virginia, pointing out the beautiful places. We are going to expect each of you to go back to your homes and your States and carry a message that we not only want a peaceful America, we not only want a prosperous America, we want a beautiful America.

I don't believe that the abundance that

we are enjoying is softening America, either. We are sharpening our attack upon our problems. We are raising our standards and our sights. We are moving ahead to meet the promise and to fulfill the potential of our age.

Like the old Biblical parable, we are, I believe, making wise use of the talents given to us, and I have faith that this will bring blessings upon our children, and our children's children, for generations to come.

We hope that in the very next few days we can have one of the best housing bills to ever come out of the committee be reported to the House for action. We solicit your interest and your support.

Along the broad front we are strong, and we are stable, and we are successful and, above all, we are steady on our course. But for us, as for all who have gone before us in this century, our real test lies in how we meet our responsibilities in this big world in which we live.

Be they friend or be they foe, let none anywhere entertain either the needless fear or the futile hope that this Nation will ever falter in meeting all of its responsibilities.

Yes, we have responsibilities to freedom and we shall meet them. We have responsibilities to peace and we shall honor them. We seek accord among all nations and understanding among all peoples.

Our first purpose—America's only purpose—is to work with others for the good of all mankind, but let this be clear: If a choice must be made, we would rather that men quarrel with our actions to preserve peace than to curse us through eternity for inaction that might lose both our peace and our freedom.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:05 p.m. at the Washington Hilton Hotel. Early in his remarks he referred to Perry Willits, President of the National Association of Home Builders, and Bernard L. Boutin, Executive Vice President of the Association and former Administrator of the General Services Administration.

244 Special Message to the Congress on Increasing Federal Military and Civilian Pay Rates. *May* 12, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

America expects—and receives—much from her public servants.

In every field of endeavor vital to the security of this Nation—from foreign affairs to science and technology to national defense—we depend on the career men and women of the Federal service for competence, devotion, loyalty, and responsibility.

I have been a part of this service for almost 35 years. I have seen it perform critical and vital tasks. Most of the time it has performed at its best—and that is the way we want it to stay.

I believe firmly that the merit system is the keystone of good government.

I believe that the public service is a profession of dignity, opportunity, and profound personal achievement.

I reject the proposition that government employment is somehow inferior to employment in business, in the professions, in university life, or in any other occupation. There can be no class system separating the men and women who are committed to the service of their fellow men or to the defense of their country.

I also believe strongly in the obligation of

the Federal Government to be a good employer. And I define a good employer as one who

—demands excellence and rewards it

—is fair and just

—respects the dignity of his employees

—insists upon ethical standards and sets a good example

—practices no discrimination

—welcomes fresh ideas and new approaches

—fulfills his responsibilities to the community

—provides opportunities for growth and challenge

—combines prudent business judgment with enlightened policies on compensation and benefits.

We do not have two standards of what makes a good employer in the United States: one standard for private enterprise and another for the Government. A double standard which puts the Government employee at a comparative disadvantage is short-sighted. In the long run, it costs more.

In all respects, save one, the Federal Government today is meeting the test of a good employer. In the last four years we have almost—but only almost—achieved adequate, up-to-date, and fair pay systems for all categories of Government personnel.

We must not cease our effort now.

In my Budget Message on January 25, 1965, I announced the appointment of a Special Panel on Federal Salaries to review Federal military and civilian pay levels.

That Panel presented its report to me on April 15. It is attached to this Message. I have been studying it carefully.

The report contains a series of recommendations concerning adjustment of Federal pay in the fiscal year 1966.

I endorse the proposals of the Panel and recommend early action by the Congress to authorize:

—An average increase of 3 percent in Federal civilian salaries.

—An average increase of 4.8 percent in compensation of all uniformed personnel, except enlisted personnel with under two years of service.

—A 2.7 percent increase in base pay of enlisted personnel with less than two years of service.

These proposed adjustments will restore the relationships between civilian and military pay established in 1963.

The adjustments will not bring us to full achievement of the comparability standard enunciated in the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, but they will prevent loss of ground already attained.

Before including the full effect in retirement plans, the proposed increases will have a total annual cost of approximately $853 million—$447 million for uniformed personnel and $406 million for civilian personnel. In order to hold the costs of pay adjustments in the fiscal year 1966 within amounts included in the Budget for that purpose, I recommend that the increases be made effective January 1, 1966.

Legislation to carry out these recommendations is attached. I ask that it be referred to the appropriate committees of the Congress for early consideration.

The pay adjustments proposed in this Message emphasize the obligation of the Federal Government to insist upon maximum return from every dollar spent on a salary.

All agencies of the executive branch are working hard to improve the productivity of their employees and to curtail outmoded activities. All agencies have established personnel control programs which should bring to a halt unwarranted increases in average

grades and average salaries.

I am continuing my personal efforts to hold down employment. The most recent monthly report of the Civil Service Commission shows that there are now about 22,000 fewer civilian employees in the executive branch than in December 1963.

New employees must replace many who leave, but additional employment will occur only when our responsibilities permit no other course of action.

I am proud of the progress we have made toward lean and fit competence in the discharge of Federal responsibilities. Adequate pay will help us to continue our advance toward that goal.

The report of the Panel proposes new procedures for acting upon compensation matters in the future.

The first proposal would establish a permanent mechanism for impartial review at four-year intervals of the structure and interrelationships of all Government salary systems. Following these reviews, the President would be authorized to propose changes in salary schedules for top positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The changes would go into effect automatically at a given date, unless disapproved by resolution of either House of the Congress. Other changes proposed by the President as a result of a quadrennial review would be acted upon through the regular processes for the enactment of legislation.

The second proposal would authorize a procedure for acting, between quadrennial reviews, upon such periodic adjustments in pay rates for Federal civilian and military personnel as may be warranted to keep pace with changes in pay rates elsewhere in the economy. Under this proposal, the President would continue to make prescribed reports annually to the Congress. When any such annual report includes recommendations for revision of salary rates, these revisions would go into effect automatically at a given date, unless disapproved by resolution of either House of the Congress.

I concur in these recommendations of the Panel.

Legislation to establish the first of these new and improved procedures is attached.

Amendments of existing law to make the second recommendation effective are included in the bills authorizing pay adjustments for civilian and uniformed personnel.

The civilian pay bill also includes an amendment of the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962 which would carry out another of the Panel's recommendations. This amendment would give the President discretionary authority to make salary surveys and comparisons in additional fields of non-Federal employment.

Existing law limits the annual surveys and comparisons to "private enterprise." Collection and analysis of salary rate information in such fields of employment as State and local governments and non-profit institutions would give added assurance that Federal salary rates are kept in appropriate relationship with salary rates prevailing throughout our economy.

Drafts of legislation to carry into effect other important recommendations contained in the Panel's report will be promptly transmitted to the Congress. These drafts will propose to:

—Authorize certain civilian employees not now receiving premium pay for overtime to receive such pay on an equal basis with other civilian employees.

—Establish a coordinated and equitable system for payment of moving expenses to employees transferred for the convenience and benefit of the Government.

—Authorize payment of readjustment allowances to certain employees separated

involuntarily from Federal employment through no fault of their own.

The report of the Special Panel and this Message largely take the place this year of the President's annual report to the Congress, as required by the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962. Nevertheless, the report and analysis of the Bureau of the Budget and the Civil Service Commission on the comparison of Federal and private enterprise salary levels, and the views of employee organizations, should be available to the Congress. I am transmitting them by separate communication.

With the enactment of the legislation recommended in this Message, we shall have taken still another series of steps in the most far-reaching revision of Federal compensation laws in the history of our country.

We shall be much nearer to full achievement of the comparability standard adopted by the Congress in 1962.

We shall have established for the first time sound procedures for maintaining interrelated salary systems for both civilian and military personnel, which will be based upon fair, clear, consistent, and up-to-date policies.

And we shall be in a far better position to attract and retain in Federal service the best talent in America.

I urge prompt consideration of these proposals. Their results will more than justify their costs.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
May 12, 1965

NOTE: On August 21 the President approved an act to increase basic pay rates for members of the uniformed services (see Item 439); on October 29, he approved an act entitled "Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965," adjusting the basic compensation for Federal civilian employees (see Item 589).

245 Statement by the President on the Appalachian Region Highway Construction Program. *May 12, 1965*

I HAVE been informed by Governor Carl E. Sanders of Georgia, the State Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, and John L. Sweeney, the Federal Cochairman, that the Commission has acted today to recommend approval of almost a thousand miles (992) of Appalachian development highway corridors at an eventual cost of $485 million.

I have been told that the Commission recommended an immediate start on highway construction and planning in each of the 11 Appalachian States totaling $119 million. The Federal share of this will be 70 percent or about $83 million, with the Appalachian States contributing the balance.

Another $35 million of Federal money was recommended to get underway immediate programs for mining area restoration, sewage treatment works, and vocational education facilities.

This early action of the Appalachian Regional Commission in the beginning effort to bring economic development to Appalachia is particularly gratifying to me. This is the first broad action under the provisions of the Appalachian Regional Development Act which the Congress enacted and I signed barely 2 months ago.

The planned development highway system and the network of access roads are needed instruments of economic growth. They will provide access to the heretofore inaccessible areas, communication where there

has been none, and hope where there has been despair.

The Appalachian program is one of partnership between the Federal and State governments.

Each of these projects which has been recommended was conceived and developed at the State level. This is creative federalism at its best.

I am pleased at the quick manner in which the Appalachian Regional Commission has moved to discharge its responsibility.

NOTE: The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 was signed by the President on March 9 (see Item 103).

246 Address to Members of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists: The Challenge of Human Need in Viet-Nam. *May* 13, 1965

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, and my friends of the Association of American Editorial Cartoonists:

I am very happy that you requested through the press office this opportunity for us to meet together, because after looking at some of the cartoons you have drawn, I thought I'd invite you over to see me in person. After all, I had nothing to lose.

I know that I am talking to the most influential journalists in America. Reporters may write and politicians may talk but what you draw remains in the public memory long after these other words are forgotten. That is why, after I learned that you would be here and we would meet together, I put together some notes to discuss with you while you were in Washington, a very little known side of our activity in one of the most vital places in the world—South Viet-Nam.

The war in Viet-Nam has many faces.

There is the face of armed conflict—of terror and gunfire—of bomb-heavy planes and campaign-weary soldiers. In this conflict our only object is to prove that force will meet force, that armed conquest is futile, and that aggression is not only wrong, but it just will not work.

And the Communists in Viet-Nam are slowly beginning to realize what they once scorned to believe: that we combine unlimited patience with unlimited resources in pursuit of an unwavering purpose.

We will not abandon our commitment to South Viet-Nam.

The second face of war in Viet-Nam is the quest for a political solution, the face of diplomacy and politics, of the ambitions and the interests of other nations. We know, as our adversaries should also know, that there is no purely military solution in sight for either side.

We are ready for unconditional discussions. Most of the non-Communist nations of the world favor such unconditional discussions. And it would clearly be in the interest of North Viet-Nam to now come to the conference table. For them the continuation of war, without talks, means only damage without conquest.

Communist China apparently desires the war to continue whatever the cost to their allies. Their target is not merely South Viet-Nam; it is Asia. Their objective is not the fulfillment of Vietnamese nationalism; it is to erode and to discredit America's ability to help prevent Chinese domination

over all of Asia.

In this domination they shall never succeed.

And I am continuing and I am increasing the search for every possible path to peace.

The third face of war in Viet-Nam is, at once, the most tragic and most hopeful. It is the face of human need. It is the untended sick, the hungry family, and the illiterate child. It is men and women, many without shelter, with rags for clothing, struggling for survival in a very rich and a very fertile land.

It is the most important battle of all in which we are engaged.

For a nation cannot be built by armed power or by political agreement. It will rest on the expectation by individual men and women that their future will be better than their past.

It is not enough to just fight against something. People must fight for something, and the people of South Viet-Nam must know that after the long, brutal journey through the dark tunnel of conflict there breaks the light of a happier day. And only if this is so, can they be expected to sustain the enduring will for continued strife. Only in this way can long-run stability and peace come to their land.

And there is another, more profound reason. In Viet-Nam communism seeks to really impose its will by force of arms. But we would be deeply mistaken to think that this was the only weapon. Here, as other places in the world, they speak to restless people—people rising to shatter the old ways which have imprisoned hope—people fiercely and justly reaching for the material fruits from the tree of modern knowledge.

It is this desire, and not simply lust for conquest, which moves many of the individual fighting men that we must now, sadly, call the enemy.

It is, therefore, our task to show that freedom from the control of other nations offers the surest road to progress, that history and experience testify to this truth. But it is not enough to call upon reason or point to examples. We must show it through action and we must show it through accomplishment.

And even were there no war—either hot or cold—we would always be active in humanity's search for progress. This task is commanded to us by the moral values of our civilization, and it rests on the inescapable nature of the world that we have now entered. For in that world, as long as we can foresee, every threat to man's welfare will be a threat to the welfare of our own people. Those who live in the emerging community of nations will ignore the perils of their neighbors at the risk of their own prospects.

This is true not only for Viet-Nam but for every part of the developing world. This is why, on your behalf, I recently proposed a massive, cooperative development effort for all of southeast Asia. I named the respected leader, Eugene Black, as my personal representative to inaugurate our participation in these programs.

Since that time rapid progress has been made, I am glad to report. Mr. Black has met with the top officials of the United Nations on several occasions. He has talked to other interested parties. He has found increasing enthusiasm. The United Nations is already setting up new mechanisms to help carry forward the work of development.

In addition, the United States is now prepared to participate in, and to support, an Asian Development Bank, to carry out and help finance the economic progress in that area of the world and the development that we desire to see in that area of the world.

So this morning I call on every other in-

dustrialized nation, including the Soviet Union, to help create a better life for all of the people of southeast Asia.

Surely, surely, the works of peace can bring men together in a common effort to abandon forever the works of war!

But, as South Viet-Nam is the central place of conflict, it is also a principal focus of our work to increase the well-being of people.

It is in that effort in South Viet-Nam which I think we are too little informed and which I want to relate to you this morning.

We began in 1954 when Viet-Nam became independent, before the war between the North and the South.

Since that time we have spent more than $2 billion in economic help for the 16 million people of South Viet-Nam.

And despite the ravages of war we have made steady continuing gains.

We have concentrated on food, and health, and education, and housing, and industry.

Like most developing countries, South Viet-Nam's economy rests on agriculture. Unlike many, it has large uncrowded areas of very rich and very fertile land. Because of this, it is one of the great rice bowls of the entire world. With our help, since 1954, South Viet-Nam has already doubled its rice production, providing food for the people, as well as providing a vital export for that nation.

We have put our American farm know-how to work on other crops. This year, for instance, several hundred million cuttings of a new variety of sweet potato, that promises a sixfold increase in yield, will be distributed to these Vietnamese farmers. Corn output should rise from 25,000 tons in 1962 to 100,000 tons by 1966. Pig production has more than doubled since 1955. Many animal diseases have been eliminated entirely.

Disease and epidemic brood over every Vietnamese village. In a country of more than 16 million people with a life expectancy of only 35 years, there are only 200 civilian doctors. If the Vietnamese had doctors in the same ratio as the United States has doctors, they would have not the 200 that they do have but they would have more than 5,000 doctors.

We have helped vaccinate, already, over 7 million people against cholera, and millions more against other diseases. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese can now receive treatment in the more than 12,000 hamlet health stations that America has built and has stocked. New clinics and surgical suites are scattered throughout that entire country; and the medical school that we are now helping to build will graduate as many doctors in a single year as now serve the entire population of South Viet-Nam.

Education is the keystone of future development in Viet-Nam. It takes a trained people to man the factories, to conduct the administration, to form the human foundation for an advancing nation. More than a quarter million young Vietnamese can now learn in more than 4,000 classrooms that America has helped to build in the last 2 years; and 2,000 more schools are going to be built by us in the next 12 months. The number of students in vocational schools has gone up four times. Enrollment was 300,000 in 1955, when we first entered there and started helping with our program. Today it is more than 1½ million.

The 8 million textbooks that we have supplied to Vietnamese children will rise to more than 15 million by 1967.

Agriculture is the foundation.

Health, education, and housing are the urgent human needs.

But industrial development is the great pathway to their future.

When Viet-Nam was divided, most of the industry was in the North.

The South was barren of manufacturing and the foundations for industry. But today, more than 700 new or rehabilitated factories—textile mills and cement plants, electronics and plastics—are changing the entire face of that nation. New roads and communications, railroad equipment and electric generators, are a spreading base on which this new industry can, and is, growing.

All this progress goes on, and it is going to continue to go on, under circumstances of staggering adversity.

Communist terrorists have made AID programs that we administer a very special target of their attack. They fear them. They know they must fear them because agricultural stations are being destroyed and medical centers are being burned. More than 100 Vietnamese malaria fighters are dead. Our own AID officials have been wounded and killed and kidnapped.

These are not just the accidents of war. They are a part of a deliberate campaign, in the words of the Communists themselves, "to cut the fingers off the hands of the government."

We intend to continue, and we intend to increase our help to Viet-Nam.

Nor can anyone doubt the determination of the South Vietnamese themselves. They have lost more than 12,000 of their men since I became your President a little over a year ago.

But progress does not come from investment alone, or plans on a desk, or even the directives and the orders that we approve here in Washington.

It takes men.

Men must take the seed to the farmer. Men must teach the use of fertilizer. Men must help in harvest.

Men must build the schools, and men must instruct the students.

Men must carry medicine into the jungle and treat the sick, and shelter the homeless.

And men—brave, tireless, filled with love for their fellows—are doing this today. They are doing it through the long, hot, danger-filled Vietnamese days and the sultry nights.

The fullest glory must go, also, to those South Vietnamese that are laboring and dying for their own people and their own nation. In hospitals and schools, along the rice fields and the roads, they continue to labor, never knowing when death or terror may strike.

How incredible it is that there are a few who still say that the South Vietnamese do not want to continue this struggle. They are sacrificing and they are dying by the thousands. Their patient valor in the heavy presence of personal, physical danger should be a helpful lesson to those of us who, here in America, only have to read about it, or hear about it on the television or radio.

We have our own heroes who labor at the works of peace in the midst of war. They toil unarmed and out of uniform. They know the humanity of their concern does not exempt them from the horrors of conflict, yet they go on from day to day. They bring food to the hungry over there. They supply the sick with necessary medicine. They help the farmer with his crops, families to find clean water, villages to receive the healing miracles of electricity. These are Americans who have joined our AID program, and we welcome others to their ranks.

For most Americans this is an easy war. Men fight and men suffer and men die, as they always must in war. But the lives of most of us, at least those of us in this room

and those listening to me this morning, are untroubled. Prosperity rises, abundance increases, the Nation flourishes.

I will report to the Cabinet when I leave this room that we are in the 51st month of continued prosperity, the longest peacetime prosperity for America since our country was founded. Yet our entire future is at stake.

What a difference it would make if we could only call upon a small fraction of our unmatched private resources—businesses and unions, agricultural groups and builders—if we could call them to the task of peaceful progress in Viet-Nam. With such a spirit of patriotic sacrifice we might well strike an irresistible blow for freedom there and for freedom throughout the world.

I, therefore, hope that every person within the sound of my voice in this country this morning will look for ways—and those citizens of other nations who believe in humanity as we do, I hope that they will find ways to help progress in South Viet-Nam.

This, then, is the third face of our struggle in Viet-Nam. It was there—the illiterate, the hungry, the sick—before this war began. It will be there when peace comes to us—and so will we. Not with soldiers and planes, not with bombs and bullets, but with all the wondrous weapons of peace in the 20th century.

And then, perhaps, together, all of the people in the world can share that gracious task with all the people of Viet-Nam, North and South alike.

Thank you for coming this morning. Good morning.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Eugene Black, adviser to the President on southeast Asian social and economic development and former President of the World Bank.

The address was broadcast over nationwide television.

247 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 2 of 1965: Environmental Science Services Administration. *May* 13, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for the reorganization of two major agencies of the Department of Commerce: the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The reorganization plan consolidates the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Weather Bureau to form a new agency in the Department of Commerce to be known as the Environmental Science Services Administration. It is the intention of the Secretary of Commerce to transfer the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards to the Administration when the reorganization plan takes effect. The new Administration will then provide a single national focus for our efforts to describe, understand, and predict the state of the oceans, the state of the lower and upper atmosphere, and the size and shape of the earth.

Establishment of the Administration will mark a significant step forward in the continual search by the Federal Government for better ways to meet the needs of the Nation for environmental science services. The organizational improvements made possible by the reorganization plan will enhance our ability to develop an adequate warning sys-

tem for the severe hazards of nature—for hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, and seismic sea waves, which have proved so disastrous to the Nation in recent years. These improvements will permit us to provide better environmental information to vital segments of the Nation's economy—to agriculture, transportation, communications, and industry, which continually require information about the physical environment. They will mean better services to other Federal departments and agencies—to those that are concerned with the national defense, the exploration of outer space, the management of our mineral and water resources, the protection of the public health against environmental pollution, and the preservation of our wilderness and recreation areas.

The new Administration will bring together a number of allied scientific disciplines that are concerned with the physical environment. This integration will better enable us to look at man's physical environment as a scientific whole and to seek to understand the interactions among air, sea, and earth and between the upper and lower atmosphere. It will facilitate the development of programs dealing with the physical environment and will permit better management of these programs. It will enhance our capability to identify and solve important long-range scientific and technological problems associated with the physical environment. The new Administration will, in consequence, promote a fresh sense of scientific dedication, discovery, and challenge, which are essential if we are to attract scientists and engineers of creativity and talent to Federal employment in this field.

The reorganization plan provides for an Administrator at the head of the Administration, and for a Deputy Administrator, each of whom will be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As authorized by the civil service and other laws and regulations, subordinate officers of the Administration will be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce or be assigned by him from among a corps of commissioned officers. The Administration will perform such functions as the Secretary of Commerce may delegate or otherwise assign to it and will be under his direction and control.

Commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey will become commissioned officers of the Administration and may serve at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce throughout the Administration. The reorganization plan authorizes the President at his discretion to fill the office of Deputy Administrator by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from the active list of commissioned officers of the Administration.

The reorganization plan transmitted herewith abolishes—and thus excludes from the consolidation mentioned above—the offices of (1) Chief of the Weather Bureau, provided for in the Act of October 1, 1890 (15 U.S.C. 312), (2) Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, provided for in the Acts of June 4, 1920, and February 16, 1929, as amended (33 U.S.C. 852; 852a), and (3) Deputy Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, provided for in the Act of January 19, 1942, as amended (33 U.S.C. 852b).

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1965 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that by reason of the reorganizations made by the reorganization plan, it is necessary to include in the plan provisions for the appointment and compensation of the officers of the Ad-

ministration set forth in section 4 of the reorganization plan. The rate of compensation fixed for each of these officers is that which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable officers in the executive branch of the Government.

In addition to permitting more effective management within the Department of Commerce, the new organization will ultimately produce economies. These economies will be of two types. The first, and probably the most significant, is the savings and avoidance of costs which will result from the sharing of complex and expensive facilities such as satellites, computers, communication systems, aircraft, and ships. These economies will increase in significance as developments in science and technology bring into being still more advanced equipment. Second, integration of the existing headquarters and field organizations will permit more efficient utilization of existing administrative staffs and thereby produce future economies. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

I recommend that the Congress allow the accompanying reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
May 13, 1965

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 2 of 1965 is published in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 8819). It became effective on July 13, 1965.

248 Remarks to the National Review Board for the East-West Center. *May* 13, 1965

Members of the Congress, members of the Board, ladies and gentlemen:

We hear of wars and rumors of wars, but too often the clod and steady work of achieving peace goes unnoticed in this world in which we live.

Yet, to me and to this country, there is nothing that really matters more than working toward peace, trying as best we can to replace strife and suspicion with respect and with understanding between men.

So, it is a very special, personal pleasure for me to come here and meet with you distinguished people this evening, who are working so hard and so long to create understanding—better understanding—in the world.

It was more than 5 years ago, when I was in the Senate, that I sponsored the legislation which established the East-West Center. This is almost the holiday of the anniversary of when I made the speech on May 9, 1961, and dedicated the Center at Honolulu. I said at that time, and I want to quote: "The ultimate defense of freedom lies not in weapons systems nor in the implements of arms. These we must maintain. But freedom's surest defense, and freedom's greatest force is the enlightenment of the minds of all of the people. Arms can never make us invulnerable, nor our enemies invincible, but the support that we give to education can make freedom irresistible."

The East-West Center is helping to prove the truth of that statement every day. After only 4 years of operation it has already sent young men and young women back to their homelands equipped with new knowledge to aid in the development of their nations.

More than 1,500 scholars, trainees, senior

specialists from throughout Asia, the Pacific, and the United States have benefited from this program and have profited from its conferences.

Hundreds of persons from East to West have worked together at the Center to share and to exchange and to enlarge their knowledge. And we, of this great land of ours, are privileged to be part of and to be close to both the West and the East—the Atlantic and the Pacific. While our ties are old and many with the Atlantic world, Americans have always had an interest and an appreciation and a very great aspiration for the peoples of the land of the Pacific.

Only 4 years ago this week, I was visiting in those lands of southeast Asia and I was going down their highways and byways, and their streets, visiting as Vice President. There was danger then as there is danger now, but I came away then greatly inspired by the people and by their faith.

In all that I do here now, and in all that we do as a great nation, I pray that we may work with those peoples, that we may be able somehow, someway, to help them a little bit to realize their dreams of peace, and prosperity, and freedom.

Our languages may differ, our cultures do vary, but I hold to the belief that East and West share a common destiny, and that destiny is freedom.

So, I welcome this chance this evening to meet with these distinguished members of the National Review Board to discuss the Center's future.

I want to especially thank Congressman Rooney and Governor Burns, both of whom have been my friends throughout the years, whose interests and whose energy have helped to build and to sustain this great East-West Center.

I want to thank all the Members of the Congress, of both parties, who worked so valiantly and so dedicatedly to help us bring the Center into fruition.

In a world of danger and potential destruction all of you, particularly the members of this Board and the Members of the Congress here this evening, are contributing to a most noble work.

Earlier in the day I gave my views on some of the things we have done to make life better and happier for the people of that area of the world. In the days to come I hope that it will be our constant goal and always our determined view that what we have must be shared with others so that all of us can live in a world ultimately of peace, of friendship, and of a reasonable and decent standard of living for all humankind, wherever you live, whatever its religion, whatever the color of its skin, whatever area of the world they may exist.

So thank you very much for coming here. Please pardon me for delaying you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:35 p.m. in the Fish Room at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Representative John J. Rooney of New York and Governor Haydon Burns of Florida.

249 Memorandum on the Budget Preview and Program Planning for Fiscal Year 1967. *May* 14, 1965

Memorandum for the Cabinet and Heads of Agencies:

Congress is still working on the 1966 Budget. The start of the next Fiscal Year is still several weeks away. Abroad and at home there are many situations to distract us. But it is imperative, I believe, that we begin giving attention to the long view of

responsibilities we must face and the Nation must meet if we are to hold to our successful course.

The Budget Director has sent you letters of instruction for the 1967 Budget "preview." This exercise has been carried on annually by the Executive Branch for many years. However, under this Administration—last year and this year—we have been trying to change it from an exercise in numbers to an exercise in ideas, in judgment, in priorities; in short, to an examination in depth of what we are doing currently and we ought to be doing in the future.

I attach the greatest significance to this Budget "preview." It will be an important assist in the development of our 1966 legislative program. Our decisions now—and the directions that follow from those decisions—will be of the utmost consequence to full realization of the gains for which the foundations have been laid. Accordingly, I want to share with you in this memorandum some of my own thoughts and perspectives, as well as offering specific suggestions and directions for your procedures.

1. We are nearing the end of the important first phase of our efforts. In this period, we have

—cleared the agenda of much of our Nation's long unfinished business;

—consolidated the domestic gains of the past 30 years;

—made clear our intent and capability to support the continuing quest for peace with honor and freedom with security around the world;

—established firmly the standard that fiscal prudence and governmental self-discipline encourages rather than retards imperative social progress;

—identified and analyzed many of the major problems facing our Nation and struck boldly and successfully at old problems with new programs.

2. Now, a second phase of our effort is about to begin. I believe it will be more arduous and exacting than the first but perhaps more rewarding in terms of tangible and measurable progress and accomplishment. We must

—continue to identify and seek fuller understanding of the complexities, challenges and changes of our dynamic society, calling upon the resources of our finest minds to examine our course critically and to help our search for precise and responsive answers.

—devise imaginative programs to solve the tangled problems of our complex society in regard to transportation, air and water pollution, urban affairs, and other fields while never neglecting the challenge of helping the individual to maintain identity and find fulfillment in a society which respects both his rights and his promise.

—maintain our continuing effort to serve the broader national interest, against obstacles erected by old bias, prejudice, custom, inertia, or narrow interest.

—continue to streamline and modernize the operation of the Federal Government.

—and, all the while, search, recognize and move with dispatch to fulfill every opportunity presented for strengthening peace, freedom and understanding among all nations.

3. I believe the next legislative program must make important progress toward enriching the quality of American life and strengthening our capacity for leadership among peoples devoted to the ideals of a just, decent and peaceful world. We have done much this year and last to keep our Nation prosperous and to open opportunity to all our people. This effort is basic to all

we undertake. But our sights must remain high and our dedication to excellence and superior achievement must grow as a deepening commitment. Imagination and innovation will be required in all aspects of our program and our service to the people of this land.

At the Cabinet meeting of last November 19, 1964, we agreed that every Federal Agency must make a major effort in two directions:

First, formulating imaginative new ideas and programs and

Second, carrying out hard-hitting, tough-minded reforms in existing programs.

Obviously, the initiative and imagination we exercise now will provide an important first ingredient for next year's legislative program.

For that reason, I want each of you—

1. To take a personal hand in the budget preview exercise, because only the Agency Head has the overall view that is needed.

2. To review carefully possible alternatives for your on-going activities and new proposals, to evaluate their effectiveness in meeting the objectives intended.

3. To identify and analyze the lower priority 10 percent to 20 percent of your budget, even though you might still think it is essential. We must consciously pass judgment at frequent intervals on the things we are doing to be sure that we are not wasting resources on outmoded programs which once may have been essential but which time and events have overtaken.

The time schedule established for the 1967 preview is very tight. I urge you to press ahead with this work immediately so that issues may be considered carefully and intelligently, unhampered by pressures that grip us immediately before the Congress convenes each year. It is imperative that you meet the time schedule set by the Budget Director so that we can all know the problems, issues, ideas, and possible alternative approaches early—even if you have not had the time yourselves to think them through to a clear and final recommendation.

I ask also that you insist that your staffs consider the issues objectively free from what they think may be overriding political obstacles to constructive change. I want to pass judgment personally on such alleged political obstacles.

At this early stage of budgetary planning let me ask and urge that you not spend a great deal of time refining cost figures and dollar requirements. Shaving dollars is important, but that comes later. After this program review is completed, I shall consider the Fiscal and Budgetary policy issues and give the Budget Director my views on the 1967 Budget. He will then provide you with the guidelines you should use in preparing your formal budget submissions.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: On May 13–14 the White House released the text of the following reports to the President from members of his Cabinet: Statement to the President from the Secretary of Agriculture on the Department of Agriculture "War on Waste"; Cabinet report for the President from the Secretary of the Treasury on "The Balance of Payments Program and the Congress"; Cabinet report for the President from John Macy, Chairman, Civil Service Commission on "Improving Communications and Contacts with the Public"; Cabinet report for the President from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on "Progress Report, Implementation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act"; Cabinet report for the President from the Secretary of Commerce on "Increased Efficiency in Patent Office Operations"; and Cabinet report for the President from Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Acting Administrator, General Services Administration on "Architectural Standards for Federal Buildings."

250 Remarks to Members of the American Association of School Administrators. *May* 14, 1965

Good afternoon, my fellow educators:

It is good to see you and I thank you very much for coming. I am sure that some of you may have thought that it was a little difficult for you to come through the northwest gate a few moments ago, but I want you to know that your difficulty in coming through that gate was nothing compared with the problem that I have getting out of it.

The only people who can come in when they want to, and leave when they want to, are our friends back there from the press. We have a freedom of information policy in this country and they utilize it on occasions.

All afternoon I have been planning to take them with me over to the NEA Building to sit in on your closing session, but Busby informed me that he doubted the wisdom of that because there had been some criticism of my walking too much. I see one or two of my friends back there under the parasol that look like they might be out of condition, anyway.

Frankly, I wanted to see you, while you are here, for several reasons. First, while my present contract has 3 years more to run, I learned way back in the early thirties from some of my old superintendents that it never hurts to keep up your professional contacts, just in case.

Secondly, I did not figure it would be necessary for me to speak very long. After all, I was told that there is not much left for me to say to you since you heard from my old friend Wayne Morse earlier in the day.

But mostly I did not want you to leave town until I had a chance to say thank you. Thank you for the support on what we are trying to do for American education in this land we love. Thank you for getting down to work on implementing the new educational legislation.

As I said when I signed the bill, I don't ever expect to sign my name to any law that is more important than the Education Act of 1965. What that measure finally means to your country will depend on you and your school board, and I appreciate the spirit in which you have been working during these last 2 days.

We do not feel that we have all the knowledge, and all the wisdom, and all the talent in this Nation here in Washington. We are relying more than in many a year on the genius and the talent that exists in every State, and in every city in America.

I told my own Cabinet only yesterday that we must keep in close and constant touch with our Governors, and with our mayors, and with our college presidents, and with our superintendents, and with our school people every day of every week of every year.

Our responsibilities, I think, are shared responsibilities in this democratic system. We mean for all of our programs to express first the principle of partnership at all levels and, therefore, we expect you to provide leadership in that partnership.

We are a very fortunate people in America, although all of us have a little martyr in us and we develop the martyr complex mighty easily.

Our Nation is very strong. Our system is functioning as it has never worked before. We are enjoying the longest period of uninterrupted prosperity since the Nation was founded. These are good times for us here in America, and every American ought to be justly proud.

The people that work in our manufacturing industries are making more per week than they ever made before. The profits for the first quarter of this year for the corporations of this country are the highest in history. They run at the rate of 36½ billion after taxes.

But our strength, and our wealth, and our success must never lead us to forget for a moment that when America was born an early patriot said: "The cause of America is the cause of all mankind."

They told me when I started teaching public speaking to always wait, from the time I'd say something, for a second until it communicates out. It takes time for sound to travel to a given distance. It also takes some time for it to soak in.

But I want to repeat what I said: The cause of America is the cause of all mankind. What affects you here today affects every one of 3 billion people, and your cause is their cause and their cause is yours.

Our Nation was born and brought into being to honor and to serve certain specific ideals—about the worth and the dignity of individual man, about the rights with which he is endowed by his Creator. So we must serve and honor those ideals in everything we do. And we try so hard to do it here in this place of leadership. That is America's purpose today, at home, and every other place in the world. That is the point I want to emphasize.

We have a Great Society in this country. We are striving every day to make that Great Society greater—health, and education, and beautification, and civil liberties, and civil rights—and we are making progress as we have never made before. But our idealism and our compassion and our aspiration for bettering the life of man on this earth do not, and must not, stop at the water's edge.

The Great Society that you hear about so much—and according to recent reports, so often—is not an exclusive club for Americans only. The work we do at home is work that we want to help others do, as I said yesterday, all around the world, without regard to culture, or continent, or creeds.

I met in that room—[*indicating*]—the other day with the President of Upper Volta, and he told me this story—and it should be exciting to each of you people who have dedicated your life not to making a lot of money but to training a lot of people and making life better for all of us.

He said to me that even if at times they might not see things just as we did, that there would never be any great differences because the women in their homes would never let them fail to have a high and warm regard for America. I thanked him, and inquired, and he said in that little country of a very few million that they lost one out of every three children that were born. They died because of measles, one out of three—one out of every three!

And we came there with a machine that could vaccinate them as they walked through the line and just shake their arm a little and it did not bother them. (The Navy invented it.) And that we furnished the vaccine and we vaccinated 750,000 children—not the American children, not even Western Hemisphere children, not the children of our tradition, of our color, of our race or our religion, but children, human beings, and we had not lost a single one of those 750,000 children. We have wiped out that disease.

Yesterday I talked briefly about the people of Viet-Nam. They have lost 12,000 people since I have been President. Twelve thousand South Vietnamese have been killed. The average age there is only 35. The average per capita income per year is less than

$100. They live off of less than $8 a month. Through all that, with all of that, and with those handicaps and with all this disease, we have gone in there and we have doubled their rice production, we have doubled their pig production, and we have multiplied the children going to school five times—from 300,000 to 1,500,000.

You don't read about any of those things. It is awfully hard to get them to print it, too. They require us to have a briefing officer to tell them that so many planes left at a certain time to drop so many bombs that weighed so many pounds. If we don't tell them, why, they subpoena us up to the Hill—freedom of information.

But we are doing a lot besides firing bullets and dropping bombs, and it gives us so much more satisfaction.

We do not want—Americans do not want to live in a world where force is supreme. We do not want to live in a world where war, and aggression, and terror ever have mastery over man.

We want to live in a world where we can reason together. We want to live in a world where man's reason, and not his unreason, governs the destiny of all peoples.

The Biblical prophets have enjoined and admonished us for hundreds of years not to use our swords but to use our reason.

That is why we act as we do to protect freedom, to preserve peace, to provide an opportunity for mankind's better nature to prevail. I can tell you that, particularly the last few days and weeks, the way is neither easy nor short.

We have strength and we mean to use it to make certain that the flame of reason and decency shall not be snuffed out by either aggression or subversion. The great force building a better world—the greatest force in building a better world is you—education.

We are committed to education in America and we are committed today as we have never been committed before. The progress we have made in the last year is unbelievable. But we are also committed to it not just here at home, we are committed to education throughout the world.

We work night and day to help men conquer old hatreds and old prejudices with new hope. We work night and day to help men remove old fears with new faith, and to bring old conflicts to an end—in new cooperation.

You are a very vital part of that work, and your daily labors are going to determine really what position of leadership we occupy here at home and the leaders that we produce in other places in the world.

So I want to congratulate you. I want to thank you for the job you are doing. I want to say to you as I said to my Cabinet when we met yesterday, I asked each of them to go back and look through their departments—that represents almost 4 million people—and try to find for me some persons of compassion and dedication and qualification that deserve, on their merit, an opportunity to do more than they are doing today.

I have a man that is really the mayor a good part of the time of the city of Washington, the Capital of the Nation. He was a clerk over here at $1,200 a year in the Interior Department for a long time. He is a Negro man, and he saw others come and be promoted and passed by, and he stood there and watched them march along, but he never lost patience. He was persevering enough and justice finally prevailed.

This is not a stag government. We are bringing outstanding women of ability and dedication and we are sending them overseas, and we are putting them in the little Cabinet, and we are giving them positions of leadership and direction. This is not a government of one religion or one race or one region. My Foreign Service ambassa-

dors—we have appointed about 53, and 50 of them have come from the ranks of people trained there.

This is a government where we reward people on the basis of merit in their career. I want you to look at the folks you come in contact with.

I came to this town fresh from the schoolroom. I was making $260 a month as a teacher. I had been a teacher in college. I taught government in college but I didn't have all the independence I wanted there so I became a superintendent of a grade school—Mexican grade school. And I was principal of a high school, and then I was a department head, and I know the steps that all of you have taken.

I want you to look out there: the superintendents can only go and find the talented and those that are deserving and those that need a little lift to move up. Bob McNamara, the great Secretary of Defense, was a lieutenant colonel just a few years ago and no one ever knew him over in the War Department. The Secretary of State was a lieutenant colonel, out in the Middle East during the last war. The Attorney General was just a drafting lawyer a few months ago. The Secretary of Commerce was brought in—he used to work over here with Vannevar Bush and in the WPB. The Secretary of the Treasury first worked for the TVA.

Well, I just want to point those things out because I want you to help me reward people, find married people, bring them in, give them a chance to serve humanity.

I am thinking of a story here and I am going to quit now. I almost lost an opportunity to serve humanity once. The superintendent intervened.

I was rooming with a high school coach and I was running this grade school. And the superintendent of the whole system called me in and called the coach in with me and he said, "I noticed you fellows leaving the cafeteria yesterday and it looked like the building was on fire, the smoke was just flowing, the wind was blowing, and it concerned me. I am not sure that is a good example to set for the children that you are leading and directing. If you could just keep those cheroots in your pocket until you get home in the evening or do your smoking before you come to the cafeteria, or the grade school, or the high school in the morning, it would please me. I just hope you will do it."

So we went away growling (as folks do when they get suggestions they don't like) and the coach said to me, "Well, it's none of his business what I do in my personal life." He said, "I wasn't on the school campus, I was on the way down the public street from the school building to the place where I eat lunch, and I don't think he has any right to tell me what I can do, do you?"

At that time I was just making $125 a month and I said, "Well, I don't know whether he has a right to or not but he has already done it, and as far as I am concerned I am going to keep my Camels in my inside pocket when I see him in the vicinity."

So 2 or 3 days later we started out there again and the coach fired up, started smoking—almost in defiance. I walked along and I made it clear the superintendent saw that I had nothing in my mouth, and the smoke was blowing. So he called us back in.

He said, "Did I see you smoking? Don't you remember what I told you Tuesday? This is just Friday. Didn't I tell you I didn't want to see you smoking around this campus where the children could see you?" I said, "Yes, sir." He said, "Didn't I see you smoking today?" I said, "No, sir." "Well, I beg your pardon, I thought I did."

He turned to the coach and said, "Didn't I see you smoking?" He said, "Yes, sir, I was smoking." He said, "Didn't I tell you

you shouldn't do that? Why do you continue?" He said, "Well, I feel this way about it, Mr. Superintendent, this is my personal life and I think I have a right to live it like I want to. I don't intend to quit smoking."

The superintendent smiled and looked like a very reasonable man, and I waited for the thing to drop. He said, "You do have a right to live as you want to. The same system that gives you that right also gives me a right, and I have a right to employ the man that I want to coach these children, and I have already a new man in mind to replace you."

So we must bear in mind constantly that we do have rights, but other peoples have rights too, and they are looking to us to exercise our rights in leading people, in providing leadership not only in the schools and the Nation, but internationally, because we are the wealthiest and we are the most powerful, and we have more to be thankful for. And I hope you won't ever forget it.

I especially appreciate your coming here because I feel that I have a rapport with you and they won't let me get out of the gate so I am glad they let you in.

NOTE: The President spoke at 5:17 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Early in his remarks he referred to Horace Busby, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, and Wayne Morse, Senator from Oregon. Later he referred to John B. Duncan, District of Columbia Commissioner who at one time served as a clerk in the Department of the Interior, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General, John T. Connor, Secretary of Commerce, Vannevar Bush, former Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, and Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury.

251 Remarks Upon Announcing Plans To Recommend a Reduction in Excise Taxes. *May* 15, 1965

I HAVE just met with Chairman Wilbur Mills of the Committee on Ways and Means and Senator Russell Long of the Senate Finance Committee, Secretary Fowler and other members of his Department, and at lunch we discussed the proposals that I will recommend on Monday to the Congress to reduce excise taxes.

I regret that due to a previous commitment, which I was unwilling to ask him to cancel, Chairman Harry Byrd of the Senate Finance Committee could not be with us at lunch today.

I will recommend a total excise tax cut of approximately $4 billion in amount. If Congress approves, one reduction of $1,750 million will take place on July the 1st of this year; another reduction of $1,750 million will be effective on January 1, 1966; and further reductions totaling $464 million will take place between 1967 and 1970.

This reduction—more than double the amount that I recommended in January—is possible and desirable because Federal tax revenues, responding, we think, very strongly to our expanding economy, are now expected to be about $1½ billion higher both in fiscal 1965 and fiscal 1966 than we estimated only last January.

Our existing supply of manpower and industrial capacity, and the rapid rise in both, can readily absorb the added stimulus of the larger cuts without endangering our excellent record of price stability, which we are so anxious to preserve.

This reduction will spur the continued growth of our economy, which is, as you know, now in the 51st month of unbroken expansion. It will lower prices. It will raise business profits. It will create new

jobs. It will end an unfair burden on many businesses and many workers. It will cut the Government's costs of tax collection and enforcements. It will reduce the burden of regressive taxation on low and moderate income families.

Hundreds of commodities and services will benefit from the removal or reduction of retail taxes on such items as handbags, luggage, toilet articles, jewelry, and furs; manufacturers' taxes on sporting goods, radios, television sets, air conditioners, records, musical instruments, cameras and film, refrigerators and freezers, and many other items; the tax on local and long-distance telephone services, which I propose to reduce from 10 percent to 3 percent by January 1966, and completely eliminate by 1969; the automobile tax, which I propose to reduce from 10 percent to 7 percent this year, and to 5 percent by 1967.

The reduction in the tax on automobiles and air conditioners will apply to all purchases beginning today, May 15.

Many of these taxes, as you know, were enacted during the depression and the war. They need to be reexamined to make sure that they do not hold back our growing peacetime economy.

The tax reduction I will recommend will be another major step toward greater purchasing power for individual Americans, higher production and more jobs, increased initiative and efficiency, and a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

I am also proposing needed revisions of the user charges for our national transportation system. Those who use our highways, our airways, and our waterways should contribute more adequately, and more equitably, to the cost of building and maintaining the facilities provided for their use by the Federal Government.

The Committee on Ways and Means has already held extensive public hearings on excise tax reductions. Chairman Mills told me at lunch that he will start executive hearings on Tuesday morning of next week. We are very grateful for this prompt and judicious consideration, and if it is followed by action in the House and the Senate we know that it will help assure the continued health and the strength of the Nation's economy.

Today we have more people employed than ever before. Today—this last quarter, the first quarter of this year—business profits are at an all time high.

We want to pass a tax bill that will continue to make more jobs, to make more profits, and to have a more profitable economy for all America.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Theater at the White House. Early in his remarks he referred to Representative Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, Senators Russell B. Long of Louisiana, member, and Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler.

For the President's message to Congress recommending a reduction in excise taxes, see Item 255.

252 Statement by the President on the Minting of Silver Dollars. *May* 15, 1965

LAST YEAR the Congress appropriated $600,000 to the Mint for the manufacture of 45 million silver dollars.

The minting of these silver dollars was necessarily postponed while the Mint devoted its facilities to the production of other coins to overcome the coin shortage that developed in 1963–64.

This course was followed because it is possible to use paper currency in place of silver dollars, but there is no substitute for smaller coin.

It has always been my intention to carry out the will of Congress as soon as feasible. Substantial progress has now been made in bringing the supply of small coin into line with demand. Consequently, I have directed the Mint to proceed with the making of silver dollars, up to the amount authorized by the Congress, during the remainder of the current fiscal year, ending June 30.

They will be distributed in the areas of the country where the silver dollar has traditionally been used as a medium of exchange.

253 Further Statement by the President on the OAS Mission to the Dominican Republic. *May* 15, 1965

I CONTINUE to hope that the OAS mission presently in the Dominican Republic will rapidly find a solution that will at the same time assure for the Dominican people the principles of a democratic constitution and a government of national unity able to maintain economic and political stability. If the good offices of the OAS succeed in achieving this solution, the United States Government will render all available assistance toward rapid economic development.

NOTE: For an earlier statement by the President on the OAS mission to the Dominican Republic, see Item 218.

254 Remarks of Welcome at the White House to the President of Korea. *May* 17, 1965

Mr. President and distinguished, welcomed guests:

Mr. President, it is a very happy privilege for me to welcome you once again to this country and to this Capital City of Washington.

You have honored us by your presence on previous occasions. Today we are very proud to honor you, and through you, to honor the people of Korea, for the numerous and the notable advances made by the Republic of Korea.

The economy of your country is growing in strength. Progress is being realized in the life of your people at home. In the world, Korea's role and influence is broadening. And all of this is coming as your democratic institutions grow in stability and meaning under the leadership of representative civilian government which you promised for the Korean people.

These advances are deeply gratifying to us here in the United States, Mr. President. The bonds between your land and ours are close and lasting.

Fifteen years ago—in the wake of history's most terrible war—your people and our people, and all the peoples of the earth yearned only for peace. Yet it was at the great moment of hope and opportunity the enemies of peace drew their sword and plunged it into your land and into your people.

In the first moments of that clear and present challenge, the United States moved to stand at once at your side—and there, Mr. President, we still stand, our sons and your sons stand together guarding the peace today.

The enemies of peace and the foes of free-

dom still move in the world now, seeking to impose their will by aggression and subversion. But their chance to prevail is a much lesser chance now because of the response that was made in Korea by those United Nations which showed a decent respect for the values—as well as the opinions—of all mankind.

We welcome this strength that your land offers now to the defense of freedom not only in Korea but in Viet-Nam as well, Mr. President.

We have given our commitments to the security of your land, and I assure you that those commitments are durable and continuing so long as danger remains. But we have committed ourselves beyond military concerns alone, and I assure you that we shall work steadfastly with you to better the lot and the lives of your people.

The central contest of this century is the struggle against mankind's oldest oppressors—poverty, hunger, illness, and ignorance. Korea is making progress in its struggle against these enemies and, Mr. President, we stand resolutely with you in your progress toward self-sufficiency.

All around the world, this is the work which the American people want us most to do—to help others help themselves toward lives of decency and justice and opportunity under peace and freedom. Whether the struggle be near to our shores or far away, our resolve is firm and our resources are great, our faith is unyielding and it is unchanging.

So, Mr. President, a group of distinguished Americans from all the Government are here this morning to welcome you to the United States, as a friend of the United States, as an ally and as a coworker in the building of a better world for all mankind everywhere.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:52 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House where President Chung Hee Park was given a formal welcome with full military honors. President Park responded as follows:

President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, ladies and gentlemen:

I have just crossed the "Bridge of Friendship and Faith," which links our two countries across the Pacific, to come to Washington.

I am very happy to express my heartfelt gratitude to President Johnson for his kind invitation which enabled me to make this visit, and also to extend, in the name of the people of Korea, my sincere greetings to the American people.

During this visit I shall meet many of the distinguished leaders of your country and discuss with them various matters of our common concern. Thus our visit will, I trust, contribute to strengthening further the traditional friendly ties between our two countries.

It is well known that for a long time Korea and the United States have been bound together with a bond of friendship too strong ever to be broken. Our two nations have been making concerted efforts, in cooperation with other freedom-loving nations, and sometimes spearheading them, in seeking preventive measures against any untoward distress mankind may encounter. It is my firm belief that such relations between our two countries will never change, even in the remote future.

Along the truce line in Korea, in the jungles of Viet-Nam, your beloved sons and husbands now share the same encampment and trenches with our own men to defend freedom from Communist aggression. They are carrying out their common duty of safeguarding the free world from aggression of the Communists, the modern provocators of war.

In discharging this duty, there should be no optimistic appraisal of the international situation and no retreat based on easy rationalization.

I expect that through frank exchanges of views on those political, economic, and military problems related to the execution of our common task, might well result in further strengthening the existing friendly cooperation between our two countries.

Dear friends in the United States, this is my third official visit to your country, beginning in the fall of the year 1961, when my dear friend, now departed, President Kennedy, whom I will never forget, invited me to America. On each visit I came from a different Korea; that much has Korea been making remarkable progress with a firm national foundation based on the freedom and peace-loving spirit of the United States and of the United Nations. I am proud to say your support and assistance given Korea are now bearing fruit more successfully than at any time in the past and perhaps more successfully than anywhere else.

Thanks to the continuing friendly cooperation

between Korea and the United States, and to Korea's own resources of youthfulness and effort for self-help, Korea is now developing into a country of righteousness and resoluteness. I wish to present Korea to you today as a new country packed with aspirations.

I affirm with pride that the Korean people are today as ever determined in our pursuit of social justice and to stand in Asia for freedom in alliance with the people of the United States.

Dear American friends, in closing, I wish to convey to you that your beloved sons and husbands in Korea are doing magnificent work, hand in hand with my fellow countrymen in uniform.

Again, I thank you for the warm welcome you have extended me today. Thank you.

255 Special Message to the Congress Recommending Reduction of Excise Taxes and Increases in User Charges. *May 17, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

Fourteen months ago, I signed the Revenue Act of 1964, which reduced the income taxes of the American people by $14 billion.

That action had a profound impact on the American economy:

—Consumer buying rose $28 billion

—Business investment in plant and equipment rose $6½ billion.

—Almost 2 million new jobs were created, and unemployment fell to the lowest level in 7 years.

Meanwhile, the stability of our prices—unmatched in the world today—held firm, and our foreign trade surplus set new records.

I am proud of the success of the 1964 tax cut. It proves that taxes do much more than raise revenue to finance Government—they also affect the health and strength of the Nation's economy.

Unwise tax policy can:

—unduly restrict private purchasing power;

—hold back economic growth;

—stifle incentives;

—distort decisions by consumers and producers;

—enlarge rather than shrink budget deficits.

On the other hand, wise tax policy can:

—raise the purchasing power of private citizens;

—expand production and create jobs;

—stimulate initiative and improve efficiency;

—reduce budget deficits by expanding the tax base and increasing tax revenues.

We used tax policy last year to achieve those goals.

As a result, this month we passed a milestone in economic history: *more than 50 months of unbroken peacetime expansion.*

But we cannot stand still. We must continually adjust our tax system to assure that it makes a maximum contribution to our economic growth.

For that reason I am recommending reductions in excise taxes as well as increases in user charges.

EXCISE TAXES

I recommend an excise tax reduction of $3.5 billion in two equal stages effective July 1, 1965 and January 1, 1966.

I also recommend further reductions on January 1 of each year from 1967 through 1969 totalling $464 million.

Many of our existing excises were born of depression and war. Many were designed to restrain civilian demand in wartime and thereby free resources for military use. They need to be re-examined to assure that they do not hold back an expanding peacetime economy.

The proposed program of excise tax cuts and revisions will spur growth and move us closer to full employment by removing an unnecessary drag on consumer and business purchasing power. It will also:

—lower prices to consumers;

—lessen the burden of regressive taxes on low-income families;

—raise business profits by expanding sales and cutting costs of tax compliance;

—cut the Government's costs of tax collection and enforcement;

—end an unfair burden on many businesses and workers who produce the commodities singled out for excise taxation;

—free consumers from the distorting effects of these taxes on their market choices.

THE PROGRAM OF EXCISE TAX REDUCTION

In the Budget for fiscal year 1966 I proposed an excise tax reduction of $1.75 billion effective July 1, 1965 and an increase in user charges of $300 million.

Our improving fiscal position, together with our developing economic situation, now makes it possible and desirable to double the recommended excise tax cut.

Responding strongly to an expanding economy, revenues for both fiscal years 1965 and 1966 are now estimated substantially higher than our conservative January estimates:

—For fiscal 1965, we now expect revenues to be $1.4 billion above the January figure of $91.2 billion.

—For fiscal 1966, we now anticipate—given the tax program as proposed in January—that revenues would be about $1.6 billion above the January estimate of $94.4 billion.

We can make the recommended tax cuts and still realize total revenues well above—and a deficit well below—our earlier estimates for fiscal 1966.

Because the progress of the U.S. economy in 1965 is living up to our expectations, *the January proposal for a $1.75 billion reduction this July continues to be appropriate.*

But as we look ahead to 1966, we must be alert to the possibility that our taxes will take too much buying power out of the private economy. To foster continued strong expansion of the economy in 1966, *I am recommending an additional $1.75 billion reduction of excise taxes, effective January 1, 1966.*

The revenue impact on the fiscal 1966 budget of the additional reduction—which will affect only the last half of the fiscal year—will be about $600 million. This will leave a substantial portion of the anticipated increase in revenues above the January Budget estimate to reduce the estimated budget deficit.

The reductions I am recommending will accomplish, prudently and responsibly, a major reform of the excise tax structure. We will:

—eliminate most of our present excise taxes on July 1, 1965, and even more on January 1, 1966;

—eliminate the tax on telephone service, in several steps, by January 1, 1969;

—gradually reduce the automobile excise tax from 10 percent now to 5 percent by January 1, 1967;

—leave only, in addition, the excises on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, gasoline, tires, trucks, air transportation (and a few other user-charge and special excises) which should remain a part of our tax system.

EXCISE TAX REDUCTION, DEFENSE, AND THE NATION'S ECONOMY

In proposing these reductions, I am fully aware of our present and prospective com-

mitments for the defense of the free world. It is impossible to predict precisely what expenditures these may involve in the future. There is, however, no present indication that expenditures will increase to an extent that would make these excise tax reductions inadvisable.

Indeed, our international responsibilities require that we redouble our efforts to assure the continued healthy growth of our economy. Barring some sudden change in the present world situation, I am sure that these excise tax reductions will be a sound and profitable investment in that growth.

A careful evaluation of our labor supply and industrial capacity—and of the prospective rapid growth of both—indicates that:

—The carefully timed stimulus of the excise tax cuts will help us achieve fuller use of the American economy's great and growing potential without creating pressures that might threaten our fine record of price stability.

—Removal of excise taxes will, in fact, cut the prices of many items to consumers and thereby tend to ease pressures on our cost of living.

To ensure that the excise tax reductions make the maximum contribution to continued price stability and balanced prosperity, *I call on American business to translate lower excise taxes promptly into lower retail prices for consumers.*

Business will share fully in the benefits of excise tax cuts through the larger sales volume they will generate. Rising volume will boost profits and create more jobs.

These advances will extend beyond the industries whose taxes are removed or reduced. Consumers and businesses will use some of their gains to enlarge their purchases of other products and services. Demand will be strengthened throughout the economy. And for products bought by businesses, the tax reductions will lower costs.

In these ways excise tax cuts, like income tax cuts, will stimulate total demand in the economy and serve to increase production and incomes by far greater amounts than the cost of the tax reduction itself.

And again, Federal revenues will grow—not shrink—as the final result of tax reduction.

Effective July 1, 1965, I recommend the following:

Retail Taxes—the complete repeal of the existing retail excise taxes on handbags and luggage, toilet articles, jewelry and furs.

Manufacturers Taxes—the complete repeal of the manufacturers excise taxes on business machines, sporting goods (other than fishing equipment), radios, television sets, phonographs, phonograph records, musical instruments, cameras, film and other photographic equipment, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, electric, gas and oil appliances, fountain pens, ball point pens, mechanical pencils, lighters, matches and playing cards.

Automobile Tax—a reduction of the manufacturers excise tax on passenger automobiles from 10 percent to 7 percent.

Miscellaneous Taxes—the complete repeal of the excise taxes on safe deposit boxes, coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys, and pool tables.

Refunds—To avoid deferral of purchases, the July 1 tax reductions on automobiles and air conditioners to be made retroactive to apply to all consumer purchases after May 14, 1965. Refunds would be made to the manufacturer on presentation of evidence that the final customer had been reimbursed.

I further recommend the following later excise tax reductions:

Local and Long Distance Telephone Service Tax—effective January 1, 1966, a reduction from 10 percent to 3 percent of the tax on local and long distance telephone

service, including teletypewriter service. A further reduction of one percentage point effective each January 1 through January 1, 1969, when the tax will be completely repealed.

Admissions Taxes—effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the excise taxes on admissions, including the tax on general admissions which applies to certain movies, theater performances, concerts, athletic events and racing, the tax on cabarets, and the tax on club dues.

Other Manufacturers Taxes—effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the manufacturers taxes on lubricating oil and electric light bulbs, and repeal of the tax on automobile parts and accessories except as it applies to those parts and accessories which are primarily for use only on trucks.

Automobile Tax—effective January 1, 1966, a further reduction to 6 percent in the tax on new passenger automobiles and effective January 1, 1967, a final reduction to 5 percent. I recommend that the excise tax on new automobiles be retained as a continuing revenue source at the 5-percent rate. It is not regressive. It is an important source of Federal revenues. Its compliance and collection costs are exceptionally low.

Documentary Stamp Taxes—effective January 1, 1966, the complete repeal of the documentary stamp taxes on the issuance and transfer of stocks and bonds and on deeds of conveyance.

Other Communications Taxes—effective January 1, 1966, revision of the tax on local and long distance telephone service so that it will no longer apply to amounts paid for private communications systems even where the private system is linked with the general telephone network. This service is almost exclusively a business cost item and competes with non-taxable business communication services. Charges for service on the general telephone network originating or terminating in the private system would be taxable until the telephone tax is completely repealed. I also recommend complete repeal of the tax on telegraph and wire and equipment service.

In the foregoing program, customer refunds are recommended for purchases after May 14 only in the case of

—air conditioners, which are unique in their seasonal purchase pattern

—automobiles, which are unique in the large dollar amount of tax per unit.

I am informed that other business groups affected by the proposed tax cuts have concluded that the advantages of possible refunds are outweighed by the cost and complexity of the paper work they would involve.

Floor-stock refunds are appropriate for most manufacturers taxes and are so provided in the recommended program.

One further important change concerns the annual automatic reductions in the so-called Korean rates. To avoid the costly and time-consuming process of nullifying these reductions each year, *I recommend removal of the automatic reduction dates for the present excise taxes on distilled spirits, wines, beer, and cigarettes.*

The Committee on Ways and Means has already held extensive public hearings on excise tax reduction. Further, the recommended program calls for repeal of the great majority of excises, thereby minimizing the controversy and hard choices that might otherwise have delayed action. *Therefore, it is my hope and expectation that the Congress will enact these changes without undue delay.*

USER CHARGES

The reductions in excise taxes which I am recommending will contribute to greater

economic efficiency and equity in our society.

Pursuit of these very same goals of efficiency and equity demands that we *increase* certain other excise taxes or impose new ones.

This special class of excise taxes is better described as "user charges." They are taxes paid by those who benefit from special services provided by the Government. These user charges serve several purposes:

—They assess the costs of special services and facilities against those who reap the benefits, instead of imposing unwarranted burdens on the general taxpayer.

—They restrain the demands of special groups for expanded services by establishing the principle that the beneficiaries pay at least part of the costs.

—In the case of transportation, they help to eliminate the economic distortions which result when competing modes of transportation rely in varying degrees on facilities or services provided by the Government.

Every President since Harry Truman has reaffirmed the principle of user charges and has proposed extension of their use.

President Eisenhower said: "Many services performed and privileges granted by the Government in the public interest also convey a special, added benefit to individuals or groups who can afford to pay for them. In some cases, the fees are substantially below the costs of providing the services. Thus, the general taxpayer is required to subsidize operations which should be self-supporting. The scope and cost of these hidden subsidies have grown considerably during the past decades. I firmly believe in the principle that Government services which give a special benefit to users should be financed by adequate charges paid by the users."

Substantial constructive action has been taken by the Congress to reaffirm and extend the principle of user charges, particularly in the field of transportation. But user charges have not been applied with an even hand. I would consider it a serious abdication of responsibility if I were to propose a substantial reduction in excise taxes without at the same time moving to correct serious inequities that exist in the field of user charges.

Users of highways come closer to reimbursing the Federal Government for its transportation investment than any other group. But inequities remain among the various classes of highway users.

The airlines and their passengers make substantial—but still insufficient—contributions toward the development and operation of the Federal airways. The airlines operate about 2,000 planes. The private, business, and pleasure aircraft which make up the general aviation sector number some 86,000. Yet general aviation, which receives a large share of the benefits of the Federal airways system, contributes very little toward the cost of the airways.

Users of the inland waterways pay nothing toward the cost either of the initial improvements or of the operation and maintenance of the waterways.

The absence of a fair system of user charges strongly affects the ability of various segments of the transportation industry to compete and obscures the inherent advantages of some modes of transportation. As a result, it unnecessarily increases the cost of transportation to the economy.

I therefore recommend new and additional transportation user charges. These proposals are designed to:

—move toward the elimination of inequities among the several modes of transportation

—recover a larger part of the outlays by the Federal Government for services and facilities which mainly benefit special groups.

HIGHWAYS

New cost estimates already submitted to the Congress show that the Interstate System will cost $5.6 billion more to complete than previously estimated. The added funds are needed because of increased construction costs, additional design features, and the requirement that highway capacity be based on estimated traffic twenty years in the future rather than on the traffic anticipated by calendar year 1975. Of this cost increase, $5 billion represents the Federal share.

I recommend that Congress approve this revised cost estimate, as required by law, and authorize the additional necessary appropriations so that the Interstate System can be completed.

Existing user taxes will provide almost $2 billion of the increased costs. This leaves approximately $3 billion to be raised by extending these taxes beyond the present expiration date, or by increasing some of these taxes—or both.

In the interest of advancing this program at an orderly pace, part of this requirement should be met by a short extension of the completion date for the Interstate System and of the existing user charges. *I recommend, therefore, that the date for reduction of the taxes earmarked for the Highway Trust Fund be extended from September 30, 1972, to February 28, 1973.*

Extending the completion date and the existing user tax program will meet most of the increased costs of the Interstate System. But unless we enact some increase in *current* revenues to the Highway Trust Fund, a number of States will be required to cut back sharply on their construction programs.

For this reason, I recommend immediate additional user taxes on heavy trucks estimated to yield about $200 million annually until 1973.

Specifically, I recommend

—that the excise tax on highway diesel fuel be raised from 4 cents to 7 cents per gallon;

—that the present truck use tax be increased from $3 to $5 per thousand pounds on trucks having a taxable gross weight of more than 26,000 pounds; and

—that the tax on tread rubber, largely affecting heavy trucks, be increased from 5 cents to 10 cents per pound.

In its extensive study of highway costs and cost responsibilities—submitted to the Congress in preliminary form in 1961 and in final form this year—the Bureau of Public Roads has carefully allocated cost responsibilities among the various classes of highway users. The Bureau's studies clearly show that heavy trucks are not paying fully for the additional cost of heavier pavement and other design features needed to carry them.

The increases I am proposing will provide the added revenues required to complete the Interstate System. They will also achieve a fairer sharing of costs among the users of the highways.

I have carefully considered proposals for an increase in the limits on sizes and weights of trucks that may legally operate on the Interstate System. As I have noted, substantial *under*-taxation of heavy trucks now exists. This inequity would be further aggravated if increases in size and weight limits were to be made without imposing the additional user charges. I should not and must not approve legislation to relax these limits for vehicles on the Interstate System unless the Congress imposes these additional user charges. *I will promptly recommend that the size and weight limits on trucks using the Interstate System be raised as soon*

as just and appropriate user charges are enacted.

AVIATION

In 1961 the Congress took a major step forward in the area of aviation user charges. At that time it dropped the general excise tax of 10 percent on the transportation of persons. But it retained a 5 percent tax on the transportation of persons by air to serve as a user charge. *I recommend*

—that this tax now be made permanent;

—that commercial aviation bear a larger share of its appropriate cost responsibilities through the enactment of a new user tax of 2 cents per gallon on jet fuels and by continuing the existing user tax of 2 cents per gallon on aviation gasoline;

—that a user tax of 2 percent be levied on air freight waybills so that shippers by air as well as air travelers will bear some part of the cost of maintaining the Federal airways.

At the present time general aviation contributes less than 4 percent of its fair share of the cost of developing and maintaining the Federal airways. To replace the present 2 cent tax on aviation gasoline used by general aviation, *I recommend a modest user charge of 4 cents per gallon on all fuels used by general aviation.* Under this proposal, general aviation would pay 9 percent of its share of total costs.

All of these taxes should be made permanent, and aviation gasoline taxes now transferred to the Highway Trust Fund should be retained in the General Fund.

Over the years the Federal Aviation Agency has provided the Congress with careful studies of the appropriate allocation of airways costs among military, commercial, and general aviation users. These studies show that even with these new user charges, the various classes of civil users will still be paying less than their full share of airways costs.

INLAND WATERWAYS

No user charge of any kind is presently in effect on the use of the inland waterways. This is unfair to the taxpayers and to competing modes of transportation. We are currently spending more than $50 million a year for operating and maintaining the inland waterways, and over $200 million a year for new investment. In view of these large and increasing public expenditures, equity requires that users of the inland waterways begin to contribute to the cost of providing their transport network. Accordingly, *I recommend a tax of 2 cents per gallon on all fuel used on the inland waterways.* The proposed tax will recover a very small fraction of the operating and maintenance costs of the waterways.

DRAFT LEGISLATION AND REVENUE IMPACT

I am transmitting herewith draft legislation to carry out my recommendations.

The attached tables provide the detailed revenue figures associated with my recommendations.

CONCLUSION

I know that the Congress and the country will join me in recognizing our good fortune in being able to declare a new fiscal dividend of nearly $4 billion in excise tax cuts out of the bounty of a prosperous and growing economy—a dividend that will help keep it prosperous and growing.

This is not our first tax cut. It will not be our last. But in consolidating our prosperity and advancing the cause of fairness and balance in our tax system, it will surely

rank as one of the most important.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
May 17, 1965

NOTE: The Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965 was approved by the President on June 21, 1965 (see Item 326).

The tables submitted with the President's message follow.

TABLE 1.—EXCISE TAX PROGRAM TO BE ENACTED IN 1965 COVERING 1966–69

[Millions of dollars]

	Full year revenue effect (FY 1966 level)
I. Reductions to take effect July 1, 1965:	
1. Repeal retail excises on jewelry, furs, toilet preparations and luggage and handbags	$550
2. Repeal following manufacturers taxes:	
Business machines	75
Sporting goods, except fishing equipment	25
Phonograph records	30
Musical instruments	27
Television sets	135
Radios and phonographs	90
Cameras, film, and other photographic equipment	40
Refrigerators	34
Freezers	7
Air conditioners [1]	34
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	85
Pens	8
Lighters	3
Matches	4
Playing cards	11
	608
3. Other repeals:	
Coin-operated amusement devices	6
Bowling alleys and pool tables	7
Safe deposit boxes	7
	20
4. Rate reductions:	
Passenger automobiles, 3 points [1]	570
	1,748
II. Reductions to take effect January 1, 1966:	
1. Repeal taxes in admissions group:	
General admissions	55
Cabarets	47
Club dues	85
	187
2. Communications taxes:	
Reduce general and long distance telephone (including teletypewriter service), 7 points	730
Expand exemption from telephone tax for private line service	39
Repeal telegraph tax	17
Repeal wire and equipment service tax	15
	801
3. Repeal of other taxes:	
Automobile parts and accessories except certain truck parts	230
Lubricating oil	78
Electric light bulbs	45
Documentary stamps (except foreign insurance policies)	195
	548
4. Other rate reductions:	
Passenger automobile tax, 1 point	190
	1,726
Total fiscal year 1966 program	3,474
III. Reductions to take effect January 1, 1967: [2]	
Reduce telephone tax, general and long distance (including teletypewriter service), 1 point	91
Reduce passenger automobile tax, 1 point	190
	281
IV. Reductions to take effect January 1, 1968 and 1969: [2]	
Reduce telephone tax, general and long distance (including teletypewriter service), 1 point	91

[1] Refunds as to sales after May 14, 1965.

[2] Figures based on 1966 levels of business.

TABLE 2.—EXPECTED REVENUES FROM USER CHARGE PROPOSALS

[Millions of dollars]

	Full year revenue 1966 levels
Highways:	
Increase diesel fuel from 4¢ to 7¢ a gallon	$112
Increase use tax on heavy trucks from $3 to $5 per 1,000 lbs	70
Increase tax on tread rubber from 5¢ to 10¢ a lb	24
Additional highway user charges	206
Airways:	
Transportation of persons, continue at 5 percent	140
Tax on air freight	5
Tax fuel used in general aviation 4¢ a gallon	13
Tax fuel used in commercial aviation 2¢ a gallon	82
Total proposed airway user charges	240
Less existing taxes on airway users:	
Tax on transportation of persons by air	140
Tax on aviation gasoline	14
Additional airway user charges	86
Inland Waterways:	
Fuel, 2¢	8
Total increased revenues from user charge program	300

TABLE 3.—EXCISE TAXES REMAINING AFTER CURRENT AND PHASED REDUCTIONS

[Millions of dollars, FY 1966 levels]

	FY 1966 revenue
Group I—General taxes:	
Passenger automobiles, 5 percent	$950
Certain truck parts	20
Total general taxes	970
Group II—Alcohol and tobacco taxes:	
Alcohol	3,882
Tobacco	2,159
Total alcohol and tobacco taxes	6,041
Group III—Regulatory taxes:	
Regulatory taxes [1]	33
Group IV—Dedicated taxes and user charges:	
Highway Trust Fund	[2] 3,959
Other dedicated taxes and user charges [3]	373
Total dedicated taxes and user charges	4,332
Adjustment for unapplied collections and miscellaneous refunds	−57
Total	11,319

[1] Includes such items as: narcotics, wagering, coin-operated gaming devices, white phosphorus matches, manufacture and transfer of certain firearms. Also includes the manufacturers tax on pistols and revolvers.

[2] After refunds.

[3] Sugar; firearms, shells, and cartridges; fishing equipment; taxes on aviation.

256 Toasts of the President and President Chung Hee Park of Korea. *May 17, 1965*

Mr. President, Mrs. Park, distinguished guests:

This is a very happy ending for what has been to all of us in this land a most gratifying and a very happy day.

We are honored, Mr. President, to welcome you and the First Lady to this house that belongs to all of the American people. We are especially grateful for the opportunity to meet and to know more personally the impressive associates that you have brought with you. We are deeply in your debt for having sent to this country as your ambassador the intelligent and genial couple—Ambassador and Mrs. Kim.

On this occasion, it is not necessary for us to dwell upon memories of the past which people of both of our lands share together. It is the spirit of Korea today, and of America today, and, I think, of our meeting

today, to look forward to the works that we seek to do together.

We have not forgotten, and we shall never forget, in America or in Korea, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. But likewise, Mr. President, neither we nor any who would live in freedom can afford to forget that the roots of liberty are strongest where the hopes of the people are respected most and fulfilled.

We are pleased, Mr. President, as I know you are, of the accomplishments that your people have made in recent years toward the betterment of their life and the broadening of their individual horizons.

By their indomitable will and by their unstinted energy, the Korean people have pioneered in self-help projects that have reclaimed marshlands and barren hillsides for new and now much more efficient rice production. They have established cooperatives in fishing and seaweed marketing. They have created new job opportunities for the skilled and the unskilled.

Yes, the Korean people have set an example for the entire world in transforming food for relief into food for development.

This is only one example of many that I might cite just from the reports that Senator Dodd and Mr. Rostow of our State Department have brought to me in recent days.

Out of our association and the alliance that was born of adversity, there has come a very close and a very cordial bond of understanding in cooperation between the citizens of Korea and the United States.

We welcome the talent and the enterprise and the leadership of your young people studying in our land. We are particularly proud of the young lady who acted as interpreter here this evening, who came to our land only a few years ago and who now works in our State Department.

We likewise appreciate the understanding welcome that you, Mr. President, have extended to the citizens of America that are working with your people in Korea in so many, many fields.

I hope that our visits together may be marked and remembered for the opening of still more opportunities for our citizens to work together in enterprises that will strengthen and enrich both of our societies and all of the great society of free and peaceful men.

We think such opportunities are boundless in developing the agriculture of Asia, in developing their natural resources, in improving the medical libraries of your land, in broadening the horizons of learning and research and scientific advance.

Works such as these are the works that we of America really want to do. That is where we want to spend our talents and our dollars—with your people, with the peoples of all Asia, with the peoples of all the world, in building peace and happiness and prosperity.

These are the works that mankind can do together if only we can finally learn that neighbor should leave neighbor alone to live under peace and not under fear.

In other days, and in other times, free men have been lacking in the strength to defend freedom or to preserve peace. But Mr. President, in talking to you today, and in talking to the other leaders that have come this way, I know that is not true today.

In both the Atlantic and the Pacific communities, free nations have both the strength and the resolve to defend what is priceless to them and to the progress of all mankind.

So, let all listen and let none anywhere falsely assume that the debate that freedom permits reflects division on the decisions and the decisiveness which duty to freedom requires. The community of free men is a

community that is united in danger, and so it shall remain until peace on this earth is sure, and until it is safe.

In this spirit, I ask those of you that honor us with your presence tonight to join me in a toast to the spirit of the Korean people, to the success of the Korean nation, to the leadership and the resoluteness of the Korean President and our warm and genial guests, President and Mrs. Park.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a dinner in the State Dining Room at the White House. President Park responded as follows:

President Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, ladies and gentlemen:

"On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Korea, I want to express my sincere appreciation for the most friendly invitation extended me by President Johnson.

"It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to convey the heartfelt friendship and deep respect of our people to the leaders of the United States who have to take care of vast ranges of issues in the free world, interests ranging from nuclear problems to fighting hunger and diseases in remote and less developed continents.

"The relations between Korea and the United States have been closer than any that can be found between free nations. Now our two nations are pursuing, hand in hand, their common goals. I am convinced that such relations will continue generation after generation, not because of any political or economic considerations, but because of the strong determination of our two nations to preserve freedom and peace at all costs.

"Today the Korean people are eager, more than ever, to achieve as soon as possible an economy which can stand independent of foreign assistance. They are also determined more than anyone else to contribute to the common efforts of the free world toward achievement of their prosperity.

"But you are well aware that a variety of unfortunate conditions faced by Korea limit her endeavors toward this end. With her territory still divided and with her meager economic resources, Korea is still ill afforded to accumulate capital. On the other hand she is continuously exposed to the threats of armed force and to threats whose nature is yet to be determined in her neighborhood.

"Under these situations Korea still has to maintain her military strength at the proper level, even tightening her belt, speed up her campaign for economic independence, and stave off the Red influx in southeast Asia, arm in arm with the United States.

"Moreover, we must continue her efforts to minimize Korea-Japan relations in the face of various difficulties which are intertwined with the bitter emotions of our people over the unfortunate past they had with the Japanese. But despite these difficulties, we can still assure you with pride that your support and assistance will be better rewarded in Korea than anywhere else.

"We dare say Korea will continue to be a faithful comrade, ready to march arm in arm with the United States in Asia for many years to come. We are very proud to do so and this may also be a source of pride to you all.

"Now the time is coming when our country will be able to stand economically without the help of others. At this point, I am sure you and I share the consensus on how to see the important and yet difficult final cure.

"I now propose a toast to our good friendship between our two countries, to the health of President Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, and to the everlasting prosperity of the United States of America."

President Johnson's opening words referred to President Chung Hee Park of Korea and Mrs. Park. During the course of his remarks he referred to Ambassador Hyun Chul Kim of Korea and Mrs. Kim, Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, and Walt W. Rostow, Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council, Department of State.

257 Joint Statement Following Discussions With the President of Korea. *May* 18, 1965

1. AT THE invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States, President Chung Hee Park of the Republic of Korea arrived in Washington on May 17, 1965, for a 10-day state visit to the United States, and met with President Johnson on May 17 and 18 to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of common interest to their countries. Deputy Prime Minister Key Young Chang, Acting Foreign Minister Duk Choo Moon, Defense Minister Sung Eun Kim, Secretary of State

Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, and other high officials of both Governments participated in the meetings.

2. President Park and President Johnson reaffirmed the strong bonds of friendship traditionally existing between the Republic of Korea and the United States and their firm determination to maintain the closest cooperation in the pursuit of their common objective of a secure and lasting peace based on freedom, justice, and prosperity for all.

3. The two Presidents reviewed the current situation in the Far East and southeast Asia and agreed upon the need for making secure the freedom and independence of the countries of the area. They affirmed that the free nations should further strengthen their solidarity and cooperation to advance the cause of peace and progress under freedom.

4. President Johnson noted with deep appreciation the contribution of the Republic of Korea towards the defense of Viet-Nam. The two Presidents reaffirmed their intention to continue to cooperate closely in support of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

5. The two Presidents reviewed the vital importance of mutual defense ties between the Republic of Korea and the United States. President Johnson reaffirmed the determination and readiness of the United States to render forthwith and effectively all possible assistance including the use of armed forces, in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, to meet the common danger occasioned by an armed attack on the Republic of Korea. He said that the United States will continue to maintain powerful forces in Korea at the request of the Korean Government, and will assist in maintaining Korean forces at levels sufficient, in conjunction with U.S. forces, to ensure Korea's security. Subject to applicable legislation and appropriations, military assistance to preserve the Korean forces' effectiveness will continue to be provided, and a large part of the local currency (*won*) funds generated by U.S. assistance will continue to be made available to the Korean defense effort. In addition, the Military Assistance Transfer Program has recently been revised to enable the Korean Government to realize a saving in foreign exchange. It was agreed that the program should be reviewed each year in light of the condition of the Korean economy.

6. The two Presidents took cognizance of the ardent desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their homeland and deplored the fact that the Communists have persisted in their refusal to accept established United Nations objectives and principles for the unification of Korea through free elections under United Nations supervision, thus prolonging the artificial division of Korea. Both Presidents reaffirmed that they would continue to make the utmost efforts to bring about a unified, free, and democratic Korea in accordance with the objectives and principles set forth in the United Nations resolutions on Korea.

7. President Park reviewed the negotiations between Korea and Japan for an agreement to establish normal relations, the components of which have already been initialled and are now being drawn up in treaty form. President Johnson praised this achievement and expressed the expectation that this agreement, when completed, would strengthen the free nations of Asia as well as further the mutual interests of the two countries immediately involved. He confirmed that U.S. military and economic assistance to Korea would continue to be extended, as set forth in paragraph 9 below, after normalization of Korean-Japanese relations.

8. President Park explained the situation

and prospects of the Korean economy. President Johnson congratulated President Park on the progress made by the Korean Government and people towards stabilization and development of their economy. He noted Korea's impressive increases in exports and in industrial and agricultural production, and its investment in programs of social progress. President Park reviewed the Korean Government's economic development programs, under which the Government is pursuing its goals of food self-sufficiency, greater exports, accelerated industrialization, increased national savings, and continued financial stabilization, so as to increase national income and assist the nation in attaining its long-range goal of a self-sustaining economy.

9. President Johnson reaffirmed assurances previously stated by Secretary of State Rusk and other United States officials that the basic policy of the United States Government of extending military and economic aid to Korea would be continued. In addition to assistance directed toward maintaining Korea's security and independence, he stated that the United States would continue to assist Korea toward promoting a self-supporting economy, balanced economic growth, and financial stability. He specifically stated that it is the intention of the United States Government, subject to applicable legislation, appropriations, and aid policies, to help Korean efforts to achieve stable economic growth by:

A. Continuing supporting assistance as appropriate to assist in financing Korea's essential imports in connection with programs agreed upon as required for Korea's economic stability.

B. Making available to Korea $150 million in development loan funds for programs and projects to be proposed by the Korean Government and to be agreed to by the United States Government. These funds will be made available as rapidly as possible as the Korean Government develops and presents acceptable programs and projects. After the use of these funds, it is anticipated that further development loan monies would be made available. President Johnson pointed out that these programs of long-term lending at low interest rates respond to the expanding investment requirements of the Korean economy. Such development loan funds would be made available in accordance with legislation and joint economic judgments, to finance such import programs as may be agreed and projects which will expand power resources and social overhead capital, increase efficiency and consequently output in agriculture and fisheries, and further technical and industrial development—small, medium, and large—benefiting all segments of the population and promoting balanced economic growth.

C. Continuing technical assistance and training.

D. Providing substantial assistance in agricultural commodities under the Food for Peace program, especially cotton and food grains; continuing to provide Food for Peace donations for development projects and for relief of unemployment and poverty.

10. The two Presidents agreed that this long-term United States economic aid to Korea, coupled with Korea's own efforts and resources that might be expected from other sources, should assure the Korean people of ever-widening opportunities for economic growth and for fruitful participation in world economic relationships.

11. President Park emphasized that the achievement of a self-supporting economy in Korea depends greatly upon its ability further to expand trade with other countries

and requested the continued cooperation of the United States in expanding the export of Korean products and commodities and in providing Korea with continuing opportunities to participate in procurements funded through United States assistance programs. President Johnson expressed his understanding of the importance to Korea of expanded exports and indicated that the United States would continue to cooperate with Korea in efforts to improve Korea's foreign trade position.

12. The two Presidents, recalling their respective earlier careers as school teachers, discussed together the needs, challenges, and opportunities of education at all levels in both countries. President Park welcomed President Johnson's offer to send his Science Adviser to Korea for the purpose of exploring with industrial, scientific, and education leaders possibilities for U.S. cooperation in establishing there an Institute for Industrial Technology and Applied Science. It was President Johnson's thought that the Institute and its laboratories could both provide technical services and research for developing Korean industry and afford advanced Korean specialists trained in the United States opportunities to continue their research.

13. In the course of President Park's visit to Washington agreement was reached in principle on major issues of a status of forces agreement. Therefore it is expected that remaining issues will be resolved so that a status of forces agreement can be concluded in the near future.

14. President Park extended a cordial invitation to President Johnson to visit Korea at his earliest convenience. President Johnson expressed his desire to visit Korea. Both Presidents expressed their desire to maintain close personal contact to continue to serve the cause of freedom and peace.

258 Special Message to the Congress on Labor. *May* 18, 1965

To the Congress of the United States:

The last thirty years have seen unprecedented economic development in this country and unparalleled improvement in the general standard of living of the working men and women of America.

Most of this has been accomplished privately. These are the fruits of free enterprise.

This process of economic and human growth has been helped by wise legislative enactment, much of it beginning in the decade of the 1930's.

But progress is never complete. Experience under various existing laws suggests changes which will make them serve even better their purpose, the Nation's workers, and the economy.

I am accordingly urging early action to:

1. Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to

—extend its protection to an additional 4½ million workers, and

—restrict excessive overtime work through the payment of double time.

2. Strengthen the unemployment insurance program by

—providing a permanent program of Federal extended benefits for long-term unemployed with substantial work histories.

3. Ensure uniform application of our na-

tional labor relations policy by the repeal of Section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act.

I am transmitting herewith draft bills on the first two proposals. Bills embodying the third have already been introduced in Congress.

Fair Labor Standards Act

More than a generation of Americans have entered the labor force since we committed ourselves as a nation to the policy of improving the substandard living conditions of millions of our workers.

That policy proposed to eliminate conditions which are "detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers" in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Many American workers whose employment is clearly within the reach of this law have never enjoyed its benefits. Unfortunately, these workers are generally in the lowest wage groups and most in need of wage and hour protection. We must extend minimum wage and overtime protection to them.

It is also essential to amend the overtime provisions of the Act to help achieve a fairer and more effective distribution of employment.

A significant increase in employment can be obtained by distributing to new employees work which is presently performed through excessive overtime. This can be done without impairment of operating efficiency.

The proposed bill will encourage hiring of additional workers by requiring double-time pay for certain overtime work.

It has been urged that the minimum wage level be increased. The present $1.25 hourly rate results in annual earnings, assuming full-time work throughout the year, of only $2,500. As average wages rise, the minimum wage level should be increased periodically.

The question is not whether the minimum wage should be increased but when and by how much. The Congress should consider carefully the effects of higher minimum wage rates on the incomes of those employed, and also on costs and prices, and on job opportunities—particularly for the flood of teen-agers now entering our labor force.

It has also been urged that consideration be given to a reduction in the statutory workweek—the weekly period after which overtime premiums or penalties must be paid.

The developing pattern of collective bargaining reflects changes which are taking place in the practices regarding the length of work periods—daily, weekly, annually, and in terms of the individual's work life.

I do not think the time for change in the law has come, except with respect to excessive overtime. Careful attention to these developments is nevertheless appropriate and desirable. I am accordingly requesting the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress to include on its agenda full consideration of the matter of "work periods."

Unemployment Insurance System

Improvements in our unemployment compensation system are essential if the program is to exert a stronger stabilizing effect on the economy and provide people with adequate income when out of work. The system has not kept pace with the times. No major improvements have been made since its original enactment thirty years ago.

There are still many workers who are not protected by unemployment compensation. Other workers, through no fault of their own, experience excessively long periods of

uncompensated unemployment.

The plight of the long-term unemployed results primarily from economic factors such as automation, other technological changes, and relocation of industry. Their unemployment is a phenomenon of normal as well as recession periods. It can be dealt with effectively only through a nationally coordinated program.

Even in nonrecession periods of recent years, the number of long-term unemployed has remained high. Among unemployment insurance beneficiaries, those unemployed 26 or more weeks represented 15 percent of the total in 1956, 29 percent in 1961, and about 20 percent in 1962 and 1964.

The wider coverage, extended benefit periods, and increased benefit amounts provided in the bill will lessen the hardship and suffering that accompany unemployment and, at the same time, provide stimulus to the economy when it is most needed.

Now, when unemployment is lower than it has been for years, is the appropriate time to modernize the system so that it will better meet the needs of workers, the community and the nation.

Today, weekly benefits are often too low in amount and too short in duration in relation to lost wages to enable the workers to meet basic and nondeferrable expenses. Ceilings on compensation all too often fail to yield the original goal of fifty percent of past wages. This is particularly true for workers who have the highest income levels, and these workers are generally heads of family. The bill therefore assures adequate payments for a fixed duration for most regular workers.

The burden of excessively high unemployment costs that exist in several States must be relieved and the financial soundness of the system strengthened. This will be achieved by increasing the amount of wages subject to taxation—the first increase in the history of the program—as well as by increasing the amount of tax and recognizing the Federal responsibility through provision for contributions from general revenues, with matching grants for high cost States.

It is essential that this system be administered with both justice and firmness. We know some workers have been denied benefits when justice required payment. We also know some workers have been granted benefits when firmness required their denial. For this reason the proposed legislation calls for steps which will help assure that benefits are paid only to those who are entitled to them and that unreasonable disqualifications are eliminated.

Section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act

Finally, with the hope of reducing conflicts in our national labor policy that for several years have divided Americans in various States, I recommend the repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act with such other technical changes as are made necessary by this action.

I urge that early and favorable consideration be given to the enactment of these three legislative proposals.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
May 18, 1965

259 Remarks on Project Head Start. *May* 18, 1965

Mr. Shriver, ladies and gentlemen, distinguished guests:

On this beautiful spring day it is good to be outside in the Rose Garden. Of course, the White House is a place where when you go outside you are still inside.

In that same vein, I would note that the Rose Garden is a garden without roses today, and the Fish Room is now a room without fish. But there is one compensation—open nearly any door here in the West Wing and you are liable to run into Sargent Shriver, and sometimes you will find him in more than one room at the same time.

This is a very proud occasion for him and for us today, because it was less than 3 months ago that we opened a new war front on poverty. We set out to make certain that poverty's children would not be forevermore poverty's captives. We called our program Project Head Start.

The program was conceived not so much as a Federal effort but really as a neighborhood effort, and the response we have received from the neighborhoods and the communities has been most stirring and the most enthusiastic of any peacetime program that I can remember.

Today we are able to announce that we will have open, and we believe operating this summer, coast-to-coast, some 2,000 child development centers serving as many as possibly a half million children.

This means that nearly half the preschool children of poverty will get a headstart on their future. These children will receive preschool training to prepare them for regular school in September. They will get medical and dental attention that they badly need, and parents will receive counseling on improving the home environment.

This is a most remarkable accomplishment and it has been done in a very short time. It would not be possible except for the willing and the enthusiastic cooperation of Americans throughout the country.

I believe this response reflects a realistic and a wholesome awakening in America. It shows that we are recognizing that poverty perpetuates itself.

Five and six year old children are inheritors of poverty's curse and not its creators. Unless we act these children will pass it on to the next generation, like a family birthmark.

This program this year means that 30 million man-years—the combined lifespan of these youngsters—will be spent productively and rewardingly, rather than wasted in tax-supported institutions or in welfare-supported lethargy.

I believe that this is one of the most constructive, and one of the most sensible, and also one of the most exciting programs that this Nation has ever undertaken. I don't say that just because the most ardent and most active and most enthusiastic supporter of this program happens to be the honorary national chairman, Mrs. Johnson.

We have taken up the age-old challenge of poverty and we don't intend to lose generations of our children to this enemy of the human race.

This program, like so many others, will succeed in proportion as it is supported by voluntary assistance and understanding from all of our people. So we are going to need a million good neighbors—volunteers—who will give their time for a few hours each week caring for these children, helping in a hundred ways to draw out their potentials.

We need housewives and coeds. We

need teachers and doctors. We need men and women of all walks and all interests to lend their talents, their warmth, their hands, and their hearts.

The bread that is cast upon these waters will surely return many thousandfold.

What a sense of achievement, and what great pride, and how happy that will make all of us who love America feel about this undertaking.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:20 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On the same day the White House made the following announcement:

"President Johnson announced today that 2,500 Head Start projects which will reach about 530,000 children of the poor this summer in 11,000 Child Development Centers will be operated as part of the War on Poverty in every state in the Union. The program will cost $112 million.

"The President made public the first 1,676 projects approved. They involve 9,508 centers at which 375,842 children will be given special training at a total cost of $65,686,741. The remainder will be announced within two weeks.

"The centers will provide pre-school training to prepare youngsters to enter regular school in the Fall.

"President Johnson said the program will 'rescue these children from the poverty which otherwise could pursue them all their lives. The project is designed to put them on an even footing with their classmates as they enter school.'

"The Project will use the services of 41,000 professionals, including teachers, doctors, dentists, nurses, etc. More than 47,000 poor will be employed. As many as 500,000 part-time volunteers will be needed. Local contributions will be $16 million.

"President Johnson emphasized that the program—administered by Sargent Shriver, Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity—is aimed to achieve the following:

"—Include one-half of all the children of the poor reaching school age this Fall.

"—Strike at the basic cause of poverty.

"—Assist the parents as well as the children.

"—Assist children to face life.

"—Treat known defects among the half million children, including 100,000 with eye difficulties; 50,000 with partial deafness; 30,000 with nutritional deficiencies; 75,000 with no immunizations.

"The President noted that the response of the communities to the invitation to submit proposals was so great the size of the program had been multiplied. At the outset, local projects involving $17 million and 100,000 children were anticipated.

"Forty-nine percent of all applications are from rural areas. In West Virginia every county will be represented in the program. Of the 300 counties in the Nation having the largest number of poor families, 261 will operate projects under the program.

"The President congratulated the many thousands of civic leaders, businessmen, educators, housewives, labor leaders, welfare workers, minority group leaders and representatives of the poor who together developed the local projects to meet the high standards imposed by national planning groups."

260 Remarks to the Winners of the Hearst Foundation Journalism Awards. *May* 18, 1965

Mr. Hearst, honored guests, and ladies and gentlemen:

When I first learned that Bill Hearst was coming with this distinguished group of university students and administrators and professors, I thought it would be the better part of wisdom perhaps for me to show up. Otherwise we might have gotten some rather far-out speculation as we did a little earlier in the week on the absence of one of our friends at a student meeting.

I have something of a weakness for students and graduates of journalism schools and colleges. Several of my assistants and my advisers—that includes my wife—first came to my attention through their work on campus newspapers.

Far more importantly, my esteem and regard for college journalists is reflected in the fact that I am still living with one. I have been married to one for over 30 years. While I realize such a remark might be mis-

construed, I am proud to say that despite whatever you read, really some of my best friends are newspapermen and women.

Those of you that have won these awards from the Hearst Foundation—this competition—have picked a most fortunate time to enter the profession for which you are trained. This is a time of change—broad, deep, and profound change—in the role and the responsibilities of all the news media.

Technology itself is a major factor in that change, but there is far more than just that. In this changing world there is an increasingly vital role to be assumed by news media in the self-analysis, self-criticism, and self-understanding so essential to the success of the dynamic society.

I realize that some in the academic world are currently seeking to deemphasize journalism as though it were akin to collegiate athletes.

For myself, I believe programs, such as this competition sponsored by the Hearst Foundation, fill a very valuable and a very necessary role in encouraging the quest for excellence in a profession that is very vital to our democracy.

So, if this is a good time to be entering the profession of journalism I would regard it a poor time to be leaving college. The college years were never meant to be impassive, detached, uninvolved, or uncommitted years for young people, least of all for the young people of a free society. But, along with others, I used to be concerned about the silence of our students during the fifties.

Today that is not exactly my concern anymore, as you are aware. But I do find it reassuring and somewhat encouraging—the sense of awareness and involvement and commitment that is stirring among today's student generation.

I know this is strength for freedom and for the institutions of our free democratic society now and through the years to come.

Every Tuesday when I meet with Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara, a former dean of faculty at Harvard, Mr. Bundy—well, my daughter who is in college comes in and gives us a tip or two on just how the world ought to be running. So I am very proud this afternoon to come here and to meet these college students and to present these awards of the Foundation.

First, we honor the University of Florida for the outstanding record of that institution's journalism students during the 7-month Hearst competition. I am now very pleased to present this gold medal to the president of Florida University, Dr. J. Wayne Reitz and to the head of the Department of Journalism, Professor Rae O. Weimer.

[*Presentation*]

Next, I am privileged to present the silver, second place medallion to a young man who last year received the first place award and promised me he would be back again this year. He is Mr. Hal David Hall of the University of Tennessee and lives at Lebanon.

[*Presentation*]

Finally, I present the gold, first place medal to the winner of the individual competition among the 48 accredited schools of journalism, Mr. Charles Powers of Kansas State University.

[*Presentation*]

So, congratulations to all of you, and particularly congratulations to the Hearst Foundation and the Hearst organization for this very forward-looking step.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening words he referred to William Randolph Hearst, Jr., a trustee of the William Randolph Hearst Foundation. During his remarks he referred to Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, and to Lynda Johnson, the President's daughter.

261 Statement by the President on Making Public a Memorandum on the Appropriation for Military Needs in Viet-Nam. *May* 18, 1965

AS I HAVE stated on numerous occasions, the entire resources of the Federal Government are available to assist our men in South Viet-Nam. Our soldiers, sailors, and airmen have a blank check for the equipment they need to assist the South Vietnamese. We seek no wider war, but so long as American men are in South Viet-Nam, they shall have the very best support that this country can give them. The speedy action by the Congress on this appropriation is a testament to the support our men have from the American people.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release making public a memorandum to the President from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara on the supplemental appropriation for southeast Asia, approved May 7. The text of the memorandum follows:

Memorandum for the President:

You asked the Congress on May 4 to appropriate an additional $700 million to meet mounting military requirements in Vietnam. Two days later Congress passed and sent you an additional appropriation for that amount as an emergency fund for Southeast Asia.

When you approved this appropriation on May 7, you said, "This money will be spent for arms, for weapons of war, for helicopters, for ammunition, for planes, not because we want war, but because the aggressors have made them necessary."

During the last four years we have substantially increased our stocks of ammunition and other war consumables and the number of our tactical aircraft and helicopters to insure that our forces could be supported in combat for sustained periods of time. Since 1961 we have:

—Increased the number of tactical fighter squadrons by 44%.

—Increased the number of combat helicopters by 45%.

—Increased the bomb carrying capability of our tactical aircraft by 95%.

—Increased by 500% the number of sorties which our tactical fighters can fly with the modern ammunition in our inventories.

While our inventory for combat consumables, tactical aircraft and helicopters has been substantially increased, as the House Committee on Appropriations said on May 5 in reporting out the $700 million supplemental appropriation favorably, "a position of plenty—militarily—is to be desired in the light of world conditions."

To provide added insurance for our forces in Vietnam and to assure that we continue our "position of plenty," we intend to allocate the $700 million as follows:

	Army	*Navy*	*Air Force*	*Total*
Procurement of ammunition and ordnance	$117.9	$135.9	$115.0	$368.8
Operation and maintenance expenses	46.6	56.2	49.8	152.6
Military construction projects	44.8	22.0	41.0	107.8
Procurement of aircraft	8.7	32.0	14.0	54.7
Other operating items	.....	4.9	11.2	16.1
Total	218.0	251.0	231.0	700.0

Procurement of Ammunition and Ordnance—$368.8 Million. Although the consumption rate of combat supplies in Vietnam is still quite small in relation to our current inventories and to projected deliveries from future production, we believe it is prudent at this time to replace the stocks now being consumed in order to ensure that the planned build-up of our war reserve inventories continues. Accordingly, the $368.8 million will be allocated to the procurement of those ammunition and ordnance items which are being consumed in Vietnam. Included in this category are 2.75 air-to-ground rockets, 7.62 mm and 20 mm cartridges, a variety of modern, aircraft-delivered bombs, aircraft flares and other illuminating devices, bomb racks, gun pods and ordnance handling equipment.

Operations and Maintenance Expenses—$152.6 Million. This money will be used to defray the costs of moving U.S. forces and their equipment and supplies to Vietnam and to support the increased overhaul and maintenance loads (including the procurement of additional spare parts) growing out of

the more intensive use of and combat damage to aircraft and other equipment employed in Vietnam.

Military Construction Projects—$107.8 Million. This money will be devoted to the construction of additional facilities required to support the expansion of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia and to protect our men and equipment there. Facilities must be provided for the growing number of U.S. military personnel in that area and warehouses, shops and repair facilities must be constructed for the supplies and equipment. Port facilities and airfields must be improved to accommodate the increased flow of materiel and the growing number of combat aircraft. Additional petroleum storage, transportation and dispensing facilities must be provided for the increased inventories of aircraft and the higher levels of operations. This money will also be used to construct hospitals to serve our men in South Vietnam.

Procurement of Aircraft—$54.7 Million. Aircraft attrition rates in Southeast Asia have been lower than the attrition rates during World War II and the Korean conflict and they are quite modest when compared with current inventories and production rates. Nevertheless, it would be prudent at this time to make the necessary preparations for higher production rates of selected aircraft should such production rates be required in the future. Accordingly, $54.7 million will be utilized for the procurement of long lead-time components for such aircraft as the UH–1B helicopter, the F–4 fighter/bomber and the TA–4E fighter/bomber. The TA–4E aircraft are being procured to replace the A–4Es now being used by the Navy for training purposes. The acceleration of this program would release additional A–4Es for South Vietnam, if such aircraft are needed there.

Other Operating Items—$16.1 Million. The balance of the $700 million—$16.1 million—is required for a variety of other operating items, including some small, fast patrol boats, special tropical gear, communications equipment, etc.

The allocation of the $700 million as I have described will, in my judgment, fully meet our essential short-range needs. Nevertheless as you noted in your message to the Congress on May 4, no one can guarantee that "this will be the last request." I will continue to keep the situation in Vietnam under constant review and I will advise you of any additional needs in funds or equipment as soon as such needs arise. As you know, we have given our forces in South Vietnam first call on any of the resources of the Department of Defense.

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA

262 Statements by the President on Announcing U.S. Support for an International Program To Eradicate Smallpox. *May* 18, 1965

PRESIDENT JOHNSON announced today that he has instructed the U.S. Delegation at the World Health Assembly, now in progress in Geneva, to pledge American support for an international program to eradicate smallpox completely from the earth within the next decade.

Although smallpox has been eliminated in the United States and other technologically advanced countries, it is still prevalent in Asia, Africa, and parts of Latin America, killing one out of every four victims.

The President pointed out that "as long as smallpox exists anywhere in the world, no country is safe from it. This dread disease spreads so rapidly, that even a single case creates the threat of epidemic. It is clear that every nation of the world, whether or not it has experienced smallpox in recent years, has a major stake in a worldwide eradication program."

The President's call for a worldwide war on smallpox was the second he has made recently on world health matters in connection with the U.S. observance of International Cooperation Year. The first announcement on April 21 urged the establishment of an International Adverse Drug Reaction Center.

At the present rate of inoculation against smallpox, the eradication of this disease is not in sight.

Yet experience has shown that with concerted international effort smallpox could be effectively wiped from the face of the earth. A highly efficient vaccine is available, and

the recent development of jet injection equipment makes it possible to vaccinate entire communities with relative ease.

The technical problems of a worldwide vaccination campaign against smallpox are minimal. The administrative problems—including the assurance of an ample supply of vaccine, the personnel to administer the injections, and the coordinating mechanism—can be solved through international cooperation.

The President's announcement today followed a report by the Director-General of the World Health Organization to the World Health Assembly. The report stressed that the eradication of smallpox, though hampered since 1958 by insufficient resources, is an attainable goal by 1974—if greater resources are made available for an intensified attack upon it. This is the goal which the U.S. Delegation to the World Health Assembly has been instructed to support.

In making today's announcement the President stated:

"On June 10 last year I said that we now have the knowledge to reduce the toll from many diseases and to avert millions of separate tragedies of needless death and suffering. I noted that the United Nations had designated 1965 International Cooperation Year, and at that time I said that I proposed to dedicate 1965 to finding new techniques to serve man's welfare. Today I am pleased to announce that our search for new ways of improving the world's health have brought to light another opportunity through international cooperation to keep people from dying."

To help in the worldwide eradication of smallpox, the President's program of action includes:

Full support for the adoption by the World Health Organization of a smallpox eradication program with a goal for completion *within a decade.*

Contribution of technical personnel and other necessary resources to the Pan American Health Organization, the regional agency of the WHO, to step up the war against smallpox in Latin America.

Assisting in the establishment of laboratory facilities in the developing countries to help meet requirements of vaccine for the intensified program.

The President added: "This Government is ready to work with other interested countries to see to it that smallpox is a thing of the past by 1975."

NOTE: For the President's comments of June 10, 1964, on the control of disease, see 1963–64 volume, this series, Book I, p. 764.

263 Remarks at the Presentation of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Awards. *May 19, 1965*

Mr. Macy, ladies and gentlemen:

I am sorry that you had to wait for this to come about. While it's been a long time this morning, I am sure that you have spent a good many hours reaching this point in life and you will understand.

There is one thing that I want you to know, and I want all of those in high authority in Government to know, and I want the country and the world to know, and that is if this administration has any bias in its promotion policies it is a bias in favor of the career service.

So those of you that have been selected as the 10 outstanding public servants, while you are welcomed here this morning, I think you are in very distinguished company when you are one of the winners of the National

Civil Service League's Career Service Award.

The high quality of ability and performance in the Government service was never needed more—and I can speak with the cool authority of even the last few days.

Responsibilities that have been placed upon the Government in these times affect the lives of all of our citizens, and affect the future of the entire free world. There is too much at stake for us to consider for a moment that a position of responsibility is to be parceled out either as a plum of patronage or as a reward for partisanship.

That is true of the members of my Cabinet. I have named only three Cabinet members that are new. All three of those men are somewhat career men in the public service. They have spent some time in public service. They were not selected because of their party, if they have a party. They were selected because of their dedication, because of their ability, because of their character, and because I think that they are the best equipped men that I can find.

That is going to be true of every person I select. The only thing I find wrong with the judgments of the people who selected the winners of the National Civil Service League's Career Service Award is that they apparently confined their judgment to stags. I just can't believe that the odds are 10 to nothing in favor of the men when it comes to making awards based on merit.

Now is this just men in civil service, or does it include both men and women? Where are the women? That is the point I want to make. I think we have a bias, and I think we have a prejudice, and I think that we are inclined sometimes to think because we weigh more, and because we are taller, and because our shoe sizes are bigger that that is representative of our intelligence, too, and our dedication, too.

I have not found that true in my service in the Federal Government of 35 years. And I am going to insist that Mr. Macy, and I would like to suggest to the Civil Service League, too, that we bear that in mind in making our selections.

I want these honors that we give in Government service, as far as the Government is concerned, to be based not on regions, not on religions, not on race, and not on sex. We must emphasize excellence.

On behalf of the Government and the American people, I want to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the skill and for the devotion that each of you 10 men have given your Government.

I want to ask Chairman Macy to introduce individually each of these winners. And I want to say to you that of the 200 major appointments that the President has made, not one single one—and most of the people I did not even know personally as friends before I named them—but not one single one has been named because of his religion, or his region, or his party—because I don't know of any instance where we even ask them what party they belong to—or as a reward, as a patronage plum, or partisanship.

We have tried to distribute them geographically. We have given some thought to that. We have tried to distribute them so that both sexes could participate, because we think that the balance has been in favor of the men. We have gone out and searched for peculiarly equipped women. We have tried to distribute them with career service in mind because I just believe that a person that has worked years, and years, and years for their Government is entitled to a promotion when a place is opened up.

I think more than half of my appointments have come from the career people.

Perhaps three-fourths of them have come from people who have spent a long time in Government service.

So, when you go back and talk to your associates you tell them that their name is coming up—quit watching that clock, quit worrying about what time they leave in the afternoon, quit being afraid to be imaginative and adventuresome and to give ideas.

The people that I reward, notwithstanding what some think, are the folks that come up with new programs and new ideas in something different, and even something that I don't agree with, because frequently they convince me that I am wrong.

So, you tell the career people that is what we want. Mr. Macy is looking over their shoulder and if he doesn't find them, you suggest them.

We need more, and better, and experienced, and qualified people for the Federal Government in the days ahead, and we are going to the career service to get them.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:10 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. His opening words referred to John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission.

The recipients of the awards of the National Civil Service League, a nongovernmental citizens organization, were: Alan L. Dean, Associate Administrator for Programs, Federal Aviation Agency; Richard M. Helms, Deputy Director, Central Intelligence Agency; George Jaszi, Director, Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; Homer E. Newell, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Leonard Niederlehner, Deputy General Counsel, Department of Defense; Carl H. Schwartz, Jr., Chief, Resources and Civil Works Division, Bureau of the Budget; Robert C. Strong, United States Ambassador to Iraq; Walter E. Washington, Executive Director, National Capital Housing Authority; Artemus E. Weatherbee, Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of the Treasury; and C. Tyler Wood, Mission Director, Agency for International Development.

264 Letter in Response to Report on the Second National Conference of Federal Executive Board Chairmen. *May* 19, 1965

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate your report on the recent Conference of Federal Executive Board Chairmen and Washington officials. From your comments I judge the Conference to be two days well spent in exploring ways to cut costs and in paving the way for the effective implementation of new programs.

I am gratified that the briefings by key Administration officials gave the participants deeper insights into the dimensions of the programs enacted by Congress in the fight against poverty, against discrimination, and against inadequate education. The opportunity for interagency cooperation and coordination was never greater—or more necessary.

There can be no letup in our War on Waste. The Federal executive must set the pace for the employees and supervisors in his organization. Not only must each manager search out new ways to improve operations, but managers must coordinate their efforts to eliminate duplication and provide greater efficiency.

These are matters of national urgency and of the highest priority. From past experience, and the note of high resolve on which the meeting ended, I look to the Federal Executive Boards for their full support in fa-

ciliating the implementation of new programs and for significant contributions for greater economy.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.]

NOTE: The report of John W. Macy, Jr., Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, on the second national conference of Federal Executive Board Chairmen, held in Washington May 3–4, was in the form of a 1-page letter to the President, also released.

In his letter Mr. Macy stated that the 12 Chairmen had met with top Washington officials from 31 departments and agencies having Federal Executive Board representation in the field. The conference objectives were, he stated, to brief them on programs of special Presidential interest, to review and evaluate progress, and to explore ways and means of improving cooperation and coordination.

"The sense of urgency you have about the Government serving all the people and the dimensions of new governmental programs were communicated by key officials of the Administration. Sargent Shriver gave an overview of the Economic Opportunity Act and W. Willard Wirtz presented the Labor Department's role for implementing the Economic Opportunity Act. Ramsey Clark covered Civil Rights and Francis Keppel briefed the group on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

"Kermit Gordon made a hard hitting presentation on management improvement and cost reduction. A joint GSA–BOB team presentation focused on decreasing costs through combined services for Federal agencies. Against this background, the conferees shared experiences and ideas on cooperative action that left no doubt about their commitment to the War on Waste."

265 Remarks Following a Meeting With Members of the Antarctic Policy Group. *May* 20, 1965

Ladies and gentlemen:

While you were having your briefing Secretary Cleveland and Mr. Haworth and the others briefed me on some of the material that I am going to discuss and some of the charts in the room. If you have the time and it is agreeable with them, at the conclusion of the brief statement that I will make, which will be available to you after the ceremony is over, I will ask them to review a part of this demonstration with you that I find very interesting.

There is much tension and discord in the world as we meet here this morning, and so it is particularly pleasing to me to have met with the Antarctic Policy Group a little earlier and to have heard their encouraging report of practical, peaceful cooperation among the nations of the earth.

Four years ago the Antarctica Treaty came into effect. Since then it has proved a most valuable tool of international agreement, and a most useful way of freeing Antarctica from destructive confrontations between nations.

Our objectives in Antarctica can be summarized in four very simple statements: We stand behind the Antarctica Treaty and will do everything in our power to insure that the Antarctica region will be a place of peace rather than a place of hostile international rivalries; we strongly favor international cooperation among the nations which are active in Antarctica; we support, with all of our resources, scientific research in Antarctica, further exploration and charting of Antarctica, the development of new methods of transport and logistics in that vast region, and the preservation of unique plant and animal life there. Finally, we earnestly hope that these great projects of peaceful cooperation in Antarctica will yield resources which every nation needs and every nation can use.

The world toward which we are all working is one in which the earth will yield up enough for every man in every country, a

world of peace in which the very deserts bloom and the polar ice is turned to the enrichment of man's life.

The actions of the Antarctic Policy Group are important steps toward achieving such a world and steps toward lasting peace among nations.

I am grateful for the effort of the group and I have asked them to remain with you for a few minutes after my departure to discuss their great work in more detail as they have discussed with me a few minutes ago.

I now present with great pleasure, the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Harlan Cleveland.

NOTE: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his opening remarks he referred to Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs and Chairman of the Antarctic Policy Group, and Leland J. Haworth, Director of the National Science Foundation and member of the Group.

266 Letter in Response to Report on U.S. Trade Relations With East European Countries and the Soviet Union. *May* 20, 1965

Dear Mr. Miller:

I wish to thank you and the other members of the Special Committee for the time, effort and careful thought you have devoted to preparing your excellent Report on U.S. Trade Relations with East European Countries and the Soviet Union. The Report provides a searching and balanced analysis of a complex and important subject. It will be of great help to me and to the Congress, and to all interested citizens, in making up our minds about how best to use peaceful trade to help build bridges between ourselves and the USSR and Eastern Europe.

I have asked appropriate members of the government to review the Report, and to recommend to me what steps we should take in the light of the Committee's recommendations.

I congratulate you on a difficult job well done. You have rendered a signal public service.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Mr. J. Irwin Miller, Chairman of the Board, Cummins Engine Company, Inc., Columbus, Indiana]

NOTE: The "Report to the President of the Special Committee on U.S. Trade Relations with East European Countries and the Soviet Union" is in the form of a letter to the President dated April 29 and signed by the members of the Committee. It was made public by the White House on May 6 (28 pp., processed).

On April 4 the President had announced the names of the 12 members of the Special Presidential Committee, with J. Irwin Miller designated as the Chairman.

267 Memorandum on "June Buying" by Federal Departments and Agencies. *May* 20, 1965

[Released May 20, 1965. Dated May 18, 1965]

Memorandum for the Cabinet and Heads of Agencies:

I am grateful for your cooperation, assistance and leadership in our determined and increasingly successful efforts to eliminate waste from our Federal programs, and to translate the experience, enterprise and initiative of Federal employees into effective

savings for the taxpayers.

In accomplishing what has thus far been achieved, many old and ill-considered habits have been responsibly re-examined and successfully challenged to the constructive benefit of more efficient management and operation throughout the Executive Branch. In this context, I want to raise with you the matter of end-of-year spending, commonly referred to as "June Buying."

When an agency speeds up spending in the last few weeks of the Fiscal Year, in the absence of clear and compelling reasons, the practice looks like an attempt to use up funds which otherwise would lapse. We cannot expect our employees to believe that cost reduction efforts are serious if they see evidence of opportunistic spending in the last days of the Fiscal Year. I see nothing at all wrong in returning unused appropriation balances to the Treasury. Last year, we turned back $805 million when the Fiscal Year ended and I hope that this practice may be the rule, rather than the exception.

I do not want "June Buying" to become a way of circumventing our cost reduction efforts. "June Buying" may be an ancient practice—but that does not justify it or excuse it. Accordingly, I hope that each of you will personally take whatever steps are necessary to insure that in your Department or agency—

—Orders for supplies, materials, and equipment are kept to the minimum needed to carry on essential, approved programs.

—Inventories are held to normal levels.

—New contracts for future services and advance payments to contractors and vendors are made only in accordance with established plans.

I regard each Department and Agency Head as responsible for maintaining a close personal watch to prevent unjustified or uneconomical purchasing at the end of the Fiscal Year—and I am sure that you will cooperate to the fullest.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: See also Item 311.

268 Statement by the President on Announcing the Youth Opportunity Campaign. *May* 22, 1965

NEXT MONTH, in June, when school is out, over 2 million American boys and girls—16 through 21 years old—will look for work and won't be able to find it.

Some of these 2 million will be looking only for temporary summer jobs. But getting those jobs may be the difference between being able to go back to school or not going back. I think it is good for America to put boys and girls to work in the summer when they really want to work—and bad for them when they are denied the chance.

Almost a million of these young Americans will be trying to find their places in life, trying to become independent, self-sufficient.

This situation is more serious this year than ever before.

—This is the year most of the "post-war baby crop" of the late 1940's is entering the labor force.

—Half of our unemployment next month will be in this 16 through 21 year old group.

Last month I asked the Vice President to chair a Cabinet Committee on Employment, consisting of Secretaries McNamara, Connor,

and Wirtz and NASA Administrator Webb. From their deliberations, recommendations have been made to me and I now am announcing a special Youth Opportunity Campaign.

We can, in my judgment, increase by at least half a million the work and training opportunities this summer for these boys and girls—in a way that is good for them and good business for all of us.

A. *The Federal Government's Role*

I am directing the Government departments and agencies to make every effort to find meaningful work or training opportunities this summer for one extra trainee for every 100 employees on their present payrolls.

—This is to be done, for the most part, in the field offices and installations around the country.

—These opportunities will be given, so far as this is practicable, to boys and girls through 21 who need them the most because of economic or educational disadvantages.

—There is a potential employment here of 25,000 trainees.

I am also directing a reallocation of Economic Opportunity Act funds to permit an extension of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program this summer to an additional 50,000 boys and girls.

—Programs covering more than this number have already been submitted by local government and private nonprofit organizations in all of the States.

I am asking the Governor of each of the 50 States, and the mayor of each city with a population of over 10,000, to consider whether a trainee employment program like the one we are working out for the Federal Government will be possible and practicable. One percent of the number of their employees would be 30,000.

B. *The Private Employer's Role*

I hope and believe that private employers will cooperate in this program.

—There are 620,000 firms in this country which employ from 10 to 100 workers. I hope that at least half of these firms will agree to take on one extra summer trainee.

—There are 60,000 larger plants, employing over 25 million people. If each of them will add one extra summer trainee for each 100 employees, this will mean another 250,000.

I hope other large organizations—labor unions, trade associations, churches, colleges—will make a similar effort. This could mean another 25,000 to 50,000 trainees.

This program will be worthwhile only if it means extra work-training opportunities, over and above those which would normally be offered. It would be worthless, or worse, if this program only replaced regular employment opportunities.

C. *Task Force Appointment*

I am asking the Vice President to chair a task force to work out the details of this program. This task force will include representatives of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Department of Labor, State and local governments, and business and labor organizations.

D. *Immediate Action Proposals*

In the meantime, and so this program can get started immediately, I am asking that these things be done:

1. That all private employers who are disposed to do so make their own arrangements immediately for taking on one or more extra trainees this summer.

If advice of this action, including the name of the trainee, is given by mail to the Secretary of Commerce, Youth Opportunity

Campaign Unit, Washington, D.C., it will be appropriately acknowledged.

2. That all other private employers and organizations who are willing to cooperate in this program so advise the nearest State employment office.

3. That all State employment offices be advised, through the U.S. Employment Service, to establish special youth opportunity registers for this special summer program.

4. That all boys and girls 16 through 21 who want to work this summer and who don't have jobs get in touch immediately with the nearest employment service office. If this is difficult, write to the Department of Labor, Youth Opportunity Campaign Unit, Washington, D.C.

It must be clear that we cannot and do not assure all boys and girls work this summer.

We will do the best we can.

In the depression of the 1930's we gave hundreds of thousands of boys and girls this kind of extra chance through the National Youth Administration. We acted then from the desperation born of national economic distress.

I ask that today, at the height of our prosperity, we act with equal magnificence.

A boy or girl who wants a chance to work and who is denied it costs this country what it cannot afford.

This is only one part of the broader attempt to assure full employment opportunity in America.

The 16-to-21-year-old group will represent, however, half of our unemployment next month.

This is a special problem resulting from the entry into the work force this year of so many of the "post-war baby crop." It demands special attention.

269 Memorandum on Announcing the Names of Recipients of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service. *May* 23, 1965

[Released May 23, 1965. Dated May 21, 1965]

Memorandum to Heads of Departments and Agencies:

It is my great pleasure to announce that the following officials of the career service have been selected as the 1965 recipients of the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service:

Howard C. Grieves, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Homer E. Newell, Associate Administrator for Space Science and Applications, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Frank B. Rowlett, Special Assistant to the Director, National Security Agency, Department of Defense.

Clyde A. Tolson, Associate Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

Philip H. Trezise, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State.

Each of these men has demonstrated in his field that extra measure of professional excellence needed to carry out effectively our many action programs in the people's service. The work of each has been distinguished by courage, vision and ingenuity—qualities that make for greatness in men who serve the

people. Collectively, they have made immense contributions to the Nation's well being and advancement.

I know you share my great pride and satisfaction in the accomplishments of these public servants which underscore for our fellow citizens how much excellence there is in the career ranks of the Federal service.

Government programs are advanced as much through people and their efforts as through the language of laws and Federal regulations. We must make certain that we express our appreciation to the outstanding individuals in positions at all levels of Government who supply the special creative ability, the extra productive effort, or the unusually superlative skill that is vitally needed to carry our Federal programs to the topmost heights of excellence.

I call on you to join in honoring these individuals who receive the highest Federal Award and to extend other appropriate recognition within your agency to employees, in positions both high and low, whose achievements merit special distinction.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

270 Remarks at the Presentation of the Small Businessman of the Year Award. *May* 24, 1965

Mr. Foley, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I suppose it is appropriate to the occasion to say that this opportunity to join in observing National Small Business Week is no small pleasure. Certainly, it is a great pleasure to be with the affable Administrator of the Small Business Administration, Mr. Gene Foley.

Until recently, Mr. Foley was known in Washington as the only executive in the Federal Government who had the motto "Think Small." Now, he has a new distinction which makes him the envy of all of his colleagues. On the nomination of his own secretaries, Mr. Foley has been chosen as "Boss of the Year." And Gene wanted to be sure that I thought small this morning.

So, as Small Businessman of the Year he has brought an outstanding young American who just happens to be from the State of Alaska. And I assure you, Gene, that point is not lost on this native of Texas.

In all seriousness, Administrator Foley, his staff, and the friends of small business in Congress can be proud of their record over the past year. Increased efficiency and decentralization have brought about savings of $1,800,000 annually.

Local development companies financed by SBA have created nearly 8,000 new jobs, and that is a record for this program. The Service Corps retired executives have brought together some 2,500 retired businessmen whose skills and knowledge are helping about 1,000 small businessmen each month. We hope to have the total up to 5,000 by the end of the year.

Most successful of all is SBA's small loan program, providing loans up to $15,000. In the past, there was never more than 2,500 such loans made in a year. This past year more than 6,000 small businesses have received such loans, meeting a very real credit need.

So, I am proud to note that in the past 8 months small business loans made by banks, and guaranteed by SBA, have soared 700 percent. Today, 3 out of 5 SBA loans have bank participation. Now this is a fine rec-

ord and it is an important record.

Small businesses constitute more than 95 percent of all of the businesses in this country. They employ 40 percent of our entire labor force. They provide a livelihood for more than 75 million American citizens.

Behind every small business that survives and succeeds, there is always at least one dedicated, determined, and untiring individual. Such a man is the small businessman that we have come here this morning to honor—Mr. Dominic Donatello of Anchorage, Alaska.

During World War II, Mr. Donatello served in Alaska, and returned there after his discharge to start his own small business in his somewhat larger family. The son of a laborer who came to this country from Italy, Mr. Donatello had one thing going for him, which may not be commonplace among small businessmen—he had a degree from MIT.

He started out parttime working in his basement making chlorine bleach. I don't know when he met Jack Valenti, but I guess when Jack was at Harvard.

Now, he has come along and built up a business as a manufacturer of cleaning products and animal feed, and I might note that he's been able to do something about Alaska's own balance of payments problem.

His firm is now exporting—as residents of the 49th State put it—to the 48.

In a new State, Mr. Donatello honors an old tradition. It is a proud privilege for us to ask him to come here with us this morning, and to honor him as the Nation's outstanding Small Businessman of the Year.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Eugene P. Foley, Administrator of the Small Business Administration. During his remarks he referred to Jack Valenti, Special Assistant to the President.

Dominic Donatello of Anchorage, Alaska, owner of Don Chemical Co., producers of soap, household and industrial cleaners, and animal food, was selected for the Small Businessman of the Year Award as "best exemplifying the imagination, initiative, independence and integrity characteristic of America's millions of small businessmen." The selection was made by the National Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration in cooperation with the National Council for Small Business Management Development, a nonprofit organization.

After working his way through the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with a degree in chemical engineering, Mr. Donatello started his business as a part-time operation, working alone at night and on weekends. After a period of 17 years, with the help of three loans from the Small Business Administration, he was able to expand to a modern plant with 50,000 square feet of floorspace and 7 employees.

271 Message to the Congress Transmitting Sixth Annual Report on Weather Modification. *May 24, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith for the consideration of the Congress the 6th Annual Report on Weather Modification (for Fiscal Year 1964) as submitted to me by the Director of the National Science Foundation.

The development of methods for altering weather and climate to the benefit of mankind is a subject of quickening interest in the Congress and the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States—as, indeed, it is to all of the human race. We recognize that achievement of such a capability would mean vast economic and social gains for human life on this earth. I believe it is both symptomatic and symbolic of the character of the American people that we are now engaged in first steps toward this

goal, not for any narrow national purpose but in the confidence that such benefits will be shared as a mutual blessing with all of our fellowmen.

We hope someday to acquire the knowledge permitting us to minimize the incidence and severity of hurricanes, tornadoes, and other violent storms and, also, to be able to improve the temperature and rainfall conditions in agricultural and industrial regions. This hope is not fanciful or unrealistic, but it would be misleading to suggest that such a day is near now.

The scientific and engineering obstacles that must be overcome rank in magnitude with those encountered in developing peaceful uses of nuclear power and compare with those now being encountered in our attempts to place a man on the moon. But weather modification is still several steps behind atomic energy and the exploration of space. These latter are essentially engineering problems—extremely complex of course, but in areas where the basic scientific laws are well understood. In contrast, the achievement of large scale purposeful weather modification depends upon scientific knowledge not yet acquired—knowledge about atmospheric phenomena ranging from the interactions of minute water droplets to the behavior of global air circulations. Furthermore, it is essential for us to investigate the manner in which man may at present be inadvertently changing weather and climate.

Substantial progress has been made, as this report reflects. But the pace has been slow. To advance the rate of progress, an effort of larger scope and direction is needed both in conducting basic research and in developing means to put the knowledge to work.

Over the past year, there have been positive actions which are reviewed in this report. These actions include the following:

1. Increased support for atmospheric research by a number of Federal Agencies, including the National Science Foundation, U.S. Weather Bureau, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Defense.

2. Establishment of a special commission on weather modification by the National Science Foundation charged with assessing the anticipated benefits to be gained from weather modification efforts; the general paths which research and development should take; the support required; and the legal, social, and political problems that will be encountered if weather modification techniques are more broadly applied.

3. Greater emphasis on the graduate research and education of promising students who will be involved in atmospheric research.

4. Strengthened cooperation among Federal Agencies through the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

5. Stepped up international cooperation in support of weather activities because it is clear that large scale weather or climate control schemes cannot be contained within national boundaries.

6. It is particularly noteworthy—and welcome—that more activity has been initiated by Committees of both Houses of Congress looking carefully into weather modification activities in the light of increased Federal investment in field tests and backup basic research, and in response to increasing interest in moving quickly toward application of our knowledge and capabilities.

If the day is distant and dim when the benefits of weather modification will become real, tangible and universally enjoyed, it is no longer possible for any to argue justifiably

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that such a day is beyond the reach of man at all. Our knowledge must be enlarged and perfected, far beyond its present limits. But we can—and we do—believe that eventually these efforts underway now will succeed. That success will inure to the credit of the interest, initiative and understanding of the Congress in offering encouragement and support to this worthy and important research.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

The White House
May 24, 1965

NOTE: The report, entitled "Weather Modification," was published by the Government Printing Office (68 pp.).

272 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill To Carry Out U.S. Obligations Under the International Coffee Agreement. *May* 24, 1965

I HAVE signed into law S. 701, an act to carry out the obligations of the United States under the International Coffee Agreement. Pursuant to section 8 of the act, I have made and have had transmitted to the Congress on the basis of the facts, technical analysis, and counsel available to me the determination that the act will not result in an unwarranted increase in coffee prices to United States consumers.

The United States is now in a position to do its full part in making the International Coffee Agreement an effective instrument for stabilizing the world coffee market in the interests of both consumers and producers.

Coffee dominates the economy of Latin America and many countries in Africa and Asia as well. More than 20 million persons depend directly on coffee for their livelihood. The hopes of these countries and these people for economic and social progress are tied to coffee. A weak and disorderly coffee market is of deep concern to them and to us.

The United States helped to develop the International Coffee Agreement, as we promised we would when the Alliance for Progress was launched. It is the purpose of the agreement to keep coffee prices on an even keel both to protect our consumers and to enable the countries so dependent on coffee for their well-being to have stable earnings that grow as consumption grows.

It is important that the coffee agreement achieve its purpose. We will use the authority granted in this act to help assure that this purpose is achieved.

NOTE: As enacted, the bill (S. 701) is Public Law 89–23 (79 Stat. 112). It was approved by the President on May 22, 1965.

The International Coffee Agreement was signed for the United States on September 28, 1962 (see Public Papers of the Presidents, John F. Kennedy, 1962, Item 418). It entered into force on December 27, 1963. The text of the agreement (TIAS 5505) is printed in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements (14 UST 1911).

273 Letter to Adlai Stevenson Approving Appointments to the Board of Trustees, Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. *May* 24, 1965

Dear Adlai:

It gives me great personal pleasure to approve for reappointment to the Board of Trustees of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, your recommendations of the following distinguished persons: Miss Marian Anderson, Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Benjamin, William Benton, Jacob Blaustein, Chester Bowles, Ralph J. Bunche, Henry Crown, Richardson Dilworth, David Dubinsky, Abraham Feinberg, Myer Feldman, Mrs. Marshall Field and Arnold M. Grant for terms of six years expiring on April 23, 1971. I am also pleased to approve the appointment to the Board of Trustees of Mrs. Robert E. Kintner, for a term of six years to expire on April 23, 1971.

Please extend my warmest wishes to all the Trustees. The work you are doing in conjunction with this most worthwhile Foundation should help future generations appreciate more deeply the enormous contribution this great lady made to our Nation and to the world.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

[Honorable Adlai Stevenson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, Empire State Building, New York, New York]

274 Statement by the President on Cost Reduction by the Government During the First Three Months of 1965. *May* 24, 1965

THIS IS the sixth time in the last year and a half that agency heads have reported to me on their efforts to reduce costs and improve operations. Some people have said that we have skimmed off the cream and that further savings will be harder to get. I think this quarter's results show just the opposite. They are most impressive. I am particularly pleased to note that we are beginning to strike pay dirt in savings that result from improvements in program accomplishment. Up to now most of our savings have come from better administration: this quarter $141 million of the savings—more than half—result from improvements in the way in which agencies go about meeting their objectives. The potential for further savings in this area is very great.

NOTE: The statement was part of a White House release making public the President's announcement that the cost reduction actions of Federal civilian agencies during January, February, and March would result in savings of $217 million in fiscal year 1965. This, with previously reported savings of $289 million for earlier quarters, the release stated, would bring the total for the first three quarters of the fiscal year to more than $500 million. The release noted that these savings were in addition to those in the Department of Defense resulting from Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara's cost reduction program, estimated to be $2.5 billion in fiscal year 1965 and $4.1 billion in fiscal year 1966.

In announcing the third quarter results, the release also stated, the President cited several examples which illustrated the broad range of agency cost reduction efforts, as follows:

—Through negotiations conducted by the Rural Electrification Administration of the Department of Agriculture, a newly formed electric cooperative was able to secure 5-year contracts to provide wholesale power at favorable rates from a private utility company. This made a $15 million REA loan un-

necessary with no loss to REA program objectives.

—The Atomic Energy Commission found it necessary to make an aerial survey of one of its plants. AEC and the Army were able to work out an arrangement whereby the survey could be made by a military helicopter during a routine training flight. This saved $1,050.

—By suggesting modifications in highway plans submitted by States in connection with the Federal aid highway program, the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Commerce was able to reduce the costs of current road building projects by $28,900,000 without sacrificing prescribed standards of quality.

—The Post Office Department developed and distributed to all first-class offices a vacuum cleaning tool that will reduce by 75 percent the time spent in cleaning pigeonhole cases used by clerks to sort mail. Savings will be $80,000 in FY 1965 and $250,000 per year thereafter.

—By using seismic equipment in place of earth augers, the Tennessee Valley Authority has reduced the cost of determining depth to rock at potential dam sites by 75 percent. This will save $10,000 a year.

—The Atomic Energy Commission has worked out an arrangement whereby expensive equipment—such as machine tools, radar tracking devices, armor plate, trucks, trailers, and cranes—can be transferred among field offices, contractors, and other Federal agencies. Savings of $1,436,000 will result through decreased equipment purchases.

275 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House on the Federal Water Resources Research Program. *May 25, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

Even before there was a United States, people of this land were using and developing its water resources. Over the years the nature of the problems has changed and the size and scope of the solutions has increased but our technology has kept abreast of the needs.

Today far greater demands are pressing upon both our water resources and the technology required to meet our varied water needs. Our streams and groundwater resources must meet the needs of nearly 200 million people for food, fiber and industrial processing. At the same time we have expected our streams to carry off the waste products of our homes, industries and farms. We must also protect our people from damaging floods such as those which have recently occurred along the upper Mississippi River.

A projection of our population growth over the next few decades could lead to the conclusion that very serious water shortages might be expected over much of the nation in the not far distant future. Pollution has already caused serious problems in many of our streams and lakes, and, with a growing population, pollution problems could extend to almost all of our water sources.

Such predictions must not come true. Our scientists and engineers will find solutions to meet these problems as they develop, if we maintain a continuing and effective research program. Earlier this year, I transmitted to you legislation expanding and extending one aspect of the water research program—desalting. Today I am pleased to transmit a report summarizing the Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1966 prepared by the Committee on Water Resources Research of the Federal Council for Science and Technology.

The program is not large but it is vital. The total proposed expenditure for the 1966 Fiscal Year is only $101 million, less than one percent of the total national expenditure on water supply, water control and waste treatment. But the Committee is at work on the preparation of a long range

research program of incalculable importance to our future. I am asking the Chairman of the Federal Council to press forward on the development of this plan.

We must be sure that our research effort is adequate to guarantee sufficient water for all our future needs. On this there can be no compromise. We must, also, strive through research to find a better basis for minimizing the damaging effects of water and to preserve and protect the natural beauty of our streams and lakes for the health and enjoyment of all our people.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report "Federal Water Resources Research Program for Fiscal Year 1966" is dated February 1965 (Government Printing Office, 10 pp.).

For the President's letter transmitting proposed legislation on the water desalting research program, see Item 143.

276 Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Authorizing a New Embassy in Saigon. *May* 25, 1965

EIGHT WEEKS ago a terrorist explosion outside our embassy in Saigon killed two Americans and 19 Vietnamese, wounded 156 persons and did serious damage to the embassy building as well as to nearby structures.

This outrage showed the ruthless nature of the Communist Viet Cong. It underlined the need for improved security for our people who are working under such difficult conditions in South Viet-Nam.

On April 1, I requested authorization from the Congress for a $1 million appropriation for a new embassy chancery at a location which would provide greater security for the Americans working there. It would also remind all concerned that we shall remain in Viet-Nam as long as we need to be. The House with dispatch and energy approved the authorization with a vote of 378 to 0 on April 5. The Senate moved to concur by a voice vote.

I signed this bill with increased heart for the future.

This is another example of the united support of the Congress and the country in what we are trying to do in that beleaguered part of the world. When our fleet was callously attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Congress rose to the challenge. On August 10, House Joint Resolution 1145 was presented declaring this Nation's firm and unyielding resolve to stand against aggression and subversion. That resolution passed the Congress 504 to 2.

Once again in May, the Congress spoke in a clear voice of unity when it approved the $700 million supplemental appropriations bill for Viet-Nam. On May 5 the House passed it 408 to 7. On May 6 the Senate with equal quickness approved by a vote of 88 to 3.

Now, with the Congress again expressing itself, we will begin a new embassy building in Saigon. It will be a visible symbol of our resolve to stand by the side of the Vietnamese people as they defend themselves against terror and aggression. We will not desert them or fail them.

NOTE: The bill providing funds for the construction of a new chancery at Saigon was approved by the President on May 21, 1965 (Public Law 89–22, 79 Stat. 112).

277 Remarks to the Delegates to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty. *May 25, 1965*

Mr. Rockefeller, Members of Congress, participants and observers of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty:

First, before I begin my prepared remarks, I want to thank the four outstanding panelists who made these reports. I was inspired by their words and by their plans. I will comment on them a little bit later, but I want to present to you one of our greatest Americans, and a person who is my strong right arm in all of my endeavors from natural beauty to Viet-Nam, the Vice President, Mr. Hubert Humphrey.

Today I worked and thought about problems in Viet-Nam and the Dominican Republic.

I had to consider decisions which might affect the security of this country, the lives of Americans, and the destiny of other nations. Yet this may be the most important thing that I have done and am doing today, and I am confident that this is the most important group that I will see. For this is part of what all the rest is for.

We have increased the wealth of our Nation and the prosperity of our people. Yet we did not do this simply to swell our bank deposits, or to raise our gross national product. The purpose of this Nation cannot be listed in the ledger of accounts. It is to enrich the quality of people's lives—to produce the great men and women which are the measure of a Great Society.

And that is what you have been here trying to do.

We have also built the most powerful defense in the world, and that power is now on guard in the Caribbean and in southeast Asia, and in a dozen other quieter places. But we did not forge this shield for freedom simply to be safe and secure, or free from risk or sacrifice. We built it to liberate our energies for a society where each person could use all of his full powers—a civilization for the flowering of man. And this, too, is what you are trying to do.

Crisis and conflict command the headlines. But it is your work that will shape the future.

For natural beauty is not a luxury for the satisfied. It is not a pleasant frill or a superficial enjoyment. Natural beauty, as you and I conceive it, is the world that we live in. It is the environment in which we were born, and grow to maturity, and live our lives.

It is more than a rich source of pleasure and recreation. It shapes our values. It molds our attitudes. It feeds our spirit, and it helps to make us the kind of men and women that we finally become. And the kind of men that we finally become in turn makes this great Nation.

The importance of natural beauty cannot be easily measured. It cannot be coded for computers or calculated by economists. But it is proved beyond doubt by the history of the race and the experience of our own lives.

The force of natural beauty—its meaning to the life of man—infuses art and culture throughout the Western civilization. Each generation from the beginning has drawn from it strength and meaning and even truth. And nowhere has it played a greater role than here in our beloved America.

At first there seemed no end to the limitless wonder of the land. And then, the country grew. There came a time of greed and ignorance and ruthless exploitation.

Far-sighted leaders, from Theodore Roosevelt to John Kennedy, acted to halt decay and tried to preserve our natural splendor.

Last year I signed more than 30 important conservation bills into public laws—the

greatest record of conservation since the Republic was born. But this accomplishment was only the beginning. This year I have sent to the Congress already, new bills—bills to protect our great wild rivers, bills to create new parks, bills to provide funds for areas of recreation and pleasure throughout our metropolitan areas. I predict here this afternoon, that 1965 will set new records in conservation in America.

Now these are important measures for our people, but most of them are expansions of the classic role of conservation.

Today, natural beauty has new enemies and we need new weapons to fight those enemies. They are the products of the modern world. In many ways they are the dark side of the bright achievements which have helped us to grow and to prosper and to improve our welfare.

The technology which has given us everything from the computer to the teleprompter, has created a hundred sources of blight. Poisons and chemicals pollute our air and our water. Automobiles litter our countryside. These and other waste products of progress are among the deadliest enemies that natural beauty has ever known.

Urbanization is another modern threat. More and more our people crowd into the cities, cutting themselves off from nature. Cities themselves then grow and spread, often devastating the countryside. And in every corner of the land the Nation builds and builds and builds: highways and restaurants, factories and neon signs. And far too often we finish the marvels of progress, only to find that we have diminished the life of man.

This is not the consequence of the deliberate depredations of a few. Rather it is the result of uncontrolled growth and building; uninformed by the need to protect nature, unchecked by the citizens whose world is really being blighted.

This is why I have called for a new conservation: to restore as well as to protect, to bring beauty to the cities as well as to keep it in the countryside, to handle the waste products of technology as well as the waste of natural resources.

And there is something more, too. I believe in and I have fought all my life for more national parks and rivers, and forests and wilderness. But beauty cannot be a remote and just an occasional pleasure. We must bring it into the daily lives of all our people. Children, in the midst of cities, must know it as they grow. Adults, in the midst of work, must find it near their sight. All of us, in the midst of increasing leisure, must draw sustaining strength from its presence.

All this must be true if we are to ever really have a Great Society.

And none of it is going to be easy. The Federal Government, as long as I head it, will do its part.

But it will also require a most active concern and a practical program in every State capitol and in every city hall of this country. And in that connection, Mrs. Johnson told me, just as we entered the room, that three or four Governors were already following the example you have set here in calling State conferences on natural beauty where they will spend 2 days reviewing and evaluating and analyzing the problems at the State level, truly exercising their much boasted right of State's rights.

I am going to be disappointed if there is a single person in this room, representing a single State, that returns to that State and doesn't communicate with their Governor and see that not just three or four States follow this example, but all 50 of them have

State conferences on natural beauty.

I think it is going to demand that all of our private citizens be constantly alert to stimulate, to inspire, and to stem new danger to beauty. For it is the quality of our lives that is really at stake.

All of this, at every level, has been begun by this conference. And this is not just the first White House Conference on Natural Beauty; it is one of the largest and I think the most impressive conferences that we have ever held. Experts, officials, and concerned citizens—in every field—from each of the States have come to Washington to try to help us make this a better and a more beautiful land.

I know for many of you it was not easy to attend. Most of you are busy people with much to do. But there is nothing that is more important. For you are helping to provide an enriching environment for almost 200 million Americans. You are working to extend the national heritage of beauty to successive generations of Americans. And you are laying one of the great cornerstones for the Great Society.

I have received reports on your progress from my staff. I have heard many observers, including my wife, say that your deliberations have been marked by expert knowledge, by a zeal for our cause, and an awareness of the demands of practical progress. The reports that I have just listened to, which I realize cover just a few of the highlights, reflect the impressive nature of your achievement.

I intend to make full use of all of your work and I hope that local government officials, as well as the Governors themselves in every State in the Union, will do the same. All America is deeply in the debt of that selfless patriot, Laurance Rockefeller, for the job that he has done.

Someone asked me the other day about how I liked to live in the White House, and they told me it was off the record. And I said, "Well, we do have our problems. We wake up early in the morning when the planes are coming back from the raids. We go to work and we come to a late lunch and, if we are lucky, we get a little nap after a bowl of soup, and get refreshed for the next part of that day from 4 until 12. But sometimes I am interrupted in that nap by Lady Bird and Laurance Rockefeller, and about 80 others in the next room, talking about flowers, roadsides, and so forth."

This afternoon, after a particularly hectic day yesterday and after a late lunch, I went in about 4:15 to get my afternoon nap in preparation for a day that will carry me up to midnight, and I dozed off to sleep immediately after I put my head on the pillow. And sometime or other I waked up and I could hear a little soft music in the background and a lot of conversation. And I said, "My! am I dreaming? Is Laurance Rockefeller back in town again?" I got up and went out and pulled the curtain and peeped behind it and looked, and there was not only Laurance Rockefeller and Lady Bird and the 60 that started out with them, but a thousand more that had joined them!

Now, what are we going to do about all this, here in the Federal Government? Well, first, after I review all your reports, I am going to send them to the members of my staff and to all the members of the Cabinet. They are going to be instructed to review all of your recommendations for Federal action. As many as feasible are going to be included in my next State of the Union Message and my next legislative program to the Congress.

I hope that you won't keep this conference and its achievements and its hopes and its dreams and its plans a secret from those Members of Congress from your State.

In this hour of our national history I am proud to report to you that I doubt that we have ever had groups working more together, with more of them with their shoulder to the wheel—the captains of industry, the managers of business, the holders of stock, the laborers and the workers in the mills and the mines. The women have come out of the kitchen and have gone out among us to lead the more modest ones. The minority groups, all of them, through their Congress are working to give us the greatest legislative program that this country has ever written.

There is less hate, there is less bigotry, there is less prejudice, there is less jealousy, there is less partisanship in your Congress among your Members of the House and Senate than any time that I know of in the 35 years that I have been here.

So for natural beauty, our next State of the Union Message to the Congress will contain our recommendations that require legislation and I will immediately give careful consideration to any that require immediate executive action and that can be taken without legislation.

Second, all recommendations for State and local action will be sent to the Governors of the States, and the mayors and the town officials across the country. Wherever further information is needed I will send a personal representative to explain your proposals as well as the Federal program.

In addition, I intend to call for a series of regional and local conferences to discuss specific ways to ensure natural beauty in each section of this country. And the members of the Cabinet and the authorities in this field will be available for those conferences and I have already said to the members of the Cabinet that this is required reading.

Third, all the recommendations calling for citizen action and public education will go to the local governments and the private groups in every State. In the Federal Government itself, I will set up a special unit for citizen education to help inform people how they can best combat blight and decay in their own neighborhoods, and I hope that every Governor in every State will do the same.

In this way I think we can keep the fruits of this enormous effort, that Mr. Rockefeller has provided the leadership for, from being dissipated. We can truly translate your work into action and action into pleasure and sustenance for every American.

I know you will be glad to hear that we have not even waited for the end of this conference to take important action, based in part on your discussions in several fields.

At two Cabinet meetings I have asked each Secretary to give high priority to making sure all our programs advance the natural beauty of America. I have asked for a progress report this month. I can inform you that in response to this request your Government has taken hundreds of important steps already—large and small—to increase natural beauty. We still have a long way to go, but I am determined that this Government in all of its activities shall be a model and a pacesetter for the entire Nation. Every public building that is built will be built under a natural beauty microscope.

In addition, tomorrow I will send to the Congress four new bills to help make our Nation's highways sources of pleasure and sources of recreation. Two of these bills will require the use of some of our highway funds for landscaping, beautification, scenic roads, and recreation along our roads system.

This is not a use of highway funds for an alien purpose. It is a recognition that a highway is more than a ribbon of concrete. It is a way for people to travel, and it should serve all their human needs.

Its purpose is not just to get people from one place to another. Its purpose is to enrich the journey. I hope, if you have an opportunity, that you will tell your Congressmen and Senators of your interests.

The other two bills that we are sending will eliminate outdoor advertising signs and junkyards from the sight of the interstate and primary highway system—except in those areas of commercial and industrial use. Advertising has a vital place in our economy, and junkyards are a product of the inability of technology in the 20th century to dispose of old cars. But these old cars must not be allowed to scar the traveler's view of nature.

I thought that you would be glad to know that we have not been idle while you had been working.

I wish you could all know how wonderful it makes me feel to be able to come here and spend a few moments with you. Even the elements made their contribution to the natural beauty of the White House lawn, and the trees, and the flowers, this afternoon.

So much of a President's time is devoted to protecting the Nation, and to putting down danger and to preventing destruction. These are necessary things and your President must do them for you.

Yet, my real ambition is to help our people build, and that is really what you have been doing these days. You don't know how it lifts my heart to be able to join you here this afternoon and to feel that I am sharing in your task.

I remember when I was a very young man—a boy that walked through the sand, hot sand, up to see my grandfather—a child of 5 or 6. I would cross the dusty field and walk along the banks of the river.

My granddaddy would ask me questions. He would say: How many ponies do you have? How many chickens do you have? How many cows are down there at your little place? Tell me about the state of the crops; when are you going to start picking your cotton?

I would stand there and wiggle my toes in the sand with my finger in my month. And if I knew the answers and answered all of his questions correctly, grandpa would take me in and open a black mahogany desk he had and reach in and get an apple. And I would walk satisfied, and quite proudly, back across the fields along the banks of the river. If I failed, the walk seemed endless—if I hadn't known the answers.

And those hills, and those fields, and that river were the only world that I really had in those years. So I did not know how much more beautiful it was than that of many other boys, for I could imagine nothing else from sky to sky. Yet the sight and the feel of that country somehow or other burned itself into my mind.

We were not a wealthy family, but this was my rich inheritance. All my life I have drawn strength, and something more, from those Texas hills. Sometimes, in the highest councils of the Nation, in this house, I sit back and I can almost feel that rough, unyielding, sticky clay soil between my toes, and it stirs memories that often give me comfort and sometimes give me a pretty firm purpose.

But not all the boys in America had the privilege to grow up in a wide and open country. We can give them something, and we are going to. We can let each of them feel a little of what the first settlers must have felt, as they stood unbelieving before the endless majesty of our great land. Thus, they, too, will reach for the wonders of our future, reinforced by the treasured values of our past.

I have one thought here that I overlooked. I don't know whether you think that is true

or not, in light of how long I have talked, but we have 24 million acres in our National Park Service. I asked a young friend of mine to go out and ask Bob McNamara how many acres we declared surplus this year from our military establishments. Our military establishments now consume about half of our Federal budget. He tells me that we will make available, from the Office of Defense, 1,200,000 extra acres of land this year.

So, that is one-twentieth—one-twentieth of the acreage we accumulated since this country was born in national parks. One-twentieth of it will be made available this year in substantial blocks. First priority is the State and local governments, the park services, the park systems, the recreation bodies.

In the State of California, a camp available there has more than 20,000 acres of land. An Air Force base in one of our Southern States has more than 5,500 acres of land. An Air Force base in one of the smallest Western States has more than 7,500 acres of land.

I have asked the Secretary of Defense to work very closely with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to be sure that, before we put this land on the auction block, that the servants and representatives of the people themselves will have a chance to look at it and evaluate it, and see how it can be used in our public system for recreation and natural beauty down through the years.

Now, you men will forget a lot of things that were said here today, and you will go back home and talk big about what you did. I don't know really how much will come out of it, and I am going to leave what you men do up to Lady Bird.

But you women, when you start out after something, you don't ever give up. I want you to remember one thing I say, if you don't remember anything else, that we ought to be very careful to see that every single acre of this land that can be used, that now we have public title to, is turned over to the National system, or the State system, or the local system, or some public system, so that it is maintained for our children, and our children's children.

I want you women to get in touch with your Congressmen, and with your Governor, and with you mayor, and with the rest of the people, and get that job done for me.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:12 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his opening words he referred to Laurance S. Rockefeller, Chairman of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

During his remarks he referred to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman.

The four panelists who presented reports to the President were State Senator Fred Farr of California who reported on highways, Edmund Bacon, Executive Director, Philadelphia Planning Commission, who reported on cities, William H. Whyte, American Conservation Association in New York, who reported on the countryside, and Mrs. Arthur Whittemore, League of Women Voters, who reported on ways and means.

See also Items 54, 576.

278 Statement by the President Following Passage by the Senate of the Voting Rights Bill. *May 26, 1965*

THE PASSAGE today by the Senate of the voting rights bill I recommended to the Congress on March 15 is triumphant evidence of this Nation's resolve that every citizen must and shall be able to march to a polling place and vote without fear or preju-

dice or obstruction. By a vote of 77 to 19, the Senate has spoken clearly and firmly.

On behalf of a heartened Nation, I express my appreciation to the Senate leadership, and those who supported them.

NOTE: For the President's March 15 message to the Congress on the right to vote, see Item 108.

279 Letter to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House Transmitting Bills To Improve Highway Beauty. *May 26, 1965*

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting four draft bills designed to help make our Nation's roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty.

Today's new conservation must shift from the classic role of protecting threatened nature. It must restore beauty where it has already been destroyed. It must deal with the dangers which urbanization and growth and technology offer to the world we live in. It must make an effort to put beauty within reach of those who live in our cities, and make it part of the daily life of every American. For its concern is with restoring and enhancing the entire relationship between man and the natural world which is the source of so many treasured human values.

To do this will require imagination and new approaches to old problems. It means we must transform those activities which menace nature into instruments for the enjoyment of beauty. No modern work offers greater promise and opportunity in this regard than the highways of our nation.

The automobile is a central feature of American life. It takes people to and from work. It is used for travel to friends and relatives. It carries us to places of recreation and beauty. It helps to expand the horizons of our daily life; and the "Sunday drive" has become an American institution.

Therefore by acting to bring beauty to our roads, by making nature and recreation easily accessible, our highway system can become immensely more valuable in serving the needs of the American people.

The Federal-aid highway system is one of the great achievements of this nation. It is knitting together the communities of this nation with an ever-increasing flow of commerce, goods and people. In a nation of continental size, transportation is essential to the growth and prosperity of the national economy.

But that economy, and the roads that serve it, are not ends in themselves. They are meant to serve the real needs of the people of this country. And those needs include the opportunity to touch nature and see beauty, as well as rising income and swifter travel.

Therefore we must make sure that the massive resources we now devote to roads also serve to improve and broaden the quality of American life.

Moreover beauty has an economic aspect. Roads which are highways to pleasure will encourage travel. Increased travel in many areas will mean new opportunities for tourism and for investment.

These bills reflect what I believe to be the human priorities of American society.

First, I recommend legislation to strengthen control of outdoor advertising.

In 1958 Congress authorized a bonus payment to states which agreed to regulate outdoor advertising along the Interstate

Highway System. Only 20 states have entered into agreements under this voluntary program and only eight states have actually become eligible for such payments. The conclusion is clear. The voluntary program has failed to control outdoor advertising.

Therefore I recommend that States—as a condition of receiving Federal-aid highway grants after January 1, 1968—institute control over outdoor advertising along those sections of the Interstate and primary systems not zoned or used predominantly for commercial or industrial purposes. In general such controls would require that no advertising signs be erected in areas within 1,000 feet of the pavement and visible to the passing motorist. Existing signs would have to be removed by July 1, 1970.

Advertising plays an important and valuable role in the life of America. Its contribution to our standard of living is great. But it is neither in the interests of the advertising industry, or the Nation, to permit a further decrease of our dwindling natural beauty.

Second, I propose controls over junkyards. I recommend that as a condition of receiving Federal-aid, States must exercise control along the entire Interstate and primary systems. No new junkyards could be established within 1,000 feet of the pavement and visible to the motorist. Existing junkyards would have to be effectively screened or removed by July 1, 1970.

We must recognize, both in the case of junkyards and outdoor advertising, that some states may lack adequate police powers for control. Where this is the case the Federal government would be authorized to pay its share of the cost of purchase or condemnation.

Third, I propose to broaden existing authority to use Federal-aid funds—on a matching basis—for the cost of landscape and roadside development. Under this authority rest and recreation areas can be acquired and developed for use by the traveling public.

For some years states have been permitted, by a related statutory provision, to use three percent of their Federal-aid funds *without matching* to acquire land alongside highways and make that land a source of scenic beauty. In all these years this authority was never used. Not until 1965, in three instances, was application made. Here is another case where a voluntary program was not sufficient to carry out the intent of Congress. Therefore, I propose that States be required to use this three percent for natural beauty.

Fourth, I propose that each state use one-third of the Federal aid it now receives for secondary roads to (a) construct scenic roads, (b) construct roads leading to scenic and recreational areas, and (c) provide for landscape and roadside developments along Federal-aid highways.

This proposal will add immensely to the value of our highway system. It will provide access to lakes and forests, picnic and historical areas, beaches and mountain trails. It will provide places to stop and enjoy the view, or to picnic. In so doing it will add an entirely new dimension of pleasure and recreation and spiritual satisfaction to the existing goals of our road program. Thus the roads themselves will become more important to our society, and more useful to the people of our country.

Earlier this year I said: "For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed . . . . which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants."

These bills are evidence of our determination not to be such a neglectful generation. Their passage will ensure this Congress the

gratitude of future generations of Americans who will be allowed to enjoy the same gifts of nature which are our heritage.

Next fiscal year we will spend an estimated $3.9 billion on Federal-aid highways. This is an investment in the future of America. Surely that future will include the wonders of the natural world, as well as the growth of the world which man has made. We must invest in both these futures if we are to conquer the challenges of the modern world while protecting the values of our past.

Sincerely,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: This is the text of identical letters addressed to the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, President of the Senate, and to the Honorable John W. McCormack, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The text of the draft bills is printed in House Document 191 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

A bill providing for scenic development and roadside beautification of the Federal-aid highway systems was approved by the President on October 22 (see Item 576).

280 Remarks at a Military Reception on the White House Lawn. *May 26, 1965*

Ladies and gentlemen:

With Secretary McNamara present here today, I don't want to set a bad precedent on cost reduction, so Lady Bird and I are trying to finish this party before we have to turn on the lights. But we did want all of you to know how very proud we are to have you here with your wives and your husbands.

Our pride is shared by all your countrymen. Almost 4 million men and women guard the ramparts for peace, and peace is their mission.

This country is blessed to have, in the military, men and women that are so devoted, so selfless, and yet, at the same time, so firmly committed to peace, and to upholding at all times our democratic institutions. So I want to say to each of you, and through you to the men of the Defense Department wherever they are, that I don't think that your Department has ever had abler leadership, finer management, better trained or better equipped men than it has today. All of you should know that you're a great strength for freedom, and free men wherever they breathe are deeply in your debt.

A friend of mine, observing some of my problems, recently sent me for my desk a quotation from a Roman consul back in 168 B.C. I can't read all of it to you but I would like to give you a line or two from it. It reads:

"I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice. On the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment."

Then this Roman consul went on to say that if any did want to advise him:

"Let him come with me into Macedonia and he shall be furnished with a ship, and a horse, and a tent, and even his traveling charges shall be defrayed. But," he said, "if he thinks this is too much trouble and prefers the repose of city life to the toils of war, let him not on land assume the office of pilot."

I know that all of you in the services have made and are willing to make sacrifices wherever and whenever you are asked to make them. So I would like to present this quotation, as an expression of appreciation

to every man in the service of his country, civilian and military, to a man who exemplifies the best in all of you, a man who is courageous but compassionate, a man who respects our civil institutions and yet always honors to the fullest his military duty, a man that I welcome to the role of assuming the office of pilot—General Johnson.

NOTE: The President spoke at 8 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. During his remarks he referred to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Chief of Staff, United States Army.

281 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 3 of 1965: Locomotive Inspection. *May 27, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganization of the locomotive inspection activities of certain personnel employed by or attached to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I have stressed that we must reorganize and modernize the Government's organization structure in order to focus responsibilities, increase efficiency, and meet present day needs more effectively. The reorganization plan, which accords with recommendations made to me by the Interstate Commerce Commission, supports these objectives. It will make possible necessary changes in the organization and administration of the Commission's railroad safety operations.

The Commission's ability to organize and carry out most effectively its responsibilities for railroad safety is now severely limited by certain anachronistic provisions of the locomotive inspection statutes. These provisions go back to an earlier period before steam locomotives were replaced almost completely by diesel engines. At that time locomotive boilers were temperamental and dangerous and special measures were required to enforce adequate safety standards. Present law specifies in detail the method of appointing locomotive inspectors, the functions to be performed by them, and the organization structure for administering inspection activities. While these provisions may have been suited to conditions 50 years ago, they are clearly inappropriate today.

Progress in railroad technology has not eliminated the need for locomotive inspection. Locomotive inspection is still essential for the safety of employees, passengers and cargo. The Interstate Commerce Commission, however, properly should not be held to account for the performance of this important function as long as it lacks authority to make those changes in organization and operations which it deems necessary to meet current safety needs and to promote maximum economy and efficiency. The primary purpose of the accompanying reorganization plan is to terminate outdated arrangements which now stand in the way of the most effective management of the Commission's railroad safety program.

Organizational flexibility is at present restricted by the statutory requirement that there be 50 locomotive inspection districts and at least one inspector for each such district. The number of inspectors and districts cannot be adjusted to accommodate to changes in workload or other relevant factors.

Locomotive inspection is rigidly separated from related railroad safety activities performed under the Interstate Commerce Commission. The locomotive inspection statutes restrict inspectors of locomotives to

the inspection of locomotives only and prevent the inspection of locomotives (except brakes and safety appliances) by other Commission railroad safety personnel. Thus, the Commission is prevented from making the most effective utilization of its total staff of locomotive and train inspectors. In order to eliminate the present uneconomical duplicate visits to railroad yards and otherwise to promote the most economical and effective administration of its railroad safety responsibilities, the Commission should have the authority to assign staff to duties for which they may be qualified by training and experience. The reorganization plan will make this possible.

Organizational flexibility is hampered further by the provision for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of a director and two assistant directors of locomotive inspection. Originally, these officials were to be selected with reference to their practical knowledge of the construction and repair of boilers. Later amendments broadened their responsibilities to embrace all parts of the locomotive and tender. These clearly are not policymaking positions, warranting Presidential appointment. As is now the case with other comparable positions where appointments should be based primarily on professional and technical qualifications, personnel supervising locomotive inspection functions should be appointed under the classified civil service.

By eliminating the present cumbersome restrictions on inspection districts, the duties of locomotive inspectors, and the appointment of the director and assistant directors of locomotive inspection, the plan will make it possible for the Commission to utilize its personnel more efficiently, integrate the work performed by locomotive inspectors with that performed by other Commission railroad safety inspectors, and take full advantage of recent improvements in the organization of the Commission's central office and field activities.

Upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan:

1. All functions of the director of locomotive inspection, the assistant directors of locomotive inspection, and district locomotive inspectors will be transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Suitable powers of delegation with respect to the functions so transferred will be conferred upon the Commission.

2. The position of director of locomotive inspection, the two positions of assistant director of locomotive inspection, and all positions of district locomotive inspector will be abolished. The Commission will be required to appoint to a position under the classified civil service, as provided in the reorganization plan, each person who immediately prior to the taking effect of the plan held the office of district inspector of locomotives; such appointments will be deemed to be made without any break in service.

3. The function of dividing the territory comprising the several States and the District of Columbia into 50 locomotive boiler-inspection districts will be abolished.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended. I have also found and hereby declare that, by reason of the reorganizations made by the reorganization plan, it is necessary to include in the plan the provisions contained in section 5 thereof. The rates of compensation thereunder are those which I have found to prevail in respect of comparable positions in the executive branch of the Government.

The statutory authority for the exercise of the functions to be abolished by section 2(b) of the reorganization plan is contained in section 4 of the Act of February 17, 1911, ch. 103, 36 Stat. 914, as amended.

The reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will produce some immediate savings and significant long-range economies. The latter will result from future improvements in the organization and administration of the affected functions made possible by the plan. Since the plan will open the way for the more effective utilization of safety inspection staffs of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it will yield a significantly increased measure of safety inspection activity for each dollar spent for this purpose. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

Under the accompanying reorganization plan, all essential Government railroad safety services to the traveling public and employees will continue to be performed. The plan provides urgently needed modernization of the organization and procedures in the Interstate Commerce Commission's railroad safety program. I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 3 of 1965 is published in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 9351). It became effective on July 27, 1965.

282 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 4 of 1965: Abolition of Certain Committees, Councils, and Boards. *May 27, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganizations of various committees and other similar bodies.

The strength and vitality of our democracy depends in major part upon the Federal Government's adaptability, on its capacity for fast flexible response to changing needs imposed by changing circumstances. If we are to maintain this capacity, we must have a government that is streamlined and capable of quickly adjusting and readjusting its organization and operating procedures to take up and surmount new challenges.

As government grows more complex and programs increasingly cut across traditional agency lines, we must exercise special care to prevent the continuance of obsolete interagency committees and other coordinating devices which waste time and delay action and the undue proliferation of new committees. Interagency committees are a valuable and often indispensable means for facilitating coordination, but we should be sure that a committee is the most efficient way to accomplish a given task and that it is structured to meet current needs effectively.

At my direction, guidelines for the management of interagency committees have been established. I have recently asked the heads of departments and agencies to give their personal attention to a complete review of all the interagency committees in which their agencies participate to determine which ones might be eliminated, consolidated or otherwise reorganized. We will take appropriate action to obtain essential improvements in the organization and use

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of those committees which have been established by the executive branch.

The reorganizations accomplished by the reorganization plan transmitted herewith will enable us to take similar action with respect to a number of committees which have been established by statute. In many instances the statutory provisions creating these committees are very specific as to membership and describe in detail the functions to be performed. These provisions are rarely sufficiently flexible to permit the membership or role of the committees to be accommodated to changing circumstances or to permit their termination when they have outlived their usefulness.

The accompanying reorganization plan will abolish nine statutory committees. In each case the responsibility for providing suitable arrangements to assure effective consultation and coordination is placed in a specific official. Wherever the continuing need for and usefulness of a committee has been demonstrated, I would anticipate the establishment of a successor committee along the general lines of the body now provided by law. Certainly prompt action will be taken to create successor committees to such bodies as the Board of Foreign Service and the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems. But we will have the flexibility promptly to make such changes in functions and membership as might be required to eliminate overlapping and duplication and to adjust to the development of new programs and shifts in executive branch responsibilities.

A number of the committees affected by the reorganization plan are advisory to the President or have functions which are closely related to responsibilities already vested in the President. The functions of those committees will be transferred to the President by the reorganization plan. The functions of the others will be transferred to the appropriate individual agency heads.

The management and control of interagency committees have been a matter of growing concern to both the executive branch and the Congress. The taking effect of the reorganization plan will contribute significantly to better management of interagency committees and will assist efforts to simplify and modernize coordinating arrangements within the executive branch.

Executive Order No. 10940 of May 11, 1961, provides for the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to consult with that committee on matters of general policy and procedure arising in the administration of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 and to consider certain recommendations of that committee (42 U.S.C. 2546(b)). To require the Secretary by law to consult with a committee established by Executive order is clearly anomalous. The plan abolishes the relevant functions of the Secretary with respect to consulting and considering the recommendations of the President's Committee. The reorganization plan does not otherwise affect the Committee; it has no effect upon Executive Order No. 10940. The statutory authority for the exercise of the functions to be abolished by section 13(b) of the reorganization plan is contained in section 7(b) of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, 75 Stat. 574.

After investigation I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965 is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

Although the reorganizations provided for in the reorganization plan will not of

themselves result in immediate savings, the improvement achieved in administration will in the future allow the performance of the affected functions at lower costs and in a more timely manner than at present. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

I recommend that the Congress allow the accompanying reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 4 of 1965 is published in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 9353). It became effective on July 27, 1965.

283 Special Message to the Congress Transmitting Reorganization Plan 5 of 1965: National Science Foundation. *May 27, 1965*

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1965, prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for certain reorganizations relating to the National Science Foundation.

The plan contains two reorganization measures. First, all committees provided for in section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 would be abolished. That section provides that there shall be a committee for each division of the Foundation, having not less than five members who are appointed by the National Science Board for two-year terms. Section 8, as affected by section 23(b)(3) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1255), directs each such committee to make recommendations to and advise and consult with the Director of the National Science Foundation with respect to matters relating to the program of its division. Originally the Foundation had three such committees, corresponding to its three divisions. With the growth of the Foundation, five additional divisions have been established; consequently the Foundation, in accordance with the requirements of section 8, now has eight divisional committees. This multiplication in the number of committees has proved cumbersome. For example, three committees are now concerned with scientific personnel and education matters instead of the original one committee, even though one committee is all that is required to meet the Foundation's needs in this area. The elimination of the various statutory divisional committees will simplify the structure of the Foundation and improve its administration.

The second reorganization measure contained in the accompanying reorganization plan would empower the Director of the National Science Foundation to delegate functions vested in him by law or delegated to him by the National Science Board. The expanding responsibilities of the Foundation and the Director indicate that it is necessary that the Director clearly have such authority.

Upon the taking effect of the reorganization plan, the National Science Foundation will institute such new arrangements, in lieu of the divisional committees now required by law, as it deems appropriate. Such new arrangements may include the establishment of committees under section 6 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 and such other devices for obtaining advice as

may be available to the Foundation.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

The reorganization plan will permit more effective management of the affairs of the National Science Foundation. It is, however, impracticable to specify or itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the reorganization plan.

The statutory authority for the exercise of certain functions which would be abolished by section 1 of the reorganization plan is contained in section 8 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, 64 Stat. 152.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

NOTE: Reorganization Plan 5 of 1965 is published in the Federal Register (30 F.R. 9355). It became effective on July 27, 1965.

284 Remarks at the Signing of the Bill Extending the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. *May 27, 1965*

Ladies and gentlemen:

I want to thank you for your presence here today. I welcome you to the White House Rose Garden.

I want to discuss with you some sober truths of the age in which we live. A full-scale nuclear war, if it should occur, might come and go as swiftly as one of our thundershowers. Yet it could wreak more destruction than a lifetime of earthquake and fire and blood. It could render life on earth intolerable for many, many years to come.

One modern warhead today carries enough firepower to make the nuclear blast of 20 years ago seem a very pale flicker by comparison. One jet bomber today carries weapons equal in explosive force to all—repeat—all the bombs that were dropped in World War II.

The fearsome engines of today are not mere symptoms of international tension. Weapons have themselves become a cause of fear and a cause of distrust among other nations. As weapons become more numerous and more deadly, fear and tension grow.

Well, these are not pleasant thoughts. But they are in my mind as I do my job each day. So when I say to you that I hope for peace, I am making no idle talk.

Today we have come here to mark a very small but a very significant step toward a durable peace. This act will extend for 3 years the life of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. As I sign this act, we can reflect with satisfaction upon the successes in arms control which have been achieved in the last 4 years.

The Nuclear Test Ban of 1963 is helping to keep the air free from nuclear contamination.

A United Nations resolution, supported by the United States and the Soviet Union, has put space off limits to the instruments of nuclear war.

A Washington to Moscow communications link established in 1963 is open at this very moment, and it is a symbol of our determination to prevent an unintended nuclear exchange.

In addition, we have taken steps to limit our own supplies of nonessential armaments.

We recognize that the accumulation of obsolete weapons, the production of unnecessary weapons accelerate the arms race without contributing to overall security.

These actions are only part of the story. A less dramatic but an equally important aspect of arms control lies behind the steps that I just described—in patient, enduring work by the staff of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

This Government has repeatedly stated its conviction that steadily mounting nuclear stock does not—repeat—does not insure the security of any nation and that the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries threatens the security of all.

We believe that nuclear war must be avoided. And that is why we place such high hopes in the works of this Agency. That is why our prayers go with these able and patient men when they travel to the conference table.

Many times over many years I have been involved in efforts to moderate differences between men. I know that governments cannot easily be persuaded to cease their ancient rivalries or to lay aside their weapons or their arms, but I also know that the nations of mankind that are huddled together on a crowded globe have a common interest in survival.

I do believe it is possible through reason and through patient effort to translate that common interest into concrete proposals.

We meet here today to reaffirm those beliefs and to assert once again our faith that man can turn from violence in order to build a world in which the only conquest that nations seek are greater liberty, deeper understanding, and a fuller life for all people.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

As enacted, the bill (H.R. 2998) "to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, as amended, in order to continue the authorization for appropriations" is Public Law 89-27 (79 Stat. 118).

285 Remarks at the Unveiling of the President's Portrait in the Texas State Capitol. *May* 28, 1965

Dean Aikin, Governor Connally, Governor Smith, Speaker Barnes, my beloved friends of the Senate, the House, my fellow Americans:

This is a very thoughtful and generous thing for you to do and I appreciate so very much, Governor Smith, the great honor that you accord me and the great privilege you give me in inviting me here this morning.

It is an unexpected but very welcome pleasure to be here with you in the Capitol of the State of "Connally."

I wasn't sure whether I could get in this morning since, after all, as you know, I am by profession a schoolteacher, but I am especially glad to be here in the Texas Senate.

There are very few deliberative bodies that have the reputation that you members of the Senate have—charity toward one another. Not only do you sit with each other and debate with each other, and vote with each other, but now it seems that you have decided next year you will all run against each other.

Several days ago my secretary from San Angelo came into my office and said that we had received a telegram from Senator Dorsey Hardeman from San Angelo. I assumed, of course, that it was one of Dorsey's frequent expressions of support for my domestic program. But my secretary said, "No, Mr. President, it is an invitation to a hang-

ing." And I said, rather cautiously, "Whose?" She replied, "Yours." But knowing Dorsey for so long and understanding his views about Presidents and Governors, I said, "So what else is new?"

The hanging of my portrait may be a little setback for Lady Bird's beautification program, but I want all of you to know that I appreciate this very much, and I am very grateful to each of you.

This great State Capitol—and the chambers of this Texas Legislature—have a very special meaning for me. It was here, at my father's side, that I was first exposed to the strength, the vitality, and the enduring value of our system of representative democracy.

From that day to this, I have been dedicated—as I shall be while there is breath in me—to that system's strength and its stability and its success.

Today, I believe that all of us can and should be proud that both politically and economically our system is succeeding as it has never before. At the courthouse, and the statehouse, and the White House, we are working together with mutual respect—if not always mutual agreement. And that is, I think, as it should always be.

The deep divisions among us are diminishing. We are coming to be—as we were meant to be—one nation and one people, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, no creed, no color, no class, or no caste.

As a result of this spirit, we enjoy today the greatest prosperity in the history of the American Nation.

For more than 51 consecutive months, we have had the longest peacetime expansion America has ever known.

The value of what this Nation produces—its gross national product—has increased 30 percent. The number of jobs has grown by 5.3 million. The personal income of our citizens has gained 28 percent. Corporate profits—after taxes—have risen 87 percent. For the first time in our national history, savings and assets of individuals have passed, finally, the $1 trillion mark, and also, for the first time in our history, per capita income in Texas has passed the $2,000 mark.

Now, all of this has been accomplished with the most stable prices that exist in the Western World.

This is good. This is strength—and we shall need it.

What we stand for and what we believe in, and what we value most dearly is challenged on many fronts. We know not the hour or the day when enemies of human progress may seek to impose their will on free men near and far. But in the words of the Scripture, we as a nation shall be "instant in season and out of season"—prepared, alert, ready, and willing to make certain that aggression does not pay, that subversion does not succeed.

Where we have given our word in other corners of the world, we shall keep it. Where free men ask our help, we shall answer their call. We shall be just, and we shall be prudent, and we shall also be prompt and brave, for we are determined here in America that peace shall not perish, and the cause of freedom shall not be failed.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:30 a.m. in the Senate Chamber at the State Capitol at Austin, Tex. In his opening words he referred to State Senator A. M. Aikin, Jr., dean of the Texas Senate, Governor John Connally, Lt. Governor Preston Smith, and State Representative Ben Barnes, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, all of Texas. During his remarks he referred to State Senator Dorsey B. Hardeman of San Angelo, Tex., and to his father, Sam Ealy Johnson, Jr., who served in the Texas State Legislature from 1905 to 1909 and from 1917 to 1925.

The 7-foot oil portrait of the President, the work of David Phillip Wilson of San Antonio, was hung in the Senate Chamber at the Texas State Capitol.

286 Commencement Address at Baylor University. *May 28, 1965*

Mr. President, members of the board of trustees, the faculty and student body, my fellow Americans:

This is a moment that I deeply wish my parents could have lived to share. In the first place, my father would have enjoyed what you have so generously said of me—and my mother would have believed it.

More than that, the honor you pay me is, in a real sense, honor that is due my mother. All of her life she spoke often of Baylor—a trait I have found not uncommon among all of your alumni. Her pride in Baylor—and in being the granddaughter of a president of Baylor—passed on to me early and influenced the course of my own life more constructively than I could ever describe.

So, I am most grateful to you for this moment, and for its meaning to me.

Woodrow Wilson once told the men of Princeton that: "It is not learning—but the spirit of service—that will give a college place in the public annals of the Nation."

For 120 years, Baylor University has touched the lives of many generations with an unusual spirit of selfless service. That spirit—expressed in the works of ministers and missionaries, of public servants and public school teachers, of devout parents and dedicated citizens—has not only won for Baylor a place of esteem in this State and this Nation, it has served the betterment of the condition of man to the remote ends of this earth.

On this occasion, we meet here today at an historic hour in the life of the American nations.

In Washington, leaders of this hemisphere are meeting to work together to open a road to durable peace in the Dominican Republic.

Their efforts will have our full support. For at stake is the future not only of one of our sister Republics but the principles and the values of all the American Republics.

We are members of an inter-American system in which large and small nations are partners in the defense of freedom and in the progress of economic welfare and social justice.

That partnership must be constantly strengthened. Our common aim and our combined ability must increase in crisis as well as in calm. The tragedy of the past 4 weeks in the Dominican Republic renews our common resolution to accept common responsibility in dealing with common dangers.

In that unfortunate nation, 4 weeks ago, the legacy of dictatorship exploded in fury and anarchy. Hundreds of Dominicans died, leaving thousands of widows and orphans of war. Nineteen of our own American boys lost their lives. The capital city, birthplace of the Western Hemisphere, was split asunder. Blood and hate drowned ideals. And for days freedom itself stood on the edge of disaster.

In those early terrible hours, we did what we had to do. Remembering Simón Bolívar's admonition that "to hesitate is destruction," as your President I did what I had to do.

Since then, working with the Organization of American States and its distinguished Secretary General, José Mora, the forces of democracy have acted. The results are clear.

More than 6,500 men and women and children from 46 different countries have been evacuated. Not a single life was lost.

A cease-fire was achieved, bringing an end to the threat of wholesale bloodshed.

An international zone of refuge was opened as a haven for all men of peace, and a safe corridor 17 miles long was established by American men.

More than 8 million pounds of food have been distributed to the Dominican people.

A well-trained, disciplined band of Communists was prevented from destroying the hopes of Dominican democracy.

Political avenues were opened to help the Dominican people find a Dominican solution to their problems.

Today those achievements are guaranteed—guaranteed by the troops of five nations representing this hemisphere. They are under the command of the able Brazilian general, General Alvim.

For the first time in history the Organization of American States has created and sent to the soil of an American nation an international peace-keeping military force.

That may be the greatest achievement of all.

The United States made its forces a part of that Inter-American Force. And, as the contributions of the Latin American nations have been incorporated into the OAS force, in the last 2 days the United States has removed 1,600 troops from the island.

I am issuing orders this morning to remove an additional 1,700 men on Saturday. I have also instructed our commander, General Palmer, to discuss possible further withdrawals with General Alvim. Such action will be taken when the military commanders believe it is safe and warranted by the arrival of further Latin American forces or by the continued stabilization of the military situation.

Now we ask ourselves this morning: What is next?

The answer to that question rests partly with the people of the Dominican Republic and partly with their neighbors throughout this hemisphere.

Already, under the distinguished leadership of Secretary General Mora, the broad outlines of a reasonable settlement are beginning to emerge—outlines which meet the needs and respond to the desires first of the Dominican people themselves and then of all the people of this hemisphere.

First, the Dominican people, and the people of their sister Republics, do not want government by extremists of either the left or right. That is clear. They want to be ruled neither by an old conspiracy of reaction and tyranny nor by a new conspiracy of Communist violence.

Second, they want, as we do, an end to slaughter in the streets and to brutality in the barrios.

Third, they want, as we do, food and work and quiet in the night.

Fourth, they want, as we do, a constitutional government that will represent them all and work for all their hopes.

Fifth, the Dominican people know they need the help of sympathetic neighbors in healing their wounds and in negotiating their divisions—but what they want ultimately is the chance to shape their own course.

Those are the hopes of the Dominican people. But they are our hopes, too. And they are shared by responsible people in every nation of this hemisphere.

Out of the Dominican crucible the 20 American nations must now forge a stronger shield against disaster.

The opportunity is here now for a new thrust forward—to show the world the way to true international cooperation in the cause of peace and in the struggle to win a better life for all of us.

We believe that the new world may most wisely approach this task guided by new realities.

The first reality is that old concepts and old labels are largely obsolete. In today's world, with the enemies of freedom talking about "wars of national liberation," the old distinction between "civil war" and "international war" has already lost much of its meaning.

Second is the reality that when forces of freedom move slowly—whether on political, economic, or military fronts—the forces of slavery and subversion move rapidly, and they move decisively.

Third, we know that when a Communist group seeks to exploit misery, the entire free American system is put in deadly danger. We also know that these dangers can be found today in many of our lands. There is no trouble anywhere these evil forces will not try to turn to their advantage. We can expect more efforts at triumph by terror and conquest through chaos.

Fourth, we have learned in the Dominican Republic that we can act decisively and we can act together.

Fifth, it is clear that we need new international machinery geared to meet the fast-moving events. When hours can decide the fate of generations, the moment of decision must become the moment of action.

Just as these lessons of the past 4 weeks are clear, so are the basic principles which have guided the purpose of the United States of America.

We seek no territory. We do not seek to impose our will on anyone. We intend to work for the self-determination of the peoples of the Americas within the framework of freedom.

In times past large nations have used their power to impose their will on smaller nations. Today we have placed our forces at the disposition of the nations of this hemisphere to assure the peoples of those nations the right to exercise their own will in freedom.

In accordance with the resolution of the eighth meeting of the ministers at Punta del Este, we will join with other OAS nations in opposing a Communist takeover in this hemisphere.

And in accordance with the Charter of Punta del Este, we will join with other OAS nations in pressing for change among those who would maintain a feudal system—a feudal system that denies social justice and economic progress to the ordinary peoples of this hemisphere.

We want for the peoples of this hemisphere only what they want for themselves: liberty, justice, dignity, a better life for all.

More than "a few agitators" was necessary to bring on the tragic and the cruel bloodshed in the Dominican Republic. They needed additional help and a deeper cause. And they had both.

For the roots of the trouble are found wherever the landless and the despised, the poor and the oppressed, stand before the gates of opportunity seeking entry into a brighter land.

They can get there only if we narrow the gap between the rich nations and the poor—and between the rich and the poor within each nation. And this is the heart of the purpose of the United States.

Here on the campus of Baylor University we will reaffirm that purpose on June 26 when almost 50 Peace Corps volunteers will begin training for service in the Dominican Republic. These young men and women will go to the barrios of Santo Domingo and Santiago to work with and to work for the people of the Dominican Republic in attaining a new life and a new hope.

At home, with the strong cooperation of our Congress, we are waging war on poverty; we are opening new paths of learning for all our children; we are creating new jobs for

our workers; we are providing health care for our older citizens; we are eliminating injustice and inequality; we are bringing new economic life to whole regions. These objectives we will continue to pursue with all of our strength and all of our determination.

As peace returns to the Dominican people and as a broad base is laid for a new Dominican government responsive to the people's will, the United States will be prepared to join in full measure in the massive task of reconstruction and in the hopeful work of lasting economic progress.

For in bold ink our signature is on the charter of the alliance. That charter commands a peaceful democratic social revolution across the hemisphere. It asks that unjust privilege be ended and that unfair power be curbed. It asks that we help throw open the gates of opportunity to these millions who stand there now knocking.

Just as we have joined in the Dominican Republic to bring peace to a troubled land, we have joined with these forces across the hemisphere who seek to advance their own independence and their own democratic progress.

We work with and for those men and women not because we have to. We work because morality commands it, justice requires it, and our own dignity as men depends upon it. We work not because we fear the unjust wrath of our enemy, but because we fear the just wrath of God.

In Santo Domingo the last month has been grim. The storm there is not yet over. But a new sense of hope is beginning. Across the angry arguments of the opposing forces, the voice of good sense is now beginning to be heard.

As the Organization of American States recommits itself to the hard efforts of peacemaking, the Government and the people of the United States proudly pledge full support to the peacemakers.

The path ahead is long, the way ahead is hard. So we must, in the words of the prophet, "Mount up on the wings of eagles, run and not grow weary."

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the Heart o' Texas Coliseum at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., after being presented an honorary doctor of laws degree. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Abner V. McCall, president of the university. Early in his remarks he referred to his mother, Rebekah Baines Johnson, who had attended Baylor College, and his maternal great-grandfather, George Washington Baines, who had served as the president of Baylor between 1861 and 1863. Later he referred to José A. Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, to General of the Army Hugo Panasco Alvim of Brazil, Commander of the OAS Inter-American Force in the Dominican Republic, and to Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer, Jr., of the United States, Deputy Commander.

287 Statement by the President on Announcing the Winners of the 1965 Presidential Safety Awards. *May* 30, 1965

WE CAN prevent this most senseless of all wastes. I intend to have all department and agency heads pursue vigorously the safety policy I have set. The awards announced today indicate that these agencies, all first-time winners, have set a pace that others will be expected to match.

NOTE: The statement (issued at Austin, Tex.) was part of a release announcing the selection of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the Government Printing Office as the agencies to receive the Awards. Honorable Mention Certificates would go to the Air Force, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Federal Communications Commission.

The President's Safety Awards, the release stated, "are bestowed annually to those agencies, in three categories based on the number of employees, which in the previous year did the best job in reducing accidents to their employees." See also Item 73.

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